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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
18th January 1916.

No. 1.—

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Vellore.

Date.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
1916. Friday, January 21 ..	Madras (Central) ..	Departure ..	..	1–30	Departure private. By N. & W.M. special train.
Do. ..	Katpadi	Arrival ..	..	2–50	Arrival private.
Do. ..	Do.	Departure ..	..	3–55	Departure private. By motor.
Do. ..	Vellore	Arrival ..	..	4–15	Arrival private.
Saturday, January 22 ..	Do.	Departure ..	..	6–30	Departure private. By motor.
Do. ..	Katpadi	Arrival ..	..	6–50	Arrival private.
Do ..	Do.	Departure ..	..	6–0	Departure private. By special train.
Do ..	Madras (Central) ..	Arrival ..	..	8–15	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Lady Pentland,
Captain H. F. Collingridge, Military Secretary.
Rev. W. D. F. Lister, Aide-de-Camp.
Mr. L. B. Gasson, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 2.—

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Conjeeveram.

Date.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time.		Remarks.
			A.M.	P.M.	
1916					
Thursday, January 27	Madras (Egmore) ..	Departure ..	7 45	..	Departure private. By S.I. Railway special train.
Do. ..	Conjeeveram	Arrival ..	10-30	..	Arrival public.
Friday, January 28 ..	Do.	Departure ..	10-5	..	Departure private. By S.I. Railway special train.
Do ..	Madras (Egmore) ..	Arrival ..	..	1-0	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—
Her Excellency the Lady Pentland,
Mr. T. E. Moir, I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain H. F. Collingridge, Military Secretary
Mr. L. B. Gosson, Aide-de-Camp.

H. F. COLLINGRIDGE, Captain,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

No. 21.—Mr. Alexander Robert Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 22.—Mr. Neil Macmichael, I.C.S., privilege leave for three weeks from or after the 14th January 1916, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

No. 23.—Major D. G. Hai, I.M.S., privilege leave for twenty days from or after the 17th January 1916 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1916.

No. 24.—Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate until the 28th January 1916 and permitted to retire with effect from the 27th January 1916.

No. 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Webster, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire with effect from the 26th January 1916.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

No. 26.—Mr. Pratap Chandra Dutt, I.C.S., to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1916.

No. 27.—Mr. John Forbes Bryant, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, on return from leave, to the Ramnad district.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

No 28.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of December 1915 are notified :—

With effect from the 4th December 1915

Mr. Percy Macqueen to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

With effect from the 6th December 1915.

Mr. Theodore James Tasker to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Archibald John King to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 17th December 1915

Mr. John Reginald Huggins to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Theodore James Tasker to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 20th December 1915.

Mr. Theodore James Tasker to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

With effect from the 21st December 1915.

Mr. Alexander Liddesdale Hannay (on privilege leave) to revert as District and Sessions Judge, second grade.
Mr. Francis Arthur Coleridge to act as District and Sessions Judge, second grade.
Mr Henry D'Arcy Cornelius Reilly to act as District and Sessions Judge, third grade

With effect from the 24th December 1915

Mr. Theodore James Tasker to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Percy Macqueen to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 6, 1916.

No 21.—The Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901) as amended by Acts XI of 1908 and VIII of 1915, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council—

(a) to prohibit absolutely all persons from recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any native of India to emigrate from the undermentioned "scheduled" tracts, otherwise known as "Agency" tracts in the district of Ganjam :—

(1) The Goomsur Maliahs, including Chokapad.
(2) The Surada Maliahs.
(3) The Chinnakimedi Maliahs.
(4) The Peddakimedi Maliahs
(5) The Bodogodo Maliahs.
(6) The Sorangi Maliahs.
(7) The Parlakimedi Maliahs with the exception of that portion of the Maliahs, the boundaries of which are as follow :—

"On the west the Haddubangi-Gaiba-Gumma-Serango road to Serango, thence eastwards along the Serango-Rayagada road to the Uppalada nala; thence north along the Uppalada nala and then along the western branch of the nala to the boundary of the Ramagiri taluk; thence eastwards along the boundary between the Ramagiri taluk and the Parlakimedi Maliahs to the boundary of the Budarasingi Maliahs; thence southwards along the boundary between the Parlakimedi Maliahs and the Budarasingi and Mandasa Maliahs"

(8) The mottas of Korada and Renoba
(9) The Kuttingia Maliahs; and

(b) to prohibit all persons from recruiting, engaging inducing or assisting any native of India to emigrate from any other part of the district of Ganjam, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of chapter IV of the Act,

2. With reference to the proviso to section 3 of the Act, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that this notification shall take effect at once

(This cancels Public Department notifications Nos. 592 and 593, dated the 8th October 1901, published on page 1801, of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 15th October 1901.)

No. 22.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 4 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act (VI of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs, to be Superintendent of Emigration for the undermentioned "scheduled" tracts otherwise known as "Agency" tracts, in the district of Ganjam :—

(1) That portion of the Parlakimedi Maliahs, the boundaries of which are as follow :—

"On the west the Haddubangi-Gaiba-Gumma-Serango road to Serango; thence eastwards along the Serango-Rayagada road to the Uppalada nala; thence north along the Uppalada nala and then along the western branch of the nala to the boundary of the Ramagiri

taluk, thence eastwards along the boundary between the Ramagiri taluk and the Parlakimedi Maliahs to the boundary of the Budarasingi Maliahs, thence southwards along the boundary between the Parlakimedi Maliahs and the Budarasingi and Mandasa Maliahs."

(2) The Mandasa Maliahs.
(3) The Budarasingi Maliahs.
(4) The Jatantara Maliahs.
(5) The Jarada Maliahs.

C. G. FERGUSSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, January 6, 1916.

No. 48.—The following permanent promotions in the Police Department are notified :—

With effect from 4th March 1916.

M.T. Ry. Madura Subramaniem Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, to be Deputy Superintendent, first grade.
M.R.Ry. Gade Rajagopala Rao Garu to be Deputy Superintendent, second grade.
Sharif Mohammad Ali Sahib Bahadur to be Deputy Superintendent, third grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1916.

No. 49.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr George Richard Frederick Tottenham, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

No. 50.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates of the third class for the town of Vaniyambadi, in the district of North Arcot, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by Notification No. 406, dated the 20th May 1913, and No. 567, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 945 and 726 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 10th August 1915, respectively :—

Janab Nattarsha Shamsuddin Sahib Bahadur.
Janab Mettakkara Chendamion Sahib Bahadur
Janab Kandiyambadi Haji Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur
Janab Kattif Abdul Rashid Sahib Bahadur.
M.R Ry. Jalvirchan Peroomal Chetti Avargal.
Janab Haji Ghani Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Lakki Kuppa Rao Chinna Babu Rao Avargal
M.R.Ry. Thopra Venkatesa Chetti Kandaswami Chetty Avargal.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1916.

No. 51.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Jayanti Venkanna Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

Mr Cecil Fulman Brackenbury, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, in the district of Cuddapah.
Mr Hari Ganpat Rao Gharpurey, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, in the district of Chittoor.
Mr John Kenneth Lancashire, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in the district of South Arcot.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

No. 52.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate conferred on M.R.Ry. Cheyyur Siddhula Nayudu, Sub-Registrar for the town of Vaniyambadi.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1915.

No. 41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II of the Rules framed under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower District Magistrates within their jurisdictions and the President, Madras Corporation, within the limits of the City of Madras to grant licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons and for transport of the same in quantities not exceeding 500 gallons.

O G TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, November 5, 1915.

No. 53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1914 (Act No XII of 1916), the Governor in Council, in consultation with the High Court, hereby makes and promulgates the following rules:—

(1) The authority to which notice should be given under section 4 shall be the Collector of the district in which an unrepresented Indian soldier who is a party to a proceeding in a court has ordinarily resided before enlistment or during leave or has property.

(2) The notice and the certificate prescribed by sections 4, 5 and 7 shall be in the form hereto appended and service thereof shall be made by sending a copy (with a forwarding letter) to the prescribed authority by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment.

(3) The authority to decide whether any Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under war conditions under section 6 shall be the Adjutant-General in India.

A.

FORM OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 4 OF ACT No. XII OF 1915.

IN THE COURT OF

Suit No. of

Title of suit or proceedings.

Under section 4 of Act No XII of 1915.

To

The Collector of

Whereas this Court has reason to believe that the abovementioned [has ordinarily resided / has property] in the district of and is an Indian soldier at present serving under war conditions and that he is not represented in the [above suit / proceeding] by any person duly authorised to appear, plead and act on his behalf, this is to give you notice thereof and that the abovementioned proceedings have been stayed pending receipt of a certificate under section 5 or 6 and that failing its receipt within the period prescribed by section 8 the proceedings will be continued if the Court thinks fit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 191 .

Judge.

B

FORM OF CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 5 OR 6 OF ACT No. XII OF 1915.

To

The

Whereas a notice dated has been served on me that who is a party to pending in the Court of is believed to be an Indian soldier serving under war conditions and whereas he is not represented in the [suit / proceeding] by a person duly authorised to appear, plead and act on his behalf, this is to certify that I am of opinion that a postponement of the abovementioned proceedings as against the said [is / is not] necessary in the interests of justice.

Given under my hand this day of 191 .

Collector.

C

FORM OF CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT No. XII OF 1915.

To

The Collector of

Whereas I have reason to believe that in suit No. of on the file of the Court of is an Indian soldier who has [ordinarily resided / property] in my district and is serving under war conditions and that he is not represented in the above proceedings by any person duly authorised to appear, plead and act on his behalf, this is to certify that I am of opinion that a postponement of the abovementioned proceedings as against the said is necessary in the interests of justice under section 7 of Act No. XII of 1915.

Given under my hand this day of 191 .

Collector.

2. Notification No. 606 published at pages 765–766 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 21th August 1916, is hereby cancelled.

S

Fort St. George, January 14, 1916.

No. 54.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, read with notification No. 907 of the Government of India, Home Department, dated Simla, the 22nd August 1914, the Governor in Council directs that no non-Asiatic foreigner, of or above the age of fourteen years, shall (unless specially exempted by the District Magistrate of the district in which he resides, or, if he resides in Madras City, by the Commissioner of Police) change his residence or leave the confines of the district wherein he is resident without giving at least twenty-four hours' notice in writing of his intention to do so, together with an intimation of his new address, to the District Magistrate of the district in which he is for the time being, or, if he is in the City of Madras, to the Commissioner of Police. Nothing in this order applies to male subjects of the German Empire of seventeen years of age or over but not more than 54 years of age or to male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary who are seventeen years of age or over but not more than 60 years of age.

2. This cancels the Judicial Department notification No. 532 published at page 1288 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1916.

No. 55.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st February 1916, the provisions of sections 3 to 8 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local area comprised within the limits of the Ganjam Union in Chatrapur taluk of the Ganjam district.

Fort St. George January 11, 1916.

No. 56.—Under the provisions of section 20-A of the Stage Carriages Act, 1861 (XVI of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rules and form of licence, published in notification No. 225, dated 12th March 1914 on pages 393–399 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1914, for the working of the said Act shall come into force from 1st February 1916 on the road from Nannilam to Kuruvadi.

No. 57.—Under the provisions of section 23 of the Stage Carriages Act, 1861 (XVI of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the provisions of the Act all stage carriages, save jutkas, plying as such on the road from Nannilam to Kuruvadi, mentioned in the above notification.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1916.

No. 58.—In partial modification of notification No. 269, dated the 7th April 1915, published at page 333 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1915, directing that the Temporary Sub-Court at Bezwada in the district of Kistna shall continue to hold its sittings at Bezwada for a period of one year from the 9th April 1915, the Governor in Council directs under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said temporary Sub-Court shall with effect from 1st February 1916 hold its sittings at Ellore in the district of Kistna.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

No. 3.—The Rev. Henry Noel Bridge, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, will attain the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 10th February 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 13, 1916.

No. 3.—The following draft rule is published in addition to the draft rules for the importation of petroleum into the port of Madras published in Marine Department notification No. 83, dated the 7th December 1915, on pages 1210–1211 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st December 1915 :—

RULE

Part II, Chapter II.—Transport of Petroleum.

Rule 7 (a).—" Before cargo or passengers are taken on board the master shall hand in to the Deputy Port Conservator a certificate from the Chemical Examiner or his assistant to the effect that the vessel has been properly cleansed inside, is entirely clear of petroleum and vapour of petroleum and is in a fit state to load cargo liable to damage from vapour of petroleum."

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the rule within one month from its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1916.

No. 4.—In the schedule of landing and shipping fees now in force at the port of Cochin, and published under Marine Department Notification No. 38, dated the 21st May 1914, on pages 780–801 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd June 1914, *for* the entries shown against item 77 "Oils" in columns 3 and 4, *substitute* the following :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oil in cases, per 20 cwt.	0	2	0
Oil in casks or drums, per 20 cwt.	0	2	0
Kerosine oil in bulk, per 270 gallons	0	2	0
Kerosine oil, in cases of 8 gallons each	0	0	1
Kerosine oil, in tins of 4 gallons—2 tins	0	0	1

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1916.

No. 3.—Under the provisions of section 32 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Frederick Hugh Mackenna Corbet of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 4.—Under the provisions of section 73 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George :—

M. R. Ry. Seshadri Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 30, 1915.

No. 10.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 1st February 1916.

2. Under rule 31 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should apply to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council ; the application should reach the Secretary by Saturday the 29th January 1916 at latest

J. P. BEDFORD,
Secretary to the Council

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1916

No. 27.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. N. David Nader Avergal, Deputy Collector, fifth grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 7th December 1915.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1916.

No. 28.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

Mr. Sylvester Norbert Saldanha, on return from leave, to general duty, Ramnad.

M.R.Ry. Vishnubhotla Ramakrishnayya Garu, on relief at Chandragiri, to general duty, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. Rachavla Venkata Subba Rau Pantulu Garu, from general duty, Anantapur, to the Kurnool treasury.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1916.

M.R.Rs. Tiruvalandur Rangaswami Ayyangar Avergal, on return from leave, to general duty, North Arcot. To join expeditiously.

(*Note*.—This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. Kannarpatti Eswara Chidambaram Ayyar, Avergal to general duty, North Arcot, ordered in Notification No. 553, dated 21st December 1915, published on page 1212 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1915.)

PROMOTION

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

No. 29.—The following promotion of a Forest officer is ordered with effect from 22nd October 1915:—

M.R.Ry. Vellore Ramaya Menon, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, *to be* Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916

No. 30.—It is hereby notified that one or more appointments of probationary deputy collector will shortly be filled by direct recruitment.

2. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) They should be natives of India possessing special claims on the ground of birth or otherwise

(*b*) They should not be under 22 or over 25 years of age on the 1st April 1916

(*Note*.—For the purposes of this condition, candidates who have spent not less than three years in Europe at an approved British University will be allowed to deduct one year from their age.)

(*c*) They should be graduates of a recognized Indian or British University or Barristers-at-law.

3. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

4. The application will include the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name in full.

(*b*) Address in full.

(*c*) Caste or creed.

(*d*) Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).

(*e*) Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).

(*f*) Places of education during the last four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the Principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government must be attached to the application).

(*g*) Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; nature of degree obtained; and class taken in each branch of the B.A. or other degree examination.

(*h*) Vernacular languages known and the degree of proficiency in each.

(*i*) A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointment, if any, held by him.

(*j*) State of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of article 42, Civil Service Regulations, must be attached to the application).

5. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clause 4 (*d*), (*f*) and (*j*) must reach the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, on or before 1st March 1916. No applications received after that date will be considered.

6. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the Committee of Selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them.

7. The following Committee has been appointed to select from among the candidates not less than four persons whom they think most fitted for appointment:—

(1) The First Member of the Board of Revenue (*President*).

(2) The Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue

(3) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department } (*Members*).

8. The candidate who is finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a Medical Board at Madras as to his physique and capacity for active out door work.

9. The selected candidate will be required before appointment to execute an agreement with one or more sureties binding himself and his sureties to refund to the Secretary of State half the stipend

which he may have received, should his work, character or conduct during probation be so unsatisfactory as to lead to his probation being terminated by Government without any appointment being offered him, or should he fail from any cause to take up any appointment as deputy collector which may be offered him or should he resign the appointment within a period of three years from the date of appointment.

10. The probationer will on appointment be placed under the supervision of the Collector of a district and will receive the training in revenue and magisterial duties prescribed by the rules in force for the time being for probationary deputy collectors. During the period of probation which will ordinarily be three years he will be required to pass the Lower and Higher standard tests prescribed for junior members of the Indian Civil Service and the examinations prescribed for deputy collectors.

11. The pay of the probationer shall be regulated as follows :—

(1) On first appointment and until passing the Lower standard examination, Rs. 150 per mensem.

(2) On passing the Lower standard examination and investment with second-class magisterial powers, Rs. 175 per mensem.

(3) On passing the Higher standard examination and investment with first-class magisterial powers until he is appointed to fill a vacancy in the grade of deputy collector, Rs. 200 per mensem.

12. During the period of probation the probationer will be required to keep a horse.

13. If the probationer completes the prescribed tests and is found to be fit for permanent appointment to the grade of deputy collector, he will on the expiry of his three years' probation or as soon after as may be convenient, be confirmed in the next suitable vacancy which may occur in the seventh grade of deputy collector on Rs. 250 per mensem.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

No. 31.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

Delhi, the 8th January 1916.

No. 30-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land of such metal-workers' tools and materials as are capable of being used in the manufacture of arms from the North West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province.

No. 137-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF MACHINE TOOLS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation in to the United Kingdom of machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As and after the 21st day of December 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof, imported under the license of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Land Revenue.

Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915.

No 2-C—155 18.

Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

RESOLUTION.—In Resolution No. 18—312-7, dated the 8th October 1914, the Government of India appointed a Committee to examine whether the co-operative movement, especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect, was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement

which seemed to be required. Although it was intended that the enquiry should mainly be directed to financial questions the scope was not rigidly limited, and the Committee was given discretion to consider and make recommendations regarding any important aspect of the movement.

The Committee met early in November 1914 and, in the course of a tour in the larger provinces which lasted four months, examined numerous witnesses and inspected many societies. The results of these enquiries have now been submitted and although the Committee is careful to explain that the report is in no way intended to be a cyclopædia of information on co-operation in India, those interested in the movement will find it an indispensable work of reference. Some time must necessarily elapse before the numerous recommendations contained in the report can be dealt with finally, but the Government of India desire to take the first opportunity to acknowledge the care with which Sir Edward Maclagan, the President of the Committee, and his colleagues have carried out these enquiries. The valuable report which is the outcome of their labours marks a distinct stage in the history of co-operation in India.

2. Two broad results emerge from the enquiry—the first that in the majority of cases primary societies fall short of the co-operative ideal and the second that, although, owing to the rapid expansion of deposits, co-operative banks have hitherto been able to meet their obligations promptly, it has become necessary to place the whole organization on a sounder financial footing, especially by the provision of adequate paid resources. The Committee has therefore rightly kept in view the development of a truly co-operative system, rather than cheap money-lending, and the improvement of the financial position of the whole organization. With few exceptions the numerous recommendations contained in the report aim at securing one or other of these objects.

3. The Government of India are not at present prepared to pass orders on all the recommendations made by the Committee and the principal object of the present orders is to indicate the manner in which they propose to deal with the report. This is shown in the appended statement which divides the 209 recommendations contained in the report into five classes:—

(*a*) those which the Government of India consider should be adopted so far as is possible, it being understood that a reference may be made to the Government of India should any Local Government or Administration consider this necessary;
(*b*) those on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are now invited;
(*c*) those which have already been referred to Local Governments and Administrations; and
(*d*) those on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India.

It will be observed that the second of these four classes includes practically the whole of those portions of the report which deal with the audit and supervision of Primary Societies and with Central and Provincial Banks. The Government of India, in view of the vital importance of these portions of the report, consider that it would be more convenient if the views of the Local Governments and Administrations were obtained on them as a whole.

It is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to place the Government of India in possession of their views not later than the 30th June 1916.

(IN ALL CASES THE NUMBERING FOLLOWS THAT IN APPENDIX III TO THE REPORT.)

(*a*) Recommendations which Local Governments and Administrations should adopt so far as possible, it being understood that should this be considered necessary, a reference may be made to the Government of India—

Nos. 1–7 and 9–11; 14—Non-Credit Societies.
Nos. 14–17—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.
Nos. 19–20—Credit Societies—Agricultural.
Nos. 21–32; 34–37—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.
Nos. 38–44; 52–56—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.
Nos. 56; 60–66; 68–75; 77; 79; 81–87; 90–92—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.
Nos. 192–193; 196; 200; 203–204, 205—Public aid.

(*b*) Recommendations on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are invited—

Nos. 8, 12—Non-Credit Societies.
No. 16—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.
Nos. 50–51.—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.
Nos. 58; 59; 67; 78; 80; 88; 89—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.
Nos. 94–105—Primary Societies—Audit and Supervision.
Nos. 107–112—Central Banks.
Nos. 161–178—Provincial Banks.
Nos. 180–187; 194 198 (*a*); 198; 197—Public aid.

(*c*) Recommendations which have already been referred to or reported on by Local Government—

No. 106—Primary Societies—Forms.
No. 163—Central Banks—Forms.
No. 179—Provincial Banks—Forms.
Nos. 188–193—Public aid—Registrar.

(*d*) Recommendations on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India—

No. 33—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.
No. 46—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.
No. 57—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.
Nos. 76; 93—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.
Nos. 199; 201; 202; 206–209—Public aid.

(*a*) If not already reported on in connection with the separate reference made regarding recommendations Nos. 184–191

Fort St. George, December 24, 1915.

No 38.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are described in the following schedules I and II, shall be constituted "reserved forests" with effect from 15th February 1916.

SCHEDULE I

District	Taluk.	Village.	Name of block.	Area.	Boundaries.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore and Avanashi.	Anaikatti and Gopanari.	Anaikatti North.	acs. 1,853	*North*.—Starting at the north-east angle of survey No. 110 of Gopanari village on the southern boundary of Gopanari reserve, the line runs westwards along the said boundary to the north-west angle of survey No. 109 of that village on the western boundary of the Thadagam reserve. *East*.—Thence the western boundary of the Thadagam reserve to its junction with the Gopanari and Anaikatti villages; thence along the village boundary between Anaikatti and Gopanari villages to the 5th angle (village boundary stone) counting from and inclusive of the stone at the junction of the Anaikatti, Gopanari village and Thadagam reserve; thence a straight line to the north-west corner of field No. 13 of Anaikatti village, thence a straight line to the second survey stone on the eastern boundary of the said field, counting from the north-west corner; thence south along the eastern boundary of field No. 13 to its south-east corner. Thence a straight line to a point 20 feet west of the point where the path from Kuruppalli to Lambathandi (right of way II (4)) meets the south end of survey No. 9 of Anaikatti village; thence south and south-westwards along parallel to that path and 20 feet west of it measured from its centre, to a point due west of, and about 10 yards from the north-west corner of survey No. 20 of Anaikatti village. *South*.—Thence a straight line south west to the first angle in the north side of survey No. 87 east of its north-east angle; thence westwards along the east side of survey No. 87 to its north-west angle, thence straight to the southernmost angle of survey No. 173, thence along the north-east side of survey No. 171 to its south-eastern corner; thence straight north-west by west for 32 chains to a point 3 chains south west of the northernmost angle of survey No. 176; thence straight south-west to the westernmost angle of survey No. 178, thence straight west to the northeast angle of survey No. 180. *West*.—Thence straight to the northernmost angle of survey No. 180, thence straight to the easternmost angle of survey No. 226; thence straight to the easternmost angle of survey No. 235, thence along the east side of the last named field to its north-west angle, thence straight to the north-east angle of survey No. 238, all the above numbers being survey fields of Anaikatti village. Thence straight to the south east angle of survey No. 173 of Gopanari village, thence straight to the easternmost angle of survey No. 171; thence along the northern side of survey No. 171 to the north-west angle and thence along the eastern side of survey No. 170 to the starting point, all above being survey fields of Gopanari village.

Remarks.—The following rights are allowed within the block to the hill tribes residing in the several hamlets of Anaikatti village:—

(1) To gather all the roots and leaves of the description of Mullavalithilanga, Vettilavalithilanga, Tattalilangam, Sakrikalanga, Manunattanai, Mast Barbai, Sengunathi, Vaikathattanai and Pa-ulathai for their own consumption and not for barter or sale, on previous permission being obtained during the month of June from the District Forest Officer. This permission will be granted if they protect the Forests from fire in the previous season.

(2) To cut grass from the forests of the description of Vellapilla Kora mulla Kampilla and Chipilla for their animals of 40 headloads to 1 bullock per permit permits being obtained from the Forest Department.

(3) To collect minor produce from the forest on condition that they hand over such produce to the District Forest Officer or his authorised subordinate, agent, or contractor on payment for the collection. They must go into the reserved forest only on permit obtained for the purpose from the District Forest Officer or his authorised subordinate, agent or contractor.

SCHEDULE II.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of block.	Area.	Boundaries.
Coimba-tore.	Coimbatore.	Anaikatti.	Anaikatti South.	acs. 1,602 83	*North*.—Starting from a point five chains south east from the south west corner of survey field No. 203, and 67 cet chains east south-east from the northernmost angle of survey field No. 204, the line runs east by north for thirty-five chains to a point due south east of the southernmost angle of survey No. 191; thence east north-east to the northernmost angle of survey No. 193, thence in a general north-easterly direction along the western side of the last named field to its north-west angle, and thence straight to the north-eastern angle of survey No. 195; thence nearly due east straight to a point on the southern margin of the Chalagam Anaikatti cart road due south of the southernmost angle of survey No. 45; thence along its southern margin of that road in a general north-easterly direction to a point six chains due north of the northernmost angle of survey No. 117, thence north-westwards straight for twenty-six chains to a point of seven chains south-westward of the water shed angle of survey No. 116, thence straight to the easternmost angle of the neighbouring survey No. 116 and of its eastern angle, thence eastwards along the southern side of the last named field to its next angle, thence straight to the southernmost angle of survey No. 115 of the village boundary. *East*.—Thence north westwards along the village boundary to the second village boundary stone north of the southern end of survey No. 72; thence west north-west for 4 chains straight to a point four chains north-east of the north-west angle of survey No. 230, thence south-west for 10 chains to a point due north west of the north east angle of survey No. 225, thence south-west for 15 chains to a point seven chains north-west of the westernmost angle of survey No. 226, thence south-east one get to the south west angle of 227, thence straight to the south west corner of survey No. 231, thence north-eastwards straight to the third stone in the south boundary of Anaikatti village west of the trigonometrical station at the position of the southern boundary of the village with the Thadagam reserve. *South and West*.—Thence along the southern boundary of Anaikatti village to its junction with the Kalinganpillam, thence along the right bank of the river (Kalinganpillam) to the eighth angle in the western boundary of Anaikatti village counting from the south-east angle of survey No. 203, thence a straight line to the south-east angle of 204, thence north north-west in a straight line for thirty chains to a point five chains north-east of the north east angle of survey No. 27; thence north north-east for a straight line across the hill to the starting point, all the above being survey numbers of Anaikatti village.

Remarks I.—The following public rights of way have been allowed within the block :—

(1) Path ten yards wide for people and cattle from Thevai to Jambukandi. This enters the forest near the western boundary of survey field No. 114 and running eastwards leaves the forest near the south-west corner of survey field No. 146.

(2) Path ten yards wide for people and cattle from Dumanur to Jambukandi *via* Kanthiammankoil. This enters the forest north-east of Dumanur village site and running north-westerly leaves the forest near the Mungilpallam-Adalkatti road and south-west of survey No. 115.

(3) Path ten yards wide for people and cattle from Dumanur to Thevai. This enters the forest about one and a half furlongs west of the western boundary of survey No. 247 and running in a north-westerly direction for the Kodamaruppallam and then west along an eastern bank and leaves the forest near the eighth village boundary stone counting eastwards from the south-east corner of survey No. 235.

(4) Path ten yards wide for people and cattle from Dumanur to Vellakulam. This enters the forest near survey No. 230 and running south-west leaves the land on the north bank of Kodamaruppallam.

Note.—The rights at (1) to (4) above will be subject to the condition that no fire should be kindled along any part of the paths and that cattle are only allowed to pass through the paths and not to remain on the hills without permits having been taken from the District Forest Officer.

II.—The following temple has been demarcated out and retained as an enclosure within the reserve free from reservation :—

Karuthiamman temple situated about two and half furlongs due south of survey No. 146 with a space of one chain square including the temple site accessible by the path allowed as I (2) above.

III.—The following rights are also allowed within the block to the hill tribes residing in the several hamlets of Anaikatti block :—

(1) To gather edible roots and leaves of the descriptions of Mullavalliilangu, Vellilaivalliilangu, Thottilangu, Salalilangu Muruttuchi Mudalanchai Singaratchi, Kai kuthiral and Panaikizhangu for their own consumption and not for barter or sale on previous permission being obtained during the month of June from the District Forest Officer. This permission will be granted after protect the forests from fire in the previous season.

(2) To cut grass from the forest of the description of Valaipillu, Malampillu, Nana pillu and Olaipillu to an extent of 50 head loads to a house on previous permits being obtained from the Forest Department.

(3) To collect minor produce from the forest on condition that they hand over such produce to the District Forest Officer or his authorised headmen, agent or contractor on payment by the collection. They must go into the forest with a permit obtained for the purpose from the District Forest Officer or his authorised subordinate, agent or contractor.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1915.

No. 34.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to declare that, from 1st February 1916, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to the notification, shall be constituted a "reserved forest".

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name and description of the area.	Boundaries.
Cuddapah ..	Rayachoti ..	S. No. 178 (old S. No. 169), which is known as Pandipenta, comprises an area of 15·43 acres within the limits of Guvvalcheruvu village. This plot was excluded from reservation and left as an enclave within the limits of the Pasupuleti and Yenguvalla reserved forests in publication No. 709, dated 27th May 1858, published on pages 504 to 508 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th June 1858.	Bounded on all sides by the Pasupuleti reserved forest.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1916.

No. 35.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendment to the rules for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) and the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884), as last revised in Notification No. 390 published at page 812 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th September 1915.

At the end of the sub-paragraph immediately before the "explanation" in rule II add the following :—

"Provided that the Board may pass final orders on all applications for loan which it decides to reject whatever may be the amount involved."

Fort St. George, December 21, 1915.

No. 36.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule appended to this notification a "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries
Coimbatore ..	Kollegal ..	Yedavalli addition No. 2	Bounded on all sides by the Yedavalli reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer of the Kollegal division, for the time being, to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the powers vested in him by section 24 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of the district, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, December 29, 1915.

No. 37.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to declare that, from 15th February 1916, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted "a reserved forest".

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block	Boundaries
Coimbatore ..	Kollegal ..	Chikkalur extension No. 2.	*North and east.*—Starting from the northernmost angle of survey No. 1 of Chellipalayam (1876 survey) the line runs along the south and east sides of that field as far as a point 1·8 links south of the western most angle of survey No. 33 of the same village (according to the 1904-05 survey). *South.*—Thence straight to the right-hand corner of survey field No. 44-A, as now sub-divided and on to the south-east corner of field No. 77 (1913-14 survey). *West.*—Thence along the east and north sides of field No. 77 and the west side of survey No. 1 to the starting point, all survey numbers quoted being of Chellipalayam.

Fort-St. George, January 8, 1916.

No. 38.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land described in the schedule hereto annexed a "reserved forest" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.
Salem ..	Dharmapuri ..	216	Settanavadi extension ..	*Situation.*—In the Dharmapuri taluk between the Settanavadi reserved forest and the district boundary.

Boundaries

Particulars.—Settanavadi extension reserve.

East.—Settanavadi reserve in its north east corner, thence to a point opposite to the centre line of the Cauvery river which forms the Coimbatore district boundary.

South, west and north.—The Coimbatore district boundary.

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2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for the time being, to be the Forest Officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of the district, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1918.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·17 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Sendirai, Pillaiyarnatham and A Kombai Pillaiyarnatham forest roads in Melur taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 139 E	Doraiswami Pillai ..	North and east, No. 139 A, south, No. 142; west, No. 140	·33
Do. No. 141 A-3.	Gurusami Nayaka ..	North and east, No. 140, south and west, No. 141 A 1.	·32
Do. No. 146 B ..	Adaikka Kone and Sanga Kone,	North, No. 146 C; east, No. 142; south, Nos. 142 and 146; west, No 212	·16
Do. No. 146 D ..	Do.	North No 146 C; east, Nos. 142 C and 146; south and west, No 146	·36
Do. No 147 E ..	Chithammal	North No 147 A, east Nos 146 and 147; south, Nos 147 and 147 C; west, No 148,	·42
Do. No. 149 E ..	Do.	South and east, No 149 A; south, No. 149; west, No 667.	·07
Do. No. 166 A ..	Chinna Goundan ..	South, No 166 A 2; east and south, No. 647; west, No. 12 B-3.	·35
Do No. 122 E-2.	Muthammal	North, No. 166 E; east, No 166 A; south, No. 647; west, No. 167	·05
Do No. 202 E-2.	Sitambga Goundan ..	North, No 202 E; east, No. 208; south and west, No 647.	·16
Do. No. 212 A-3	Thanai Ambalam	North, No. 213 A-3, east, No. 212 E-2; south, No 212 A 1, west No. 212	·25
Inam, No 216 E-2 ..	Sathanma Naick	North, No. 212 E-3, east, No. 647; south, No. 212 E-1; west, No. 212 A-2.	·20
Do No. 212 E ..	Mahalingam Pillai ..	North, Nos. 361 and 214; east, No. 213, south, No. 213 A; west, No. 251	·14
Govt., No. 249 E ..	Ganga Goundan ..	North, No 249 A east, Nos. 250 and 251, south, Nos. 253 and 249 C; west, No 254	·21
Do. No. 250 E ..	Do.	North, No. 252 A; east and south, No. 251; west, No. 249.	·06
Do. No. 252 E ..	Veeran Chetti	North, No. 253 A, east, No. 254, south, No 255 C, west, No. 257.	·25
Do. No. 257 E ..	Halan Goundan	North, No. 247 A; east, No. 255, south, No. 255 C; west, No 258	·13
Do. No. 263 E ..	Do.	North, No. 262 A; east, No. 247; south, Nos. 262 C and 263; west, No 261	·30
Inam, No. 284 E ..	Rettaipparambalam ..	North, No 284 A, east, No. 263, south, No. 284 C, west, No 268.	·33
Govt., dry, No. 305 E.	Sonnai Naick	North, No 306 A; east, No 305; south, No. 305 C; west, No 310	·31
Do No. 306 C-2	Periyana pillai	North, No. 305 C-1, east No 304; south, No. 306 C-3; west, No 305	·22
Do. No. 310 E.	Karuppanan Servai ..	North, No. 315 A, east, No. 310; south, Nos. 310 C and 321; west, No 312 A.	·09
Do. No. 316 E ..	Vyapuri Servai ..	South, No. 312 A, east, No. 310; south, No. 316 C; west, No. 313.	·21
Do. No. 319 A-2	Arunachalam Servai	North No 313 A; east, No. 309, south, No 318 A 2, west, No 316.	·37
Do. No. 321 A-1.	Do.	North and east, No. 318; south, No 321 A-3; west, No. 322.	·05
Do. No. 322 A ..	Seppuk Servai ..	North No 316, east, No. 321; south, No. 322 E, west, No. 323	·10
Do. No. 325 C-2	Karuppaiah Servai ..	North, Nos. 328 and 325 C-3; east, No. 323; south, No 325 B; west, No. 324.	·26
Do. No. 326 E ..	Seppiah Servai ..	North, No 327, east, No. 326, south, No. 326 A, west, No. 317.	·17
Do. No. 327 B ..	Karuppanan ..	North, No 2.7 A; east, Nos 328 and 332; south, Nos. 327 B and 328, west, No 347	·81
Do. No. 328 E ..	Do. ..	North, No. 328 A east, No 326; south, Nos 326 and 328; west, No 327	·09
Do. No. 334 E ..	Malayandi Kone ..	North, No. 335 A, east, No. 335, south, No 334 E; west, No 347	·41
Do. No. 335 E ..	Inam Goundan ..	North, No. 336 A, east, No. 336, south, No 335 E; west, No. 334	·12
Do. No. 338 E 2.	Malayandi Kone ..	North, No. 338 E-3; east, No. 342; south, No. 338 E-1, west, No 326.	·04
Do. No. 353 E ..	Gurumurthan Chetty ..	North, No. 356, east, No. 353 A 1 south, No 347, west, No. 353 B.	·32

Madura District, Melur taluk, Pillaiyarnatham village

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura district, Melur taluk, Pothiyarasthem village—*contd.*	
Govt., dry, No. 366 B.	Kadir Mamma Rauthar ..	North, No 365 A., east, No. 347; south, No. 366 E., west, No 367	·16
Do. No 367 B ..	Servgan	North, No. 367 A., east and south, No. 347; west, No. 353 A.	·3
Do No 381 B ..	Do.	North, Nos 382 and 383; east, No. 361 E., south, No 384; west, No 381 A.	·16
Do. No 374 B .	Kottapagan Perman ..	North, No 373; east, No. 374 E; south, No. 377, west No 376 A	·33
Inam, Dry, No. 378 B.	Kalianaderan ..	North, No. 377, east, No 379 A., south, No. 379; west, No 377.	·20
Govt., mans, dry, No 376 B.	Vyas Sastan ..	North, No 378, east, No. 379 A, south, No. 380; west, No 376 C.	·18
Do. No. 380 B.	Servgan	North, No. 377, east, No 380 A, south, No 385, west, No 380 C.	·48
Do. No. 387 B	Soppan Servai	North, Nos 387 A and 388; east, Nos. 387 A and 384; south and west, No 387 C	·18
Do. No. 389 A-2	Malayandi Kone	North, No 388 A 1., east, No. 387., south, No. 389 A 3., west, No 388 B-2.	·17
Do. No. 388 B-2	Palani Gounden	North, No 388 B-3, east, No. 389 A-2; south, No 390 B-1; west, Nos. 384 and 389	·21
Do. No. 384 B.	Kottapagammbalam	North, Nos. 378 and 383 A., east, Nos. 387 and 388 A; south, No. 377; west, No. 376.	28
Inam, No. 429 B ..	Appa Naick	North No. 428 A., east, No 430, south, No 429 C; west, No. 428	·34
		Total ..	5·17

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1916.

Mr. Edward Joseph Bernal Greenwood, Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras, is granted sick leave on half pay for six months with effect from the 15th January 1916 or date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

With effect from the 1*st January* 1916 *during the privilege leave of M R.Ry. Madura Ramaswami Sadr-kmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade.*

M R Ry. N. Venkatadri Nayudu, Sub-Divisional Officer, Southern sub-division, Kistna Eastern division, from temporary Sub-Engineer, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, January 14, 1916

Mr Joseph James O'Reilly will be promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, permanent, with effect from 23rd January 1915.

The following promotions are given to M.R.Ry. N. S. Ramachandra Sastri, Overseer, first grade, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Mun'yam sub division, Guntur division:—

From the 13th March 1915 to the 5th June 1915, to be a temporary Sub-Engineer.

From the 6th June 1915 to the 12th August 1915, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, during the privilege leave of M.R Ry S. Adinkalaswami Pillai, temporary Sub-Engineer.

From the 12th August 1915 to the 22nd September 1915, to be a temporary Sub-Engineer.

2. This supersedes the notification promoting him as a temporary Sub-Engineer published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1915.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

M.R.Ry. Sundara Sastri Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, to the I Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1916.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

REWARDS.

No. 1303.—With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer in recognition of the exceptional services rendered by him in the Public Works Department.

The promotion will have effect from the 24nd November 1915.

To be Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Conductor Robert Cuthbert, Public Works Department, Madras.

S. H. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1915.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following alterations and additions be made in the lines of navigation declared in the notification published on pages 753–774 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1899, as subject to the provisions of the Act :—

(*a*) *For* "The Godavari canals, consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them, in the Godavari district, south and east of Rajahmundry" and

"The Kistna canals, consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them in the Kistna district"

Substitute "All artificial navigable channels fed by the anicuts across the Godavari river at Dowlaishweram or by the anicut across the Kistna river at Bezwada and such portions of the natural waterways, other than the Godavari and Kistna rivers below the above anicuts, as are necessary for navigation between them.

"The Kistna river for a distance of four miles above the anicut across the river at Bezwada.

"The Godavari river between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway bridge across the river, near Rajahmundry and the anicuts across the river at Dowlaishweram.

"The Chagallu channel and the Appa Rau channel and the Rallamadugu from the point where the Chagallu channel takes off to the point where the Rallamadugu joins the Main canal, Godavari Western Delta."

(*b*) In the definition of the Buckingham canal, *insert* the word "Guntur" before "Nellore".

Under the provisions of section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890 as amended by Act V of 1914 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that all vessels using the following canals shall be exempt from liability to licensing or registration on account of such use :—

(*a*) The Kistna river for a distance of four miles above the anicut across the river at Bezwada,
(*b*) The Godavari river between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway bridge across the river, near Rajahmundry, and the anicuts across the river at Dowlaishweram.
(*c*) The Upputeru in the Kistna district.
(*d*) The Kalvetti canal in the Malabar district

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations and additions be made in the rules regulating the navigation of canals published at pages 753–774 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1899 :—

(i) *Add* the following at the foot of the margin of rule 1 :—

"In the case of (*a*) The Kistna river for a distance of four miles above the anicut across the river at Bezwada ;

(*b*) The Godavari river between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway bridge across the river, near Rajahmundry, and the anicut across the river at Dowlaishweram ;

(*c*) The Upputeru in the Kistna district ;

the following rules only will be applicable :—

"26 to 32, 34, 37, 43-A, 49, 53 and 56 excepting the last sentence."

(ii) *Add* the following as rule 2-A :—

"All vessels using the portions of the Kistna and Godavari rivers and the Upputeru, mentioned in rule 1 shall be exempted so far as regards such use from licensing or registration."

(iii) *Rule 4.*—*Add* the following after the words "rule 2" "or rule 2-A".

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Narasaraopet water-works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Narasaraopet village.			
Govt., ryotwari, No. 340-3 A	Pattadar, Hanna Sahib; enjoyers, Hanna Sahib (75 cents), Burma Oil Company (2 cents) and Petroleum Assam Company (3 cents).	North No. 342 A., east, No. 340-1 A; south, No. 340-3 B, west, No. 341 A	11
Do. No. 340-1 A.	Pattadar, Nagavarapu Hanumayya, enjoyer, Nagasarapu Hanumayya, Venkata Ratayya and Sommulu.	North, No. 342 A; east No. 339 B 1; south, No. 340-1 B, west, No. 340-3 A	·03
Do. No. 339 B 1.	do. do.	North, No 343 A 1 east, No. 338 2 A & B; south, No. 339 B 2 and A 1, west, No. 340-1 A.	2·07
Do. No. 339 A 1.	Pattadar and enjoyer, Nagavarapu Subbarayudu.	North, No. 339 B-1, east, No. 338-2 B, south and west, No. 338 A 2	·01
Do. No. 338-2 A.	Pattadar, Miss C. Knox; enjoyer, Mr E. B Cluff	North, No. 343 A, east, No 338-1 A; south, No. 338 2 B; west, No 339 B 1.	·02
Zinganmunta Agraharam village.			
Inam, Agraharam pasalan, dry, No. 28 B.	Inamdar and enjoyer, Sri Chandramowleeswaraswamy-varu	North and east, No. 24 B, south, No. 30, west, Nos. 28 and 26 A.	1·18
Do. No. 20 B.	Do do.	North No. 20 A; east, No 19 B, south, No 23, east, No 24 A	·36
Do. No. 19 B.	Do. do.	North, No 19 A; east, No. 15 B, south, No. 23; west No. 20 B.	·31
Do. No. 15 B.	Do. do.	North, No 15 A, east, No. 13 B, south, No. 23, west, No. 19 B.	·37
Do. No. 34 B.	Do. do	North, Nos. 39, 34 A and 17, east, No. 35 A, south and west No 944	·42
Do. No. 100	Do. do.	North and east, No. 16 A; south, No. 23; west, No. 15 B.	·32
Enfranchised Karnam service, Inam, No. 15 B.	Joint pattadar and enjoyer, Kotakam Subba Reddi.	North, No. 16 A, east, No 156; south, No. 23, west, No. 15 B.	·03
Dhatavarti, Inam, No 35 A.	Pattadars and enjoyers, Papun Narayan, Subayya and Marthi Suryanarayana,	North, No. 17; east, Narasaraopet village, south, No. 35 B, west, No. 34 B.	·12
		Total ..	5·99

W. G MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 13, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·56 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the surplus channel to Putha tank of Narasapuram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta sub number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Krishna district, Ellore taluk, Narasapuram village.		
			Acs.
Jeevati, dry, S No. 209-3	Kumpati Venkateswami and Kumpati Gangulu	North S. Nos. 209-1, 210, east and south, S. No 209-3, west, S Nos. 209-1, 243.	·84
Do. No 210-1 B.	Chatrati Venkataramayya and Kumpati Gangulu.	North, S. No. 210-1 A., east, S. No 210-2 A and C; south, S. No. 209-1, west, S. No 210-1 A.	·91
Do. No. 210-2 B.	Chatrati Jagannadham and Chatrati Venkataramayya.	North, S. No 210-2 A; east and south, S. No. 210-26; west, S. No. 210-1 A.,	·81
		Total ..	2·56

Fort St. George, January 11, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·97 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Nangavaram Kattuvari; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta sub number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Sorriyanur whole inam village.		
			Acs.
Wet, S F. No 3 ..	Sundareswaraswami Kovil present Manager M.R.Ry. N. S. Annadurai Ayyar, etc.	North, No. 8, east, Kodiyalam village; south, No. 13; west, No. 2.	·19
Dry, S F No 4 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 6; east, No. 5; south, No. 13, west, No 9	·29
Wet, S F. No 7 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 7; east, south and west, No. 9 ..	·03
Nattam, poramboke, S F No. 9	Do. do.	North, No 947; east, No. 8; south, No. 10; west, No 10.	·54
Dry, S F No 10 ..	Sundareswaraswami Kovil present Manager M R Ry. N S. Annadurai Ayyar	North No. 10; east, No. 9, south, No 13; west, No. 11.	·30
Wet, S.F. No 11 ..	Do. do.	North, No 11; east, No. 10; south, No 13; west, No. 12.	·24
Do S F No. 12 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 13, east, No. 11; south, No. 13, west, No 2 of Nangavaram.	40
Kattuvari poramboke, S F No. 13	Do. do.	North, Nos 4 to 12, east, Kodiyalam, south, Nos. 14 to 19, west, Nangavaram.	14·50
Dry, S F. No 14 ..	Do. do.	North, No 13, east, No. 30, south, No. 14, west, No 302 of Nangavaram	1·35
Do S.F No. 15 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 16; east, No 16; south, No. 15; west, No 30.	1·9
Vaikal poramboke, S.F No. 16.	Do. do.	North, No. 15, east, No. 17; south, No. 19; west, No. 55	·95
Wet, S.F. No. 17	Do. do.	North, No 16, east, No. 18; south, No. 17; west, No. 16	1·44
Dry, S.F. No. 18	Do. do.	North, No. 18; east, No. 19, south, No 16; west, No. 17.	·09
Variporamboke, S F No. 19.	Do. do.	North, No. 13; east, Kodiyalam; south, No 20; west, No. 16.	4·02
Dry, S F. No 20	Sundareswaraswami Kovil Manager M R.Ry. N. S. Annadurai Ayyar.	North, No. 13, east, No. 16, south, No. 30; west, No 14	·12
		Total ..	21·97

Fort St. George, January 10, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894 His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field channel in Pedapalla village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikoku, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari District, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Pitapalle village.			
Enfranchised Karnam's service inam (Rapaka wet S. No. 71).	Patelkhana Venkatarayanamma and Venkatarathna Rao.	North, S. No. 73-5 and portion of S. No. 71, east, portion of S. No. 71; south, S. No. 111; west, S. No. 72.	ACRS. 06

Fort St. George, January 12, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·70 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the land of the Kamamsavalli tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikoku, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, No 35, Andipattakadu village.			ACS.
Dry, S.F. No. 11 E	M. Pichai Moopan ..	North, S.F. No. 11 A; east, S.F. Nos. 10 and 11 A; south, S.F. No 11 C and Kuricu; west, S.F. No. 12.	·32
Do. No 12 E.	P. Karuppa Moopan ..	North, S.F. No. 12-2 A; east, S.F. No. 11 E; south, S.F. No 12-2 C; west, S.F. No. 13 B	·16
Do. No 13 B.	Ayyavu Moopan and Muttu Moopan.	North, S.F. No 13 A; east, S.F. No. 12-2 B; south, S.F. No 13 C; west, S.F. No. 14-1 E.	·58
Do. No. 14 1-B.	P. Karuppa Moopan ..	North, S.F. No. 13-1 A; east, S.F. No. 13 B; south, S.F. No. 13-1 C; west, S.F. No. 14-1 B.	·66
Do. No. 15 1-B.	Ayyakkanniyanar ..	North, S.F. No 14-1 A; east, S.F. No. 15-1 E; south, S.F. No 15-1 C; west, S.F. No. 27 A-2.	·12
Do. No. 27 A-2.	P. Karuppa Moopan ..	North, S.F. Nos 27 A-1, 27 A-4 and 28; east, S.F. No 28-1 B; south, S.F. No 27 A-3; west, S.F. No 27 B-2.	·72
Do. No. 27 B-2.	K. Pachamuthu Moopan ..	North, S.F. No. 27 B 1; east, S.F. No 27 A-2; south, No 27 B-3; east, S.F. No. 28-2 B	
Do. No. 28 2 B.	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 28-2 A; east, S.F. No. 27 B-2; south, S.F. No. 28-3 C; west, S.F. No 27 D.	·22
		Total ..	2·28
No. 96, Kesiur village.			
Dry, S.F. No. 227 C-2.	Maradayee	North, S.F. No 227 C-1; east, S.F. No. 227 A-1; south, S.F. No 227 C-3; west, S.F. No. 225 B-2	·21
Do. No. 225 B-2.	Ayyavu Moopan	North, S.F. No. 225 B-1; east, S.F. No. 231 C-2; south, S.F. No. 225 B-3; west, S.F. No 231 C-2	·20
Do. No 225 C-2	Karuthe Moopan	North, S.F. No 225 C-1; east, S.F. No. 225 B-2; south, S.F. No 225 C-3; east, S.F. No 233-5 B.	·19
Do. No. 233-5 B.	Karuthe Moopan and Chidambara Moopan.	North, S.F. No 233-4 A; east, S.F. No. 225 C-2; south, S.F. No 233-5 C; west, S.F. No. 234 B.	·20
Do. No. 233-2 B.	Pachamuthu Moopan and Maruda Moopan	North, S.F. No 233-2 A, east, S.F. No. 234 E, south and west, S.F. No 233-1 A.	·12
		Total ..	·71
		Grand total ..	2·99

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31·87 acres, be the same a little more or less, needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvements to Nanguvaram Kuttuvari; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Kulitalai taluk, Nangavaram village			ACS.
Wet, S.F. No. 3-5 ..	128 Lakshmi Narasima Ayyar and Subbarama Ayyar.	North, S F No 2-4 ; east, S F. No. 12 of Suryapur ; south, S F No 146 ; west, S.F. No 3.	5-
Dry, S F. No. 510 ..	84, Samudayan Annathorai Ayyar and Lakshmi Narayana Ayyar.	North, S.F. Nos. 662 and 674 ; east, S.F. No. 671 ; south, S F. No. 670 ; west, S.F. No 668.	24
Do. No. 671 ..	Subbarama Ayyar and Ramanatha Ayyar.	North, S F No. 674 ; east, S.F. No. 670 ; south, S F No 671 ; west, S F. No. 670	28
Do. No. 662-3,	Sadasiva Ayyangar, Subbaraya Ayyar and Ranganayaki Ayyangar.	North, S F Nos. 660 and 680 ; east, S F Nos 14 and 20 of Suryapur ; south, S.F. No. 663 ; west, S.F No. 661-3.	37
Do No. 636 ..	84 Do.	North and east, S F No. 627 ; south and west, S F. No. 636.	0 39
Do. No. 645 ..	84. Do.	North, S F No 646 ; east S F. No. 641 ; south, S F No. 646 ; west, S F No 645.	10 08
Do. No 640	84. Do.	North, S F No. 640 ; east, S F. No. 645 ; south, S.F No. 640 ; west, S.F. No. 43 of Payyamanf.	9-01
		Total ..	88 35
Payyanur village.			
Dry, S.F. No. 42 ..	43, Village Samudayan ..	North, S F. Nos 41, 36 and 37 ; east, S.F. Nangavaram ; south, S.F No. 42 ; west, S F No. 43.	4-66
Do. No. 43 ..	P. S. Ramaswami Ayyar and 43, village Samudayan.	North, S.F. Nos 44, 45 and 47 ; east, S.F. No. 42 ; south, S.F. No 42 ; west, S.F. No. 25.	82
		Total ..	1 47
		Grand total ..	31 82

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a field channel in Mockasuthi ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Mockasuthi village.			ACRE
Jiruvati, wet, S. No 77-3 B	Ringana Prabhalingam ..	North, partly east, No. 77-3 B ; south, No. 138-2 ; west, Mockasuthi channel	03

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in ... hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 acre, be ... more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for repairs to the Durgavaiji ... Velugubanda ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, ... appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order fo... acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Velugubanda village			ACRE.
Govt., dry, S. No. 264-1.	Vella Atchamma and Rajamm..	North, S No. 261, east and south, S. No 264-2 ; west, S. No 263.	·16

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2E acre, i s the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Durlands channel, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Dayapalli village.		ACRE.
Wet, No. 854-3 b	Ogadiu Saha alias Ogadiu Setu Mulia.	North, canal; east, No. 842-1; south and west, No 854-3 A.	·3
Do. No. 851-1 E	Kuppala Krishna	North, canal; east, No. 859-7; south, No. 862-1 A; west No. 854-3 B.	·3
Do. No. 859-7 E	Kuppala Kalia and Jagabandhu.	North, canal; east, No 859-2 A; south, No. 859-7 A; west, No. 862 B	·2
Do No 859-2 E	Narasimma Rahalo	North, canal; east, No 865-4 A; south, No. 859-2 A; west, No. 859-7 A	·2
Do. No. 859-4 E	Kuppala Kalia and Jagabandhu	North No. 859-1, east, No. 859-4 A; south, No. 859-2 D, west canal.	·8
Do No. 859-1 E	Do.	North, No 859-5 A, east, No. 859-1 A; south, No. 859-4 E west, canal.	·1
Do. No. 856-2 E	Dhabia Monga, Dabbe Patra	North, No 851 gonj; east, No. 856-2 A; south, No. 859-1 E; west, canal.	·3
		Total ..	·32

Fort St George, January 15, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13·62 acres, is the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for restoring Odanjeri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Kallakurchi taluk, Melsiruvallur village		ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 10 E-1.	Antoni Gounden	North, No. 8; east, No. 33 E 2, south, No 7; west No. 9 A 2 B	1·56
Do No 29 C	Ayyakannu Gounden, Nayakka Gounden and Sowrimuttu Gounden.	North, No 29 B, west, No. 29 A; south, No. 30 D; west, No. 7	60
Do No. 29 D	Do do.	North, No. 29 E; east, No. 29 A south, No. 30 E, west, No. 7.	12
Do. No 29 E	Do do	North, No 29 D; east, No 29 A; south, No 28; west, No. 30.	·12
Do. No 30 C	Sami Gounden	North, No. 7; east, No. 28 C; south, No. 29; west, No. 33 B.	1·20
Do. No. 31 B	Do	North, No. 30 C; east, No 31 C, south, No. 30 A-1 & A-2; west, No 31 A	42
Do. No. 39 A-1.	Do	North, No. 35 E; east and south, No 39 A-2; west, No. 39 A-1.	·24
Do. No. 32 A	Sami Mutta Gounden	North, No 33 A-1, east No. 7, south No 32 B, west, No 33 B	1·67
Do. No. 33 A-1.	Do.	North and east, No. 7; south, No. 32 A; west, No 35 A-1.	3·20
Do. No 33 E-1	Do.	North, No. 35 A-2; east, No. 32 A; south, No 33 E; west, No. 33 E 2.	02
Do. No. 308 A-2 A.	Do.	North, No 333 A-1 E; east, No. 32, south, No 333 A-1 E; west, No 335 A 1-E.	30
Do No. 9 A-2.	Nachia Gounden, Eppel Gounden and Sami Gounden	North, No. 9 A-1; east, No. 10 E; south and west, No 7.	1·60
Do. No. 9 E	Do. do.	Do, do	1·74
		Total ..	13·62

Fort St. George, January 10, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to the Baddugani tank of Tantikonda, Rajahmundry taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or permanent, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Tantikonda village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 168	Sadi Reddi, Sitaramayya and Soraya.	North, S. No. 167; east, south and west, S. do. 168.	acs. 1·11

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for restoring Devaparai tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or permanent, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
South Arcot district, Kallakurchi taluk, Chegilapady village.			
Puramboke, dry, No. 23 A 2	A. Anthoni Gounden ..	North, No. 24, east, No. 26 B 2; south, No. 23 A 1; west No. 22	acs. ·10
Do. No. 25 B 2.	P. Anthon Gounden and A. Anthoni Gounden	North, No. 24; east, No. 32 A 2; south, No. 25 B 1, west, No. 25 A 1 and 2	·05
Do. No. 32 A 2 B	P. Anthem Gounden . .	North, No. 33, east, No. 32 A 1, south, No. 32 B 1, west, No. 24 B 2.	·02
Do. No. 35 ..	P. Ayyakunu Gounden ..	North and east No. 37; south, No. 35; west, Nos. 18 C 2 and 23 C 2.	2 93
Do. No. 23 A 2	Gunnoothi Gounden . .	North, no. 18 C 1; east, No. 23 B 2; south, No. 24; east, No. 23.	·65
Do. No. 23 B 2.	C. Anthoni Gounden, Chinnappa Gounden, Sunni Gounden and Swaminatha Gounden.	North, No. 23 B 1; east No. 23 C 2, south, No. 24; west, No. 23 A 1 and A 2	1 84
Do No. 23 C 2.	P. Ayyakunu Gounden ..	North, No. 18 C 2; east, No. 36; south, No. 35; west, No. 18 B 2.	3·14
Do. No. 18 B 2.	Appavu Konga	North, No. 17; east, No. 36 D 2; south, No. 18 C 2, west, No. 18 B 1.	·35
Do. No. 18 C 2.	V. Swaminatha Gounden and V. Sonatha Gounden.	North, Nos. 13 B 2 and 36 B 1; east, Nos. 35, 37 and 36 B 1; south, No. 23 C 1; west, No. 18 C 1	3·26
Do. No. 18 A ..	Pichu Gounden	North, No. 18 B; east and south, No. 36 A; west, No. 18 B	·45
Do. No. 36 A 2.	Boyappa Gounden, Muthumuttu Gounden and P. Sevuntraya Gounden.	North, Nos. 28 A 1 and 42 A; east, No. 36 A 2, south, Nos. 42 A & 43 and 36 B 2, west, No. 18	3·40
Do. No. 36 B 2.	Do. do.	North, No. 36 A 2, east and south, No. 37; west, Nos. 18 C 2, 36 B 1 and 18	4 63
Do No. 42 B 2.	Venkatapa Nayada	North and east, No. 16 B 1; south, No. 36 A 2, west, No. 36 A 1.	·76
Do. No. 43 C 2.	Madalamuthu Gounden ..	North, No. 36 A 2, east, No. 36 C 1; south and west, No. 37	·34
		Total ..	23·15

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 11th and 18th January 1916, is published for general information :—

No. in this list	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Marine ..	1916. No. 969, Nov. 30	Sanctioning the revised schedule of rates for the levy of landing and shipping fees at the port of Tuticorin and directing the publication of the necessary notifications in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and in the *Tinnevelly District Gazette*. [2 as.]
2	Do. ..	No. 485, Dec. 22.	Approving of the revised Madras Cyclone Code submitted by the Presidency Port Officer and directing its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [2 as.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 1½ Gp.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA

REGULATIONS

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) That he is a natural born subject of His Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held, or that he is in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the Appendix to these Regulations as will render him eligible.*

[N.B.—*In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

5. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (a) :—

		Marks
1	English Composition	500
2.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	500

* The Appendix referred to is printed on the 3rd page.

† The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

		Marks.
3.	Arabic Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4	Translation	400
5	Prose Composition	200
6.	Verse Composition	200
7.	Literature, etc.	400
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be translation :—	
8	Translation	400
9	Prose Composition	200
10.	Verse Composition	200
11.	Literature, etc.	400
12	English Language and Literature	600
13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16	French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19	Lower Mathematics	1,200
20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science (i.e., any number not exceeding *two* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken) :—	
21.	Chemistry	600
22.	Physics	600
23	Geology	600
24.	Botany	600
25.	Zoology	600
26	Animal Physiology	600
27.	Geography	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
30.	Section I., to A.D. 1485	400
31.	Section II., A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
32.	General Modern History	500
33	Logic and Psychology	500
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	500
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	500
36.	Political Science	500
37.	Roman Law	500
38.	English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (*b*) :—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	400
2	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
4.	Indian History	400
5	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the candidate is assigned	400

* *It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.*

(*b*) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each province to which candidates are assigned is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali.
(unless it is the candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
(unless it is the candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
(at the option of the candidate.)	

In Hindustani the candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

No candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and viva voce, as may be deemed necessary.

If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows:—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Civil Service of India will be awarded marks ranging between 100 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

13. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the candidate, on the prescribed form.

OFFENDER.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible as point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for

admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917, or 1918 as the case may be,—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College); Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. 0d., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £43 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shows satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) *Each candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowances to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all money he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv) *All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the candidates obtaining certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November 1915.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 5s. 6d. LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.; Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E.C.; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Grindlay & Co., 61, Parliament Street, S.W.; W. Thacker & Co., 2 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C., Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Dublin.—E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. OXFORD.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., The University Press, Cambridge. BERLIN.—A. Asher & Co., 13, Unter den Linden. Sola 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, W. 8. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig. Karl W. Hiersemann, 29, Königstrasse, Leipzig. FRANCE.—Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. Hennard.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Corrections have been separated by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of students to the dates in the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that the compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a convenient, useful for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means authoritative, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

This Application Form relates only to the competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Services. Intending Candidates for either or both of these services must, if competitions are announced, obtain the proper form or forms of application and forward them so as to reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission on or *before June 1st*. *See below*

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form*, filled up by the Candidate himself, *is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 1st June 1916*

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August 1916.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August 1916; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out the paragraph.

I send herewith a certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III on the next page.

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never".

† If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the last occasion.

I beg to inform you that I was *_____ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of †_____ in the year †_____; as a Candidate for the situation of _____.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Name in full*_____

‡ If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent ‡.

_____

_____

Date _____

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—*Attention is drawn to the Selection Form on pages 3 and 4, which must be filled up by every Candidate*

If an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class 1.) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application § may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

§ If Examinations should be announced these Forms will be ready about Easter, 1916.

*Signature*_____

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application § may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

§ If Examinations should be announced these Forms will be ready about Easter, 1916.

*Signature*_____

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidates' parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the Candidate an extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

VII. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, on or before the 1st June 1916, produce a certificate of race and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 3252, dated 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No. 704, dated 18th May 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.*

IV. All candidates who claim an extension of age under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Appendix to the Regulations will be required to produce an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service."

[To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

SELECTION FORM.

*** *Place your initials against the subjects which you select; if your selections exceed 5,000 marks indicate the subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated below.*

Initials.		Maximum Marks.
	1. English Composition	500
	2. Sanskrit, Language and Literature	800
	3. Arabic, Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation —	
	4. Translation	400
	5. Prose Composition	200
	6. Verse Composition	200
	7. Literature, etc.	500
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
	8. Translation	400
	9. Prose Composition	200
	10. Verse Composition	200
	11. Literature, etc.	300
	12. English, Language and Literature	500
	13. Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*14. Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
	15. French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*16. French, History of the Language and Literature	200
	17. German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
	*18. German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	19. Lower Mathematics	1,200
	20. Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
	†21. Chemistry	500
	22. Physics	500
	23. Geology	500
	†24. Botany	500
	25. Zoology	500
	26. Animal Physiology	500
	27. Geography	500
	28. Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	29. Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
	30. Section I to A.D. 1485	400
	31. Section II A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
	32. General Modern History	500
	33. Logic and Psychology	500
	34. Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	500
	35. Political Economy and Economic History	500
	36. Political Science	500
	37. Roman Law	500
	38. English Law	500

Signature _____

Date _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, W.

N B.—*Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page 5, which must be filled up by every Candidate.*

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* The History of these languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the test of the examination in those languages.

† *For the Practical Examination in Chemistry, Candidates may bring any printed works on Analysis, and for the Practical Examination in Botany, any genera flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval, no marginal notes of any kind will be allowed.*

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, ETC., ETC.

SYLLABUS OF ANY OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE THAT MAY BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1916, AND OF ANY OTHER COMPETITION THAT MAY BE HELD IN COMBINATION THEREWITH.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Sanskrit Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology).

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject, questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation.

Period I: 1350 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.
Period II: 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.
Period III: 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.
Period IV: 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.
Period V: 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.
Period VI: 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660, all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1916, Period V (1800-1832) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Wordsworth.—Lyrical Ballads, 1798; Poems published in 1807; The Prelude; Pamphlet on The Convention of Cintra.

Coleridge.—Poems; Biographia Literaria; On the Constitution of the Church and State.

Scott.—Waverley; The Fortunes of Nigel; The Bride of Lammermoor; Old Mortality; The Antiquary.

Byron.—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers; The Giaour; Manfred; Cain; The Vision of Judgment.

Moore.—Life of Byron.

Shelley.—Prometheus Unbound, with other poems published in 1820; The Cenci; The Defence of Poetry.

Keats.—Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes and other poems published in 1820; Letters.

Lamb.—Essays; Letters.

Jane Austen.—Pride and Prejudice, Emma.

Hallam.—Winterslow; The Spirit of the Age; Lectures on the English Poets.

Oxford Book of Verse, Nos. 515–637.

Italian Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages, but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid). Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of England. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1485: Stubbs, Select Charters, ninth edition [Clarendon Press]

Period II, 1485 to 1848: Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods. Periods III, IV, and V will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1189.]
II. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1189 to A.D. 1521.]
III. From the Diet of Worms to the Death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
IV. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]
V. From the Peace of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878.]

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

PERIOD I.

800–1189.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, (3) Clarendon Press.
Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.
Suger, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions:—(1) Migne, (2) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.
Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. The continuators are included.

PERIOD II.

1189–1521.

Joinville, St. Louis. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.
Philippe de Comines, Mémoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901–3].
Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III.

1521–1715.

Sully, Mémoires, up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.
Torcy, Mémoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

PERIOD IV.

1715–1848.

Frederick II. Histoire de mon Temps, and la Guerre de Sept Ans. Editions.—

(1) Boetaric, (2) Œuvres de Frédéric II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1848.

Malmesbury (First Earl of). Diaries and Correspondence; London, Bentley, 1844; Vol. II, Mission to the Hague, pages 86-443, Vol. III, Mission to Lisle, pages 365–589.

Metternich. Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren; Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe; Vienna, 1880. Or in English translation :—Memoirs of Prince Metternich; Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880–1882. To be studied up to the year 1815.

PERIOD V.

1763–1879.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Metternich, as for Period IV.

Bismarck. La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour, 1852 1861 (Turin, 1885)

Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Bismarck (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898). Or in English translation :—Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman; Reflections and Reminiscences, etc; translated under supervision of A. J. Butler; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory; of the existing economic conditions; of statistical methods; and of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge (1) of political theory and the history of political theory, and (2) of the development, and more especially the modern forms and functions, of political institutions Political theory should be understood to include not only the theory of legislation, but also the general theory of the state in its connection with kindred studies such as ethics, psychology, jurisprudence, public international law, and economics, and candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities. Under the head of political institutions are included subjects such as early institutions and comparative politics.

English Law.—Law of Contract; Law of Evidence; Law of the Constitution, Criminal Law; Law of Torts.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1915.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships in the Establishment of the Foreign Office, for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam :

Russian and Spanish: Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages, but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish.

Russian Literature.—Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Russian.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1915.

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*]

NOTICE.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 1st August, 1916, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st June 1916**, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last day, will do so at their own risk.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, 1916, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

EASTERN CADETSHIPS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

It is not intended to hold Open Competitions for Clerkships (Class I) during the period of the War.

If an Open Competition for Eastern Cadetships should be held in 1916, the last day for the receipt of forms of application will be 1st June, 1916.

Intending Candidates would do well to apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., about Easter, 1916. The attention is called to the Note printed below.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November 1915.

NOTE.

When Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, viz.:—
Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service;
Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service;
are held concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age are admitted to compete for any two or all three of those Services, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £4.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1916 ജനുവരി 18-ാം.

നമ്പർ 41.—ഇകൂപ്പായാല്ലാതെ വേറെപ്രകാരത്തിൽ അപ്പാടകരായ കല്ലുണ്ണ 1,000 ശാലനിൽ കവിയാത്ത അളവിൽ കൈവശം വെക്കണ്ടതിനും അതിലധികമുള്ള 500 ശാല നിൽ കവിയാത്ത അളവിൽ കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകണ്ടതിനും യാതൊരുപരുത്തും നല്കുവാ നായി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുമാരുടെ അധികാരാതിർത്തികൾക്കുള്ളിൽ അവരെയും മജിസ്ട്രേ ട്ടണത്തിനിന്റെ അതിർത്തികൾക്കുള്ളിൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് കോപ്പറേഷൻ പ്രസിഡേണ്ടിനെയും 1899 ലെ (1899 ലെ 8-ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ കല്ലുണ്ണ ആക്ട് 9-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ II-ാം ക്രമം III-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലെ 2-ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സി. ജി. ടൊഡ്ഹണ്ടർ,

ഗവർണർ ഇൻ കൌൺസിലിനുവേണ്ടി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,

Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1916.

No. 58.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry Kambadur Sanjiva Rao Garu to be a member of the District Board of Anantapur.

No. 59.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry Rao Sahib Koppan Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srivilliputtur.

No. 60.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Ravuluparti Venkata Chalapati Rao Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyar Tirumalaiswami Ayyar Avargal to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Tenali.

No. 61.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Pandi Sesha Ayyangar Rishyam Ayyangar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karur.

No. 62.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Baronessamudram Sankaranarayana Ayyar Rajangam Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 63.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint I. A. Pir Mohammad Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srivilliputtur.

No. 64.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edmond James Rowlandson to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 65.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry Mylapore Muttukrishna Mudaliyar Sambandham Mudaliyar Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 66.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry Palem Venkatappa Garu as Chairman of the municipality of Cuddapah.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 67.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 84,807 square feet of land in the village of Salampatti, Madura taluk, Madura district, specified in notification 566, published on page 338 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1915, as required for the construction of thottis' quarters in the Madura municipality.

No. 68.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Madura District Board hereby notify under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 that, from and after 1st April 1916, the subsidiary gate at Nathum at the first furlong of the 22nd mile of road 7 (Madura Nathum) will be removed to the fourth furlong of the 21st mile of the same road and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through it.

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council, it is further declared, under sub-section (4) of section 87 of the Act that payment of tolls at the main gate on road 9 (Dindigul-Vattanam) shall clear carriages, carts and animals passing through the subsidiary gate at the fourth furlong of the 21st mile of road 7 (Madura-Nathum) within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise and that payment of tolls at the subsidiary gate shall clear carriages, carts and animals passing through the main gate.

No. 69.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Madura District Board hereby notify under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, that from and after the 20th January 1916, two subsidiary gates will be opened temporarily at Batlagundu, one at the eighth furlong of the 20th mile of road 35 (Dindigul to Batlagundu) about three-fourths of a mile north of the present gate and the other at the sixth furlong of the 8th mile of road 38, about 2½ miles east of the town and near the place where the cart track from Ayyampalayam joins the Ammayanayakanur road and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through these gates.

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further notified under sub-section (4) of section 87 of the Act, that payment of tolls at any one of these gates or at the existing gate at Batlagoode shall clear carriages, carts and animals passing through the other two gates within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise.

ERRATUM.

In the first column of the schedule annexed to notification 230 of the Government of India in the Railway Department, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by notification 264, dated the 11th October 1911, specifying the taxes payable in and of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway *for* "Hospet ditto" *read* "Hospet municipality" and *for* "Kudiri ditto" *read* "Kudiri union".

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 70.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 1,800 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Deputy Collector of Madras and Assistant Superintendent of Stationery is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry (name of portion), with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Triplicane village.			
Dry, R.S. No. 254 ..	Messrs. Thakoor Doss & Sons ..	North, Nungambakkam division, east and south, R.S. No. 253 (part); west, R.S. No. 252 (part).	1 ground and 1,800 square feet.

Fort St. George, January 16, 1916

No. 71.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule containing 0·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-house; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Revenue district, Sivagunga taluk, Pavanandal village.			
House-site ..	Arunachalam Pillai, Kalapathi Pillai and Subbathammal Pillai, minor, his mother and guardian Abirami Ammal for both rights.	North, Agampodiyal Pillai's garden; east, Devakottai office and granary; south, path; west, Nadukavanam.	acre. ·1456

No. 72.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·3 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well for the Panchayat of Sirutholai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Mudukulattur taluk, Sirutholai village.			
Zamindari waste land	Muthialagappa Pillai, trustee for the temple of the village deities Kaliyamman and Muniyappaswami.	North, tank bund, east, Kali Koil ridge, south, manja land of Minakshisundaram Servai, west, tank bund.	acre. ·3

No. 73.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Paramakudi taluk, Nayakkanendal village.			
Zamindari, poramboke	Estate Collector representing the Zamindar of Sivaganga.	North, Kovur [illegible] east, [illegible] and wells, tank bed, west, [illegible] village	cents. 4

No. 74.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Melpadi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pramboke with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Melpadi village.			
Dry, S. No. 450-1 B	Muniamma Pillai and Rajammal, mother and guardian of Viravasal Mudaliar.	North, S. No. 450-1 A; east, supply channel; south, S. No. 390; west, S. No. 450-2.	CENTS. 2½
Do. 450-2 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 449; east, S. Nos. 450-1 A and 450-1 B; south, S. No. 390; west, S. No. 451.	14
		Total ..	16½

No. 75.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·055 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund dispensary at Kiranur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Palni is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Palni and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Palni taluk, Kiranur village.			
Nathan poramboke, S. No. 539	Nachammal, wife of Angana Pillai.	North, local fund road; east, south and west, nathan poramboke.	ACRE. ·034
Do.	Kandiadumbas	North, vathoom poramboke; east, union road; south and west, nathan poramboke.	·011
		Total ..	·045

No. 76.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·57 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a dispensary at Chetpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pramboke with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Kunnattur village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 301-2/2.	Vijiammal, guardian mother of minor Loganadan.	North, S. Nos. 301-7/1 and 301-4/1, east, S. Nos. 301-4/2 and 301-4/1; south, Chetpet limits; west, S. No. 301-4/1.	ACRE. ·52
Do. S. No. 301-4/1	Sami Pillai	North and east S. No. 301-4/1; south and west, S. No. 301-2/2.	·05
		Total ..	·57

No 77.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·89 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of road from Chittoor-Kurnool road to Lakireddipalle; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Nelimuttapalle village			
Inam, dry, No. 312-2.	Ayallapparam Venkatanarayana Reddi.	North, No 312-1; east, No. 313-1; south, No. 312-3, west, No. 304-2 B	·79
Do. 312-4	Do. do.	North, No 312-3, east, No. 329, south, No 312-3; west, No 316-2	·87
Govt., dry, No. 303-1 B	Mulreddi Chinna Veeramma ..	North, No. 302-1, east, No 304-2 B, south, No. 303-1 C, west, No. 316.	·66
Do. No 303-2 B	Mulreddi Veeramma ..	North No. 302-2 A, east, No. 312-3, south, No. 303-2 C; west, No. 302-1 B.	·24
		Total	1·56
Suddamalla village.			
Govt., dry, No. 296-1.	Mul reddi Chinna Veeramma ..	North, No 296-1, east, No. 301-2, south, No. 295-3 west, No 296.	·43
Do. No. 296-1 D.	Do ..	North, No. 296-1 A; east, No. 296-2; south, No. 296-1 C, west, No 296-2 B.	·16
Do. No. 296-2 D.	Kasam Chinnayyadu ..	North, No. 296-2 A east, No. 299-1 B, south, No 299-1 C, west, No. 292 2	·15
Do. No. 299-2 ..	Suddamalla Obal Reddi and Mudalla Chinniah	North No. 299-1; east, No. 299-2 B; south, No 299-3; west, No. 300-2	·61
Inam, dry, No. 300-2.	Suddamalla Obal Reddi ..	North, No. 296-1, east, No. 299-2, south, No. 300-3; west, No. 301-2.	·56
		Total ..	1·91
Lakireddipalle village.			
Govt., dry, No. 634-1 B	Muhammad Hussain ..	North, No. 636, east, No. 631-1 C; south, No. 633, west, No. 634-1 A.	·10
Do. No. 633-2.	Shaikh Badal Sahib ..	North, No 631 and 636, east, No. 633-3 and 0, south, No. 634, west, No 634-1.	·80
Do. No 636-4.	Do ..	Do. do.	·22
Inam, dry, No. 628-1.	Ediga Chinnagadu ..	North, No. 635; east and south, No. 631-2, west, No. 625.	·06
Govt., dry, No. 631-2.	Shaik Badal Sahib ..	North and east, No. 636; south, No. 630; west, No 632-1.	·22
Do. No 631-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·12
Do. No 630-1.	Alam Sahib and Baba Sahib ..	North, No. 631; east, No 630-2 south, Nos. 630-2 and 631, west, No. 631	·10
Inam, dry, No 602-2	Yadati Ramayya ..	North, No. 603; east and south, No. 606; west, No 602-1.	·16
Govt., dry, No. 603-1	Shaikh Badal Sahib ..	North, Nos 603-1 and 606, east No. 600, south, Nos. 601 and 603-3 west, No. 603-1	·3
Do. No 603-3	Do. ..	North, Nos. 603-1 and 2; east, No 601; south, No. 602, west, No. 603 1.	·9
Do. No. 606-2.	Do. ..	North, No 606-1, east, No. 603; south, No. 606-3, west, No. 603.	·14
Do. No. 602-2.	Mupala Nagamma ..	North, No. 601, east, No. 602-3, south, No. 605; west, No. 602 1.	·21
Do. No. 601-2.	Shaikh Khasim Sahib and Hookhum Sahib.	North, No. 600; east and south, No. 601-3, west, No. 602.	·23
Do. No. 600-2	Do. do.	North, No 600; east, No. 606-2; south, No. 601, west, No. 606-1.	·16
Do. No. 607-1.	Tanakkal Nur Ammal ..	North, No. 607-1; east, No 607; south, No. 607-3; west, No 607-1.	·30
		Total ..	1·95
		Grand total ..	5·32

No. 78.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a road from the main road to the lorries in Balapurampet in Tenali by the side of west side channel, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village	
			Acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 300-2.	Jorigu Nagamma	North, Sri Sri Venkateswami's site; east, west side channel; south, old east-bund; west, Jorigu Nagamma's site.	
Do. No. 300-2	Sirigiri Venkatamtnam ..	North, Nemalu Hanumanthu's site; east, west side channel; south, Jorigu Nagamma's site; west, Sirigiri Venkatarinam's site.	
Do. No. 300-2.	Nemalu Hanumanthu ..	North, Koda Venkateswami's site; east, west side channel; south Sirigiri Venkatamtnam's site, west, Sirigiri Venkatarinam's site.	·31
Do. No. 300-2.	Koda Venkateswami ..	North, site of Sri Vengopal Rice Mill & Co., (Ltd); east, west side channel; south, Nemalu Hanumanthu's site; west, Koda Venkateswami's site.	
Do. No. 299-A.	Manager, Sri Vengopal Rice Mill & Co.	South S. No. 299; east and south, S. No. 300; west, S. No. 299.	·01
Do. No. 301 B-2.	Do. do.	North, Ravi Ramanna's site; east, west side channel; south, Koda Venkateswami's site; west side of Sri Vengopal Rice Mill & Co.	·15
Do. No. 301 A-2	Ravi Ramanna	North, Pryaga Krishnayya's site; east, west side channel; south, site of Sri Vengopal Rice Mill & Co.; west, Ravi Ramanna's site.	·04
Do. No. 307 A-2.	Pryaga Krishnayya ..	North, deoka S. No. 311; east, west side channel; south, Ravi Ramanna's site; west, Pryaga Krishnayya's site.	·01
Govt., wet, S. No. 312-1 A.	Manager, Ramalingeswara Rice Mill and Mallady Hanumayya.	North, late no poramboke; east, west side channel, south, deoka S No. 311; west, S. No. 312-1 A, site of Ramalingeswara Rice mill.	·43
		Total ..	1·04

No. 73.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of a Board Secondary school, Kandukur; and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sidhout, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sidhout, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Ongole district, Kanigiri taluk, Kandukur village	
			Acs.
Village-site, poramboke, S. No. 125-2	Polur Srinivasa Rao, Polur Jaga Rao and Polur Krishna Rao.	North, lane going to Mamah's hay-yard; east, road going to Venkamitta, south, C. P. Babu Rao's hut; west, Board Secondary school.	·02
Do.	C. P. Babu Rao ..	North, Polur Srinivasa Rao's house, east, road going to Venkamitta, south, Chandrabhan Prasad's house, west, Board Secondary school.	·08
Do.	R. S. Chandrabhan Prasad ..	North, C. P. Babu Rao's hut, east, road going to Venkamitta, south, open space; west, Board Secondary school.	·01
Do.	Thadivadla Nagamma ..	North, open space east, huts of Jangam Gangulu, Achamma and Mamah; south, huts belonging to Samarla Pamidimah, west, roths.	·01
Village-site, poramboke, S. No. 126.	Jangam Gangulu	North, open space, east, road; south, Achammah's hut; west Nagammah's hut.	·02
Do.	Manhavalla's widow Achammah.	North, Jangam Gangulu's hut, east road; south, Mamah's hut, west, Nagammah's hut.	·04
Do	Kasavabhotla Munaiya	North, Achammah's hut, east, Bandari Subbiah's hut; south, Mamah's hut, west, Nagammah's hut.	·02
Do.	Lankala Subbayya	North, Achammah's hut; east, road; south, backyard of Chinna Mamah's hut; west, Mamah's hut.	·06
		Total ..	·13

No. 80.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Vaim lane near Robertsonpeta, and, under section 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Masulipatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or palmath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Masulipatam taluk, Masulipatam village		
Village-site, poramboke, D. No. 841.	Tadepalli Rangayya and Pinapala Venkata Doss.	North, road, east, street, south, site of Mr D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, west, godown of Pinapala Venkata Doss	sq. yds. 17
Do.	Uinavalli Venkata Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu.	North, Tadepalli Rangayya and others' godown, mat and south, street; west, godown of Pinapala Venkata Doss and owner's vacant site.	16
Do.	Kuiapalli Sita Rattamma ..	North, east and south, street; west, owner's house	3
		Total	36

No. 81.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·03375 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the approach of the causeway at Melakkal in Nilakottai taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nilakottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or palmath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Nilakottai taluk, Melakkal village		
Wet, S. No. 476 ..	U. Muthukaruppan Servai (owner of land) and Naina Muhammad Ravuttar (lessee of trees).	North, Vaigai river; east, L.F. road No. 477; south and west, S. No. 476.	acre. ·03375

No. 82.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a burial ground, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or palmath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Pillayalli (a whole inam village attached to Kondukkalvu)		
Inam, wet, waste in block No. 3 S.F. No. 40.	Meiyaraudar, Sri Viswanadhaswami temple at Pattukkottai represented by its trustee Manikka Mudaliyar of Pattukkottai; Kudiyaraudar, Ayyaswami Tevan, son of Appavu Tevan of Pillayalli.	North, Muneyyal; east, wet lands in the possession of Ayyaswami Tevan; south, Pallangali ari; west, cart-track	acre. ·10

No. 83.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well for the use of the Malas of Kommi; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore District, Kavali taluk, Kommi village			CENTS.
Dry, S. No. 813-4	Cherukuri Pitchayya	North, houses of Malas; east, dry land of Manchipalli Krishnayya; south and west, dry land of Cherukuri Pitchayya.	6

No. 84.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·31 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a cart-track to Thekkamedu quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Alaiur village.			ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 292 D-1.	Nalla Bapu Nayudu alias Nalla Sriramula Nayudu.	North, No. 297 B; east, No. 293; south, No. 293 B-2; west, No. 297 A-1.	·08
Do. No. 297 A-2.	Govindaswami Pillai	North, Nos. 297 B and 297 C; east, No. 288 B-1; south, No. 297 A-3; west, No. 321 A Anpur.	·09
Do. No. 297 D-1.	Ayyaswami Mudali	North and east, No. 297 D-2; south, No. 321 A Anpur; west, No. 320 D-2 Anpur.	·03
Anpur village			
Ryotwari, dry No. 320 D-1.	Ponnuswami Chetti	North, No. 320 D-2; east, No. 297 D-1 Alaiur; south, Nos. 321 B and 322; west, No. 322	·08
Do. No. 321 A.	Sowbhagya Ammal	North, Nos. 297 D-1 and D-2 Alaiur; east, No. 297 A-1 Alaiur; south and west, No. 321 B.	·02
		Total ..	·31

No. 85.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·494 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the travellers' bungalow at Manamadura; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Manamadura village.			ACS.
House-site	Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, American Missionary, Manamadura.	North, Local Fund travellers' bungalow and waste land belonging to Local Fund; east and south, American Mission land; west, Local Fund road.	1·494

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1916

No. 16-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kalahasti in the Kalahasti division of the Chittoor district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam or Mahasivaratri festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 23rd February to 7th March 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Madukarai, Vattupalaiyam, Karumandai, Tadiyalur, Coimbatore, Podanur, Singanallur, Sulur, Somanur, Anjanur, Salem, Tirupapatta, Hosur, Vellore Town, and Vellore Cantonment on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Ootacamund, Fern Hill, Loredale, Ketti, Wellington and Coonoor on the Nilgiri Railway and the stations of Hospet, Bellary Cantonment, Bellary, Jalarpet, Kettandapatti, Kavanur, Virinjipuram, Ighteri and Katpadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Pudi, Mamandooru, Chandragiri, Tirupati West, Tirupati East, Chittatur, Renigunta, Yerpedu, Kalahasti, Akkurk, Yellaharu, Venkatagiri and Voudoda on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 17-P.—In modification of notification No. 16-P., published on pages 29–31 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th January 1916, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

1.—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Hindupur.	Coimbatore—contd.	Kollegal ..	Mallur.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Bellary.		Palladam ..	Arasur Nalambur. Paruvoy. Sulur.
	Hadagalli ..	Anandevanahalli. Bachigondanahalli. Hadagalli. Tombrahalli	Madura ..	Palni ..	Palni.
	Harpanahalli ..	Bugali Harpanahalli. Nilagunda. Rugimasalavada	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Adigaratti. Ketti. Wellington Cantonment.
	Hospet ..	Anantasamagudi. Basapuram (165) Bylo Vaddigeri. Gaurapuram. Hospet. Kulluhalli. Malapanmanagudi. Nagenahalli. Rajapuram Vyasankeri.		Gudalur ..	Gudalur.
				Ootacamund.	Nedivattam. Ootacamund.
			North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	Virinjampattu.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi ..	Chikkarampalaiyam Kasavanodai.		Tirupattur.	Chandrapuram. Chinnasamudram. Edayampatti. Jalarpet. Periyagiram.
	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore. Ganapati. Kalappatti. Krishnarayapuram. Kumiyamuttur. Kuruchobi Savoripalaiyam. Uppidipalaiyam.		Vellore ..	Allapuram Elavambadi. Kommalankottai. Vellore Virinjipuram. Attur. Bejur. Kavalippatti (Bejur) Kulavadi. Narasingapuram Pannrasi.
			Salem ..	Attur ..	

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Salem—*cont.*	Hosur ..	Arleri. Denkanikota. Gummalapuram. Hosur. Jujuvadi. Kakkadasam. Matagondapalli. Mattigiri Remount Depot. Mukondapalli. Sahivaram. Santanapalli. Settipalli. Tali Togarai Agraharam.	Salem—*cont.*	Omalur—*cont.*	Omalur. Pakalpatti. Taramangalam. Vellar.
				Salem ..	Ariyakarundanpatti. Kannangurchi. Maniayakkanpatti. Odayanpatti Salem Suramangalam Toppappatti Jedarpalayam.
				Tiruchengodu.	Tiruchengodu.
	Omalur ..	Kottamettupatti	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. Mysore II. Bengal ..	The whole province District— Birbhum	III. Bombay—*cont.*	3. *Political Charges*—*cont.* States and Agencies—*cont.* Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Satara Agency. Surat Agency.
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Kaira. Surat. Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Bombay. Kalyan. Surat. Thana. 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur (b) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba. (b) Towns and ports— Hubli. Alibag. 4. *Sind*— District— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Bijapur Agency.	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Sagan. Shahabad.
		V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala Attock. Fåro zepore. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum. Karnal. Montgomery. Rawalpindi. Sialkot. (b) States— Jind. Kalsia. Patiala.
		VI Burma..	(a) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada Magwe. Meiktila. Myingyan Pegu Sagaing. Thayawaddy (b) Towns and ports— Mandalay. Rangoon.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Cawnpore. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Partabgarh. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Town— Cawnpore.	VIII. The Central Provinces—cont.	(a) Districts—cont. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Barhanpur. Chandsurs. Nagpur. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal.
VIII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Chanda. Chindwara. Hoshangabad.	IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Aurangabad. Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga. Nanded. Parbhani. Usmanabad.
		X. Central India.	Bhopal State. Gwalior State. Indore City. Indore Residency Bazar. Indore State. Jaora State. Mhow Cantonment. Ujjain State.
		XI. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Podyanur.	Salem.	Pennagram.
Madukarai.	Coimbatore.	Somanur.	Hosur.
Mettupalayam.	Podanur.	Ariyanur.	Vellore Town.
Karamadai.	Singanallur.	Salem.	Vellore Cantonment.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Ootacamund. | Fern Hill | Lovedale. | Katri. | Wellington. | Coonoor.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Hospet.	Jalarpet.	Virinjipuram.
Bellary Cantonment.	Kottandapatti.	Latteri.
Bellary.	Kavanur.	Katpadi.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1916.

No. 18-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Talakona in the Vayalpad Unit of the Chittoor district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ammavarutsi festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 27th February to 4th March 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1916

No. 18-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Trichambaram in the Chirakkal taluk of the Malabar district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Trichambaram festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 1st to 10th March 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back

Fort St. George, January 15, 1916

No. 20-P.—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary), No. 11, dated the 7th January 1916, is re-published:—

Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluk of the Chingleput district, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tiruvanur, Servai at Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvalangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 25th January 1916 to the 7th February 1916 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Tiruvallur.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.Ry Bestha Ramanna Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Dharmavaram Taluk Board.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
11th January 1916.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 M.R.Ry Chenna Veerraju Garu of Tuni has been duly elected as a member of the Ommanda Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

Godavari Collector's Office,
10th January 1916.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Guntur Subrahmanyam Garu has been duly elected a municipal councillor of the municipality of Guntur in the district of Guntur.

Guntur Collector's Office,
11th January 1916.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Ambat Govinda Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat

M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayanapuram Ayyathura Pattar Subbarama Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat,

Malabar Collector's Office,
9th January 1916.

M.R.Ry. Puliyakalath Kesava Mannadiar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Palghat Taluk Board

Malabar Collector's Office,
14th January 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Palaccoil Narayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
10th January 1916.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Mallikandasa Subrahmanya Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar has been duly elected as a member of the Negapatam Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
9th January 1916.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentleman has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Adoni Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. B. Bhima Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Adoni.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentleman has been appointed by election as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Adoni Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. U. Rami Reddi Garu.

Bellary District Board's Office,
10th January 1916.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Ganjam, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be member of the Berhampur Taluk Board :—

Muhammad Shams-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, *vice* M.R.Ry. Deenabandhu Palo transferred from the division.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
10th January 1916.

N. MACMICHAEL,
President.

The President of the Guntur District Board in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. R. Mannar Venkata Gopal Rao Bahadur, B.A., of Sattenapalle and M.R.Ry. Bathina Ramaswami Garu of Guntur to be members of the Guntur Taluk Board in the district of Guntur.

Guntur District Board's Office,
7th January 1916.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
President.

The President of the Kistna District Board in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints that M.R.Ry. Panuganti Apparao Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Ellore Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
20th December 1915.

The President of the Kistna District Board, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints that M.R.Ry. Sitarama Ayyar Ganapati Ayyar to be a member of the Ellore Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
26th December 1915.

J. M. TURING,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kumbla Narsing Nayak Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the South Canara District Board by the Puttur Taluk Board.

South Canara District Board's Office,
9th January 1916.

E. S. LLOYD,
President.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. Nambori Narasaraju of Garagaparu has been duly elected as a member of the Narsapur Taluk Board in the district of Kistna for Circle No. 5 comprising Undi and Seeuula firkas.

Narsapur Sub-Collector's Office,
7th December 1915.

J. I. SMITH,
Sub-Collector.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1915.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

No. 8.—In the "Remarks" column of the table appended to article 3 of the Public Service Notification, published on pages 325 to 340 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th April 1915, against items (1e), (19) and (20) under "G. Judicial Department," the following shall be added to the existing remark:—

"and the holders of two of the three posts of Deputy and Assistant Interpreter to the High Court who must pass the Translation Test, Higher grade, in one language alone—either Tamil or Telugu."

SPECIAL TESTS NOTIFICATION.

No. 9.—In the "Remarks" column of the schedule attached to article 18 of the Special Tests Notification, published on pages 341 to 352 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th April 1915, against items 3 and 4 in column 2 relating to Translation Test, Higher grade, the following shall be added to the existing remark:—

"and the holders of two of the three posts of Deputy and Assistant Interpreter to the High Court who must pass the Translation Test, Higher grade, in one language alone—either Tamil or Telugu."

Fort St. George, January 4, 1916.

No. 1.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

O. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. S. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam district, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd November 1915, is extended by one day.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 17th January 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

CHANGE OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

Sanction is accorded to the change of the head-quarters of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' range, from Chittoor to Vellore until further orders with effect from 21st September 1915.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th January 1916.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SANSKRIT AND ARABIC BY INDIANS.

In accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 731-743, dated 1st September 1915, published on page 438, Part I-B, *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th September 1908, one scholarship for the scientific study of Sanskrit and another for the scientific study of Arabic by Indians will be awarded during the year 1916. Candidates desirous of applying for the scholarships should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 29th January 1916.

2. The scholarships will be open to well-qualified students with a genuine taste for oriental studies and to gentlemen already employed as Professors of Sanskrit or Arabic in India. The value of each scholarship has been raised to £200 a year, and it will be tenable for two years. Scholarship-holders will be required to pay their own University fees. The scholarship will be raised to £250 a year in any case where the scholar is admitted to a College at Oxford or Cambridge. The Secretary of State will decide the courses of study of each scholarship-holder.

3. Applications should give detailed information on the following points :—

(i) Educational qualifications, general and special.
(ii) Present occupation, if any.
(iii) Age.
(iv) Physical fitness.
(v) Native place and class or community to which the candidate belongs.
(vi) Whether the candidate has the consent of his parent or guardian to proceed to Europe.
(vii) Present address in full.

4. Certificates of conduct and character and a written understanding that the applicant if awarded a scholarship will during its tenure devote himself exclusively to the study of the subject for which the scholarship will be awarded should accompany the application.

5. Before a male State scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship his parent or guardian will be required to show that he has deposited with the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 16th December 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1915.

MUSIC—ADVANCED GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following are prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music, Advanced Grade :—

(a) With reference to paragraph 3 (*a*) of the Syllabus,—To analyse one movement (to be selected by the candidate) of Haydn's Symphony No. 3 (*The Surprise*) from the *full score*.

(*b*) With reference to paragraph 3 (*b*) of the Syllabus,—Chief Composers of Symphonies giving dates, with a list of most famous works.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 6th January 1916. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Type-writing, it is hereby notified that the Sun type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th January 1916. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written tests* in connection with the next Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grade or grades specified opposite to each, will be held on the 25th April next and subsequent days, *the Oral and Practical tests being conducted either before or after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations and to the Commissioner's "Notice regarding permission to appear" published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th and 21st December 1915 and 4th January 1916.]

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Building Drawing and Estimating ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works ..	Do.	Do ..	Do.
Earthwork and Roadmaking	Do.	Do. ..	....
Bridgework	Do.	Do ..	....
Surveying and Levelling	Do.	Do. ..	Advanced.
Applied Mechanics	Do.	Do. ..	Do
Mensuration	Do	Do ..	....
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Do.	Do. ..	Advanced.
Carpentry	Do.	Do. ..	....

Mechanical Engineering.

Machine Construction	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	....
Machine Drawing	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Steam and the Steam-engine ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Fitter's work	Do. ..	Do. ..	....

Electrical Engineering.

Practical Telegraphy	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	....	Do. ..	Do.
Electro-Metallurgy	....	Do. ..	Do.

Physical Science.

Heat	....	Intermediate ..	....
Light	....	Do. ..	....
Electricity and Magnetism ..	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Organic Chemistry	....	Do. ..	Do
Metallurgy	....	...	Do.
Physiography	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	....
Photography	....	Do. ..	....

Geology.

Geology	Intermediate ..	....
Mineralogy	Do. ..	....

Biology.

General Biology	Intermediate ..	....
Animal Physiology	Elementary ..	....	....
Botany	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	....

Sanitary Science.

Hygiene	Elementary ..	....	....
General Biology (special) ..	....	Intermediate ..	....

Pharmacy.

Botany (special) *	....	Intermediate ..	....
Inorganic Chemistry (special) ..	....	Do. ..	....
Materia Medica	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Pharmacy	....	Do. ..	....
Special Laboratory Course ..	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	....	Do ..	....

Agriculture.

Agriculture	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	....
Horticulture	....	Do. ..	....
Economic Entomology	....	Do. ..	....
Tobacco	....	Do. ..	....

Veterinary Science.

Veterinary Science	Elementary ..	.. .. Advanced

Commerce.

Book-keeping	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Theory and Practice of Commerce (c)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Banking (c)†	Do ..	Do. ..	....
Commercial Geography ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Shorthand (English)‡ (b) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vernacular Shorthand (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese).	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Annuities and Life Insurance ..	....	Do. ..	....
Type-writing ‡ (b)	Elementary ..	Do ..	Advanced.

* Candidates coming up in Botany (special) should state in their applications whether they bring up this subject as one of the subjects required for the diploma for Chemists and Druggists.

† Candidates coming up in Shorthand (on the Pitman's System) should adopt the System according to the Centenary Edition of the Instructor. Candidates will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer, they must bring with them their own type-writers for this purpose.

‡ Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writer—the Remington, Yost, New Century Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Stearns Visible Sun Type-writer, Fox Visible or L. C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will be examined on *Remington* machines, but at least every candidate for the *Elementary* grade, at least every three candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every two candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have to use machine among them.

(c) With reference to sub-heads Nos. 3 and 4 of the syllabuses for the Intermediate and Advanced grades, respectively, for Theory and Practice of Commerce and with reference to sub-head No. 4 of the syllabus for the Intermediate grade for Banking, candidates will be examined in the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 omitting sections 153 to 202 and 241 to 245; and with reference to sub-head No. 2 of the syllabus for the Advanced grade for Theory and Practice of Commerce candidates will be examined in the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909.

(b) The Elementary examinations in Shorthand and type-writing will be conducted according to the syllabuses revised up to 30th December 1912.

3. The following are the centres at which the *Written* examination will be held in the above subjects:—

Amalapuram.
Bangalore.
Bapatla.
Bellary.
Berhampur.
Bezwada.
Bhadrachalam.
Bimavaram (for Physiography, Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Calicut.
Chicacole.
Chingleput
Coconada.
Coimbatore.
Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore.
Cuddapah
Ernakulam
Guntur.
Hyderabad (for Shorthand and Type writing only).
Kandukur (for Physiography, Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Kumbakonam
Kurnool.
Madras.
Madura
Mangalore.
Masulipatam
Mysore.
Narsapur.
Nazareth
Nellore.
Ongole.
Gotacamund
Palghat.
Parvatipur.
Pattapur
Pedda (for Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Polavaram (for Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Podukkotai.
Rajahmundry.
Ramachandrapur.
Reynelut (for Animal Physiology. Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Salem.
Sirsetta (Ranoli)—(for Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).
Tanjore.
Tellicherry.
Tinnevelly.
Tirupati.
Trichinopoly.
Trichur
Trivandrum.
Vaniyambadi (for Commerce only)
Vellore.
Vizagapatam
Vizianagram.

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of *thirty*, the candidature that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, *which must invariably be the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held.* A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination cancelled.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the *Written* examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than *thirty* candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 20th *January*. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5. The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—*To guard against disappointment in the case of such of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the* Fort St. George Gazette, *from time to time.*

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place must, *at their own expense*, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fit and to impart instruction in the *Technical* subjects and for the grades in them brought up by their *pupils*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical Examinations.

8. All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no applications of any *private* candidates being enclosed with these applications.

9. Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, *before the 31st January*, the necessary drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or office to which he belongs, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in each case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of each work and enables the examiners to be satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of the persons granting the certificates. Further, if any suspicion attaches to any certified works submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction the withdrawal of the depute mital privileges enjoyed

by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examinations invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a *separate* roll for each subject and for each grade (*i.e.*, the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. *Also on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in full:—*

(1) Name of candidate,
(2) Place of examination,
(3) Subject,
(4) Grade, and
(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a *separate* cover and *not rolled up* with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must not submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms in that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January after which date no applications will be received.* Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the mufassal should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Honourable the Resident's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mufassal requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For each subject	3	5	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January. *On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders. An application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's Office by the date prescribed.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with certificate of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to headmasters on application.*

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it.*

☞ Candidates are warned that the application itself *should not be enclosed* with any drawings, plane surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a *separate* cover.

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakkam,
Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post card in their respective applications.* The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

15. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly* and in *full* in their applications and give their *addresses in full* also; if "Other Hindus" they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus", or "Panchamas". Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of the respective applications.*

16. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for subsequent examination. Neither will any claim for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned in*

study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination and that they can, if necessary, proceed, at their own expense, beyond the limits of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the written, or the oral and practical examinations.

17 Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (Inter. Preliminary), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18 Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the Written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of examinations on the 26th and 27th April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. *Candidates will not be allowed to come up in more than one of the subjects bracketed together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.*

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1916.		
Wednesday, 26th April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (E.I.A.*) 2 3 3
	11 A.M. (a).	Machine Drawing (E. I. A.). 3 4 3
	12-10 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (E.). 1+1½
Thursday, 27th April ..	7 A.M. (a)	Surveying and Levelling (A.). 3
	8 A.M. (a).	Applied Mechanics (A.). 3
	10-40 A.M. (b).	Type-writing (I.). 1+2
	1-10 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (A.) 1+2½
	12 noon (a).	Bridge-work (E. I.). 1+1½ 2+2
Friday, 28th April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.), Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.); Photography (I.), Shorthand—English or Vernacular (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 2 3 3 3 3 2
	Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.), Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—*vide* time-table on the next page) 2 3 3 3
Saturday, 29th April ..	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E.I.), Heat (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 2 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E.I.); Light (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—*vide* time-table on the next page) 2 3 3
Monday, 1st May ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Carpentry (I.), Book-keeping (E.I.A.), Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.). 2 3 3 2 2 3
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Fitter's work (I.); Book-keeping (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.); Organic Chemistry (I.A.). 2 3 3 3 2 3
Tuesday, 2nd May ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E.I.A.*), Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E.I.S.A.), Tobacco (I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.I.A.). 1+3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A.†); Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.); Physiography (E.I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I.A.). 5 3 3 3 3 3
Wednesday, 3rd May ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A.†); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Agriculture* (E.I.); Banking (E.I.). 3 2 3 4 3 3 1 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.A.*); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.†); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Botany (E.I.S.); Economic Entomology (I.), Commercial Geography (A.). 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vide footnotes on the next page.

Days	Time.	Subjects.
1916.	Forenoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.§A.§); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.); Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.), Metallurgy (A.), Geology (I.), General Biology (I.S.); Hygiene (E.); Materia Medica (I.); Horticulture (I.); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
Thursday, 11th May	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (I.§A.‖); Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡); Metallurgy (A.); Bacteriology (I.); Animal Physiology (E.), Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage), Commercial Geography (I.A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced S. = Special.
*Second paper. †Second paper continued. ‡The same paper continued § First paper. ‖First paper continued

(a) Hour of commencement of examination.

(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after the hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not be place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 8 A.M. and 10 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
Friday, 28th April 1916.			
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Advanced	First paper	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. (a)	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
2-15 P.M. to 2-30 P.M.	Elementary	Do.	Dictation.
3-30 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
4-3 P.M. to 5-3 P.M.	Do.	Second paper	Paper on principles.
Saturday, 29th April 1916			
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Intermediate	First paper	Dictation
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M.	Advanced	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.	Intermediate	Do.	Do.
2-40 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Advanced	Third paper	Dictation.
3 P.M. to 3-15 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Composition of the same.
4-3 P.M. to 5-3 P.M.	Intermediate	Do.	Paper on principles.

(a) 10-30 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.

1. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

2. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination*

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 17th January 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to this office notification, dated the 4th December 1915, it is hereby notified that the time for receiving applications for admission to the course of nine special University Lectures on "The Ethnology of India" to be delivered by M.R.Ry. L.K. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., has been extended to Monday, the 31st January 1916.

Senate House, 14th January 1916.

F. DEWSBURY, D.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1917.

English.

Selections in Poetry to be published by the University. Selections in Prose will be announced later.

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

Selections to be published by the University.

Marathi.

Vasucaritbhandir—Part I, Book I, by Krishnaji Govind Kinare (2nd edition, 1909. Manager, Chitrasala Press, Poona).

Kāryasiddharya, by V. D. Oka (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Uriya.

Prakrama Padyavali, by Sri Radhamohan Rajendra Dev of Chikar, } (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Prapañchakora of Kavita Kallol, by Gangadhar Mehar .. .. }
Itiliya Juba by Radhanath Ray .. ..

Greek.

(1916 to 1919.)

Xenophon. Anabasis, I.

Latin.

(1916 to 1919.)

Ovid: Tristia, Book I.
Cornelius Nepos: Prefatio, Lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Pausanias, Cimon.

French.

(1916 to 1919.)

X. de Maistre: Les Prisonniers du Caucase (Hirschfeld).

German.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.

Exodus I-XX, Psalms LXXIV-CL (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic.

Nukhab-ul-Mulsh Jur-ul-Awwal Qism-us-sani—the whole (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

Persian.

Siahatnama I Ibrahim Beg, Vol. I, pp. 1–160 (Muzaffari Press, Bombay)
Goliatan, Chapters I and II } Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Bastan, Chapters I and II }

Urdu.

Salnama-i-Khyal—Part I, the whole (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
Jama'-ul-Asha'r, pp. 1–31 (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

History.

History of Great Britain and Ireland. The Hanoverian Period (1714—1901).
History of India. The Modern Period.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1916.

PART I.

English.

Detailed Study.
Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice.
Milton: Paradise Lost, Book I.
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto IV.
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum.
Carlyle's Abbot Samson: Edited by Cavenagh (Macmillan).
Essays on Addison, by Macaulay and Thackeray with Twelve Essays by Addison, edited by G. E. Hadow (Oxford Press).
Non-detailed Study:
Scott: The Fortunes of Nigel.
Washington Irving: England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs (Blackie English Texts).
Syrett: Mediæval Romance (Clarendon Press).
Morris: Earthly Paradise, Part II, Atalanta's Race. The Man Born to be King (Longmans).

PART II.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

Marathi.

Nānā and Mahadaji, by C. G. Bhāve, B.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Bhāshā Padhati and Lekhana Suddhi essays in Vāṅmaya Vivaraka Nibandha by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A. (Chitrashala Press, Poona).
Vikāra Vilasita, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A., (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Kusumagunsha, by K. R. Mitra (Manoranjana Office, Bombay).

Oriya.

Raghuvamsa, by Bankadeb Patnaik
Aryabhāh, by Chintamani Mohanty } (Cuttack Printing Co.).

Urdu.

Ibn-ul-Wakt, the whole (Abdur Razak, Bookseller, Futhergatti, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Nairanga-Khyal, Part I (East & West Trading Co., Delhi).

Tamil.

Prose:
Johnsons Rasselas (Tamil Translation, by Visvanatha Pillai).
Savitri
Satyavan-pālanam
Prahlāda Charitram } of Arya Caritam (Ganesh & Co., Madras).
Rucela Caritram

Telugu.

Prose:
Nitisandrika, by Chinnayya Suri.
Vasanlasena: by Chetti Lakshminarasimham, B.A., B.L., Vizagapatam.

Kanarese.

Prose.
Sumati Madanakumara mevire, by M. S. Puttanna.

Malayalam.

Prose.
Viruttan Sanka, by Kārat Achyota Menon (Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., Trichur).
Rāma Caritam, by M. Krishnan, edited by M. K. Sridevi, Calicut.

PART III.

GROUPS (i) AND (ii).

Physics and Chemistry.

(Books recommended)

(a) *Physics:*
Barnard: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Hydrostatics, Light and Heat (Clarendon University Press).
Radley: Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

(b) *Chemistry:*
Smith and Hale: Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry (Bell).
Adie: Introduction to the Study of Carbon Compounds (Clive).

REFERENCE.
Smith: Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Shenstone: Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, Ed. by S. G. Durrant (Arnold).

GROUP (ii).

Botany.

Book recommended:
"A Botany for India" by P. F. Fyson (C.L.S. S).

GROUP (iii).

Logic.

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's "Introductory Logic," Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable text-book.

Sanskrit.

Kālidāsa: Raghuvamsa. Cantos I-III, with R. Krishnamacharyar's Vimarsa.
Bāna: Nyamavāsavadatta; (Travancore Sanskrit Series).
Kādambari Sangraha, Purvabhaga: Pandit R. V. Krishnamacharyar.

Marathi.

Wāman: Carmagaru mahjari and Nitisattha (Nirnayasagara Press, Bombay).
Panishwatā Kāya ghadē. by H. N. Apte (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Tārā Nātak, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona)
Life of Sambhaji and Rajaram Maharaja: by K. N. Sane, B.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Tukaram: selections as given in the latest edition of Navanita, by Parasnis or Pant Gothale (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Uriya.

Rasakallōḷa, by Dīnakrishna Das (Cuttack Printing Co.).
Nāgānda Kāvya, by Kāmnath Dās, Cantos I to 3 (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Tulasī Sūtraka, by Siddhānath Rath (Sahitya Press, Cuttack)
Prabandha Mālā, by Rai Bahadur Madhusudan Rao (Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack).
Parimalla Sahagamana, by Sir Radhamohana Rajendra Dēva of Cuttack (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Greek.

(1914–1919.)

Herodotus: Book VIII.
Euripides: Hecuba.

Latin.

(1916–1919.)

Virgil: Æneid I.
Horace: Satires I (omitting 2, 5, 7 and 9).
Cicero: In Catilinam 3 and 4.
Livy: Book XXII, 1—40.

French.

(1916–1919.)

Boileau: L'Art Poétique, I, II.
Corneille: Le Cid.
A. Dumas: Aventures de Capitaine Pamphile (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
Bourrienne: La Jeunesse de Bonaparte (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

German.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.

1. Kings, Hosea, Joel—the whole (S.P.C.K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic.

Tarikh-al-Fakhri—the whole
Sabā Muallakāt: Kasidas of Imr-al-Kais and Tarafa
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Persian.

Anvar-i-Sohaili, second half (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow)
Diwan-i Hāfiz, to the end of Radif-i-dāl (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad Deccan)

Urdu.

Ibn-ul-Wakt, the whole (Abdur Razak, Bookseller, Pathargatti, Hyderabad).
Ajaz-i-Pahk, the whole (S.P.C.K. Book Depôt, Vepery, Madras).

Tamil.

Poetry:

1. Nālaḍiyar—from Poyal to Mālōr and Kiḷōr both inclusive (pages 3 to 12) of the Inter-Poetical Anthology (Tamil), University of Madras, Part I. (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery).
2. Villi Bhāratam—Vīrapāṭṭu Carukkam.
3. Tarukkaruvai Vagha Antāti, omitting stanzas 1, 10, 49, 79 and 99.
4. Nannūl—Pāyiram, omitting sūtras 14, 15, 17, 32 and 55.

Prose:

1. Coral, and Honey and the Bee—Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Madura College.
2. Life of Dēva Coukuṭṭuvan—M. Raghava Aiyangar, The Tamil Lexicon Office, Madras.

Telugu.

Sabhāparvamu—Viḍiṭaparvamu—Canto I, verses 66–331.
Harivaṁśamu—Pūrvabhāgamu—Canto III (Syāmantakōpākhyānamu).
Jaiminī Bhāratamu—Canto VI, verses 2–270.
Nirvacana Kumārasambhavamu, Canto II (omitting vv 5, 17, 18, 27, 35, 54, 57, 80, 76, 115 and 180), by T. V. Suryaprasada Rau of Siddhantam (Ganjam).
Uttara Rāmacaritamu—a drama by Mallādi Narrainarayana Sastri.
Andhra Dēśacaritamu Caritamu, by Vedam Venkataraya Sastri—
Pūrvapīṭhika—first three chapters.
Mantragupta caritamu,
Vīrataracaritamu, and
Uttarapīṭhika.

Kanarese.

Harischandra Kāvyam, by Hāgbattāhka (Kavyakalanidhi Series), Sthalas 7–14.
Kavigāḷa Kādambari by Nāgavarma, stanzas 503–755.
Jaimini Bhārata, sandhis 1–4.
Madadrikshana Pāṭakam (Grantha Mala Series).
Vidyullata (Sahitabhivriddhi Series).

Malayalam.

Poetry:

Mālavikāgnī Mitram, by A. R. Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampuran
Bhāshā Bhartrihari—Nīlisatakam, by Patmanabha Kōvilakattu Mānavikrama Chariyarunjan Tampurān, Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam—Kishkindhā Kāṇḍam, by Tunchattu Ejuttachchan, Mangalodayam Press, Trichur.

Press:
Vishu Vriksham, by T. C. Kalyāni Amma (Bhārata Vilāsam Press, Trichur).
Padmini and Bhima Singh's Daughter, by V. K. Chirammanilla Amma (P. Kollappan Nayar's Book Dépôt, Calicut).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1918.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

PART I.

ENGLISH.

(A) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed Study—*
Non-detailed Study—
Trollope: The Last Chronicles of Barset.
Dickens: Barnaby Rudge.
Lucas, Sir Charles: The British Empire (Macmillan).
Gilbert Murray: Euripides and his Age (Home University Library).
Euripides' IPHIGENIA IN AULIS. Translation by Gilbert Murray (Allen and Unwin)

(B) *Detailed Study—*
(1) Shakespeare: One of the following groups:—
(a) Othello: Twelfth Night.
(b) Macbeth: Cymbeline.
(2) Select Examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century Verse: One of the following groups:—
(a) Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Dryden: Mac Flecknoe.
Goldsmith: Retaliation.
Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey; Ode to Duty; Influence of Natural Objects; Character of the Happy Warrior.
Browning: An Epistle of Karshish; Rabbi Ben Ezra; The Bishop orders his Tomb.
(b) Spenser: Fowre Hymnes.
Dryden: Song for St. Cecilia's Day, Alexander's Feast.
Pope: Rape of the Lock.
Shelley: Adonais.
(3) 18th, 17th and 16th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
(a) Bacon's Essays—Truth, Revenge, Adversity, Simulation and Dissimulation, Marriage and Single Life, Envy, Great Place, Goodness and Goodness of Nature, Nobility, Atheism, Superstition, Empire, Counsel, Wisdom for a Man's Self, Friendship, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates, Discourse, Studies, Anger, Praise.
Milton: Areopagitica.
Johnson on Shakespeare: Selected by Sir W. Raleigh: whole book—(Clarendon Press).
(b) Ascham: Schoolmaster.
Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesy.
Gibbon: Autobiography (without the Letters appended).
(4) 19th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
(a) English Essays selected by Makower and Blackwell (Oxford Press).—Lamb, Hazlitt, DeQuincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M. Arnold, Swinburne, Pater, Symonds, Jefferies, Stevenson, Francis Thompson.
Ruskin: The Crown of Wild Olives.
Froude: Cæsar (Longmans).
(b) Carlyle: On History.
Newman: Literature.
M. Arnold: Marcus Aurelius.
} 19th Century Essays edited by Sampson (Cambridge Press).
Walter Pater: The Renaissance.
Froude: England's Forgotten Worthies, The Science of History.

(C) *The History of Language*:
Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

PART II.

GROUP (II-A).

Physical Sciences.

(Books recommended:)
Physics.
Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (Clive).
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan)
Dudley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press)

Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press)
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).
References:
Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin)
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Chemistry:
Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin)
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).
References:
Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

GROUP (ii-a).

Physical Science.

Chemistry:
Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin).
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: Elements on Qualitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan)
Arrhenius, tr. Price: Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins. Exercises in Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
Caven and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Bernthsen, tr Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe. Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
REFERENCE:
Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative Analysis (Wiley)
Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

Physics:
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive), omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser. Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees. Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

GROUP (ii).

Natural Science.

Botany (Main).

Books recommended:
A Botany for India—P. F. Fyson.
Natural History of Plants—Kerner and Oliver
Botany of to-day—G. F. Scott-Elliot.
Organic Evolution—Metcalf.
Oecology of Plants—Warming.
Text-book of Botany—Strasburger.
Plant Physiology—Jost.
Flora of British India—Hooker.

Botany (Subsidiary).

A Botany for India.—P. F. Fyson.
Natural History of Plants—Kerner and Oliver
Organic Evolution—Metcalf.

GROUP (iv).

Logic, Psychology and Ethics

Text-books recommended:
(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'
(2) Angell's 'Psychology.'
(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'
Philosophical work prescribed:
(4) Leibnitz's 'Monadology.'

GROUP (v).

History and Economics.

5. Special subjects :

(a) English History 1307–1485 to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Locke *War and Morals* 1307–1399 and Jones *York and Lancaster* 1399–1485 (Bell's English History Source Books).

(b) Maratha History down to 1817.

GROUPS (iv), (v) & (vi).

Languages, other than English.

Sanskrit.

GROUP (iv).

Brahma Sûtras with Śankara's Bhâṣya, 2nd adhyâya, 2nd Pâda.
Pratyakṣa and Anumâna Paricchêdas of Kârikâvalî (Text only).

GROUP (v).

Vedas: 10 Sûktas—Sûktas XXIV—XXXIV (Rg Vêda, I Maṇḍala).
Classical: Kalhaṇa's Râjataraṅgiṇi—Taraṅga VIII, edited by Pandit Durga Prasad, Bombay Sanskrit series. Students should have notes to M A. Stein's Edn. (Blackie & Sons, Bombay), for the sake of introduction and annotation.
Raghuvaṁśa—Cantos 4, 6 and 13.

GROUP (vi).

(a) Rg-vêda, Maṇḍala I, 16–21.
Aitarêya Brâhmaṇa, Pañchikâ vii, Adhyâya III (Nirṇaya Sâgara Press).
Kaṭhôpaniṣad, Valli I-III (Anandasrama Sanskrit Series).
Gautama-Dharma Sûtra, Praśna I (Anandasrama Sanskrit Series).

(b) Kâlidâsa: Śâkuntalâ
Bhavabhûti Uttararâmacarita.
Bâṇa: Kâdambarî, from Śukanâsôpadêśa to the end of Aśvôdavarṇana.
Patañjali's Mahâbhâṣya I. i.
Nilakaṇṭha Dîkṣita: Śivalîlârṇava—Cantos I-III (Śrî Vâṇi Vilas Press).
Vaṅkaṭâdhvarî's Viśvaguṇâdarśa (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

Related subject.

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era.
Books recommended :—
E. J. Rapson: Ancient India (Camb Univ. Press, 1914).
V. A. Smith: Early History of India.

Marathi.

GROUP (iv).

Hindusthânchî Arvâchîn Itihâsa—Part II (Marâṭhî Riyâsat), by G. S. Sardesai, B.A. (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Śiva Chatrapati's life, by Sabhâsada
Dharmapura Śâkha va Vṛttâvâsa by Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A. (New Kitabkhâna, Poona).
Sudhâraṇâvâlâ Nivaḍaka Nibandha, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A.
Môrôpant : Kekâvalî
Jñân'êśvarî—Chapter IX, edited by A. M. Kunte, M.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Moraṇî bhâṣêchî Śâstrîyatâ, by V. L. Bhave of Thana (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Related subject.

History of the Marathas up to 1720.
Books recommended :—
M. G. Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff : History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

Uriya.

GROUP (iv).

Môkṣa Gîta by Radhanath Raya
Śrîmadbhagavad gîta, by Balarâma Dâs. (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Chaṇḍîp âtha granthi, by Phakir Mohan Sênâpati.
Śaśivrâha Nâṭaka, by Kâmapala Miśra (Cuttack Printing Co.)

GROUP (v)

Kusumâñjali by Madhusudan Rao (Sahitya Press, Cuttack)
Vidagdha Chintâmaṇi, by Abhimanyu Sâmanta Simhara, Cantos 11 to 17 only (Cuttack Printing Co.).
Prakṛta Prapaya, by Śrî Rathnamohana Rajendra Dora of Chikati (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Mâmma, by Phakir Mohan Sênâpati (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

GROUP (vi).

Text-books will be prescribed when required as no college has been affiliated in this language.

Related subject.

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.
Book recommended:—
W. W. Hunter: Orissa.

Greek (1916–1919).

GROUP (iv)

Plato: Crito and Phaedo.

GROUP (v).

Thucydides. The Sicilian Expedition, edited by Frost (Macmillan).

GROUP (vi)

Homer: Iliad XXII.
Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides: Book V.
Demosthenes. Philippics, I—III.
Plato: Crito
Jebb: Selections from the Attic Orators. (Macmillan).
Text-books recommended for study and reference.
History of the Greek Language—
Goodwin (W.W.). Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses (1889).
Gildersleeve (B.L.): and Miller (C.W.E.): Syntax of Classical Greek from Homer to Demosthenes
Thomson (F.E.): Attic Greek Syntax (1907).
Meillet (A.): Introduction d'étude comparative des langues indo-européennes (1908)
Giles (P.): A short manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (1901).
Riemann and Goelzer: Grammaire Comparative du Grec et de Latin (1901)
Edmunds: Introduction to Classical Philology for classical students. (Cambridge University Press).
Jannaris: Historical Greek Grammar (Macmillan).
History of the Greek Literature:
Mahaffy (J.P.): History of classical Greek literature (1903)
Croiset (A. & M.): Historie de la littérature grecque (1896), translated into English, by Heffelbower (Macmillan).
Murray (G.G.). History of Ancient Greek Literature (1897).
Jevons (F.B.): History of Greek Literature (1900).
Jebb: Growth and influence of classical Greek Poetry (Macmillan).

Related Subject.

History of Greece, the fifth century, B.C.

Latin (1916–1919).

GROUP (iv).

Cicero: Tusculan Disputations I and II.

GROUP (v).

Tacitus: Historiæ, I.

GROUP (vi).

Plautus: Captivi
Virgil: Eucolim 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10.
Horace. Epodes (omitting 3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15), Carmen Seculare.
Cicero: Tusculan Disputations II
Tacitus: Annals, Book II, Chapter XLVII to the end.
Cornish: A Latin Anthology (Macmillan).
Text-books recommended for study and reference.
History of the Latin Language.
Meillet: Introduction d'étude comparative des langues indo-européennes (1908).
Giles. Short manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).
Riemann and Goelzer: Grammaire Comparative du Grec et du Latin (1901).
Roby: Grammar of the Latin Language (the large edition).
History of the Latin Literature:
Teuffel (W.S.) and Schwabe (L.): History of Roman Literature, translated by Warr (C.C.).
Mackail (J.W.): Short History of Latin Literature.
Lamarre (C.): Histoire de la littérature latine (1901).
Sellar (W.Y.). (1) Roman Poets of the Republic.
(2) Poets of the Augustan Age.
Tyrrel (R.Y.): Lectures on Latin Poetry.
Simcox: History of Latin Literature, Vols. I & II (Longmans).

Related Subject.

History of Rome, the second century, B.C.

French (1916–1919).

GROUP (iv).

Ollé Laprune: La Certitude Morale (Belle Frères, Paris).

GROUP (v).

Le Comte de Vaudal: Le Consulat et l Empire.

Group (vi).

Racine : Iphigenie.
Victor Hugo : Ruy Blas (Longmans).
H. deBalzac : Les Chouans.
Molière : L'Avare
Guizot : Discours sur l'histoire de la Révolution (Cambridge).
René Basin : Le blé qui leve.
Rostand : Cyrano de Bergerac (Charpentier, Paris).

Text books recommended for study and reference :

History of the French Language :
Diez : Grammatik der romanischen sprachen-French translation (1872-75).
Burgay : Grammaire de la langue d Oil (1878).
Schwan : Grammatik des Alt franzoesischen (French translation 1900).
Brunot (F.) : Histoire de la langue francaise des origines à 1900 (1905).
Didot (A.F.) : Observations sur l'orthographe ou ortografie francaise.
Thurot (Ch.) : De la prononciation francaise depuis le commencement du 16e siecle (1883)

History of the French Literature :
Petit de Julleville : Histoire de langue et de la littérature francaise (8 vols. 1896-99).
Lanson : Histoire de la littérature francaise.
E. Van Laun : History of French Literature.
Saintsbury : Short History of French Literature.
Dowden : History of French Literature.

Related subject.

European History, 1815 to 1871.

German.

Groups (iv), (v) and (vi).

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.

Group (vi)

Job
Nehemiah
Micah
Psalms 1-4
} The whole. (S.P.C.K Depot, Vepery, Madras.)

Related subject.

The Age of the Maccabees.

Arabic

Group (iv).

Metaphysics from Murbadh, the whole (Nawal Kishore Press, Delhi).
Ikhwan-us-Safa, the part dealing with the dispute between Man and the Beasts (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Group (v).

Mukeddama of Ibn Khaldún, the whole
Al-Fakhri, the whole
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Group (vi).

Makamat of Badi 'al-Zaman, the whole
Tarikh of Abul Fida, the whole
Saba Moallakat, the whole
Dewan of Motanabi, Juz-ul Awwal with Ukbari's Commentary
Majani-al-Adeb No. V, the whole
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Related language.

Majani al-Adeb, No. V, the whole (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Persian.

Group (iv).

Akhlak-i-Jalali, the whole, except the chapter on Music
Rubeyat of Umar Khyyam, the whole
} (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan)

Group (v).

Insha-i Abul Fazl, the first half
Sikendar Nama, from the beginning to Alexander's Departure from India
} (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Group (vi).

Dewan-i-Rudaki, the whole
Kabus Nama, the whole
Char Makala, the whole
Translation of Nadir Shah, the whole
Dewan-i-Hafiz, ex iis radiffibus, inclusive
Atish Kada-i Azar, Poets of Shiraz, Khurasan, Isfahan Balkh and Nishapur
} (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Related language.

B.A. course of the Punjab University, the whole (Jaffer Ali, Bookseller, Char Minar, Hyderabad).

Related subject.

The Abbaside Khalifate.

Urdu.

GROUP (iv).

'Ilm i-Akhlak (Kammot Hosain), the whole (Kaisar Hind Press, Allahabad).
Shajara-i-Ma'rifat, the first four letters (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Masnavi-i-Shakshir, the whole (Maulavi Ali Ryder Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan).

GROUP (v).

Darbar-i Akbari, the first half (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
Al-Ma'mun, the whole (Duty Book Depot, Aligarh).

GROUP (vi).

Hyat-i-Javid, Vol. I (Duty Book Depot, Aligarh).
Urdu-i Mu'alla, the first half (Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Diwan-i-Hali, the whole with Prolegomena (Duty Book Depot, Aligarh).
Diwan-i-Zauk, the whole (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
Sanam Khana-i-Ishk, the whole (Mahboob Press, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Selected subject.

The Mughal Empire, 1526–1605.

Tamil

GROUP (iv).

Poetry:
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam-Bālakāṇḍam (Expurgated edition)
Kōlam Kāṇḍadāṭṭu (33),
Kaḷimaṟuppaḍalam (97),
and
Paraśurāmappaḍalam (30).
Kural—Oḻiyal, Chapters 96 to 103.
Paṭṭuppāṭṭu: Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai.
Puṟanāṉūṟu: First 10 Akavals
Prose:
Kambarāḍar, by T. Chelvakeśavarāya Mudaliyar, M.A.
Paṭṭiṉappālai Ārāyci, by Pandit Vēdāchalam Piḷḷai.

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Poetry:
Cintāmaṇi, Nāmakal Lambakam,
Manimekalai, first four Kātais.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam (Expurgated edition: Kōlam Kāṇḍadāṭṭu to the end)
Kural—Oḻiyal, Chapters 96 to 103.
Paṭṭuppāṭṭu—Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai.
Puṟanāṉūṟu—First 10 Akavals.
Prose:
Kambarāḍar, by T. Chelvakeśavarāya Mudaliyar, M.A.
Paṭṭiṉappālai Ārāyci, by Pandit Vēdāchalam Piḷḷai.

Telugu.

GROUP (iv).

Mahābhāratamu: Āraṇyaparvamu: Canto I, verses 207–271. Canto IV verses 100–142, Canto V, verses 2–144.
Śāntiparvamu: Cantos I and II.
Bhāgavatamu: Canto VI, verses 442–501.
Kumārasambhavamu, by Nannichoda, Canto VI, verses 659–817.
Nīti-śāstramuktāvali, by Bhadrabhūpāli (edited by M. Ramakrishna Kavi, M.A.).
Śukranītisāramu, by P. Mallayya Sastri, first four chapters (Saraswati Press, Cocanada).

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Mahābhāratamu: Āraṇyaparvamu: Canto I, verses 207–271. Canto IV verses 100–142. Canto V, verses 2–144.
Śāntiparvamu: Cantos I and II.
Bhāgavatamu: Canto VI, verses 442–501.
Kumārasambhavamu, by Nannichoda, Canto VI, verses 659–817.
Śringāra Naishadhamu by Srinātha, Canto III, verses 39–146.
Āndhrakavitva Bhāratamu, Canto IX omitting verses 83, 101, 112 and 115 by A. Ranganāyi Kavi (Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada).
Śākuntalamu, a drama, by V. Venkataraya Sastri.
Kavitwa Tattwa Vichāramu, by C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A.
Yeddhemalle's Baswala Inscription.

Kannada.

GROUP (iv).

Pampārāmāyaṇa, Āraṇya 14-18.
Madālasāpariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayaraycharya (Karnataka Granth Mala Series).
Suvrata by M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar.

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Pampārāmāyaṇa, Āraṇya 14-18.
Gadā Yuddham—Kāvyamanjari Series, Āraṇya 1-3.
Sabarasankara Vilāsa, Āraṇya 1-2.
Madālasāpariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayaraycharya (Karnataka Granth Mala Series).
Suvrata, by M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar.

Malayalam.

GROUP (iv).

Manipravāla Śākuntalam, by Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamparan (B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).
Krishnappāttu from the beginning to the end of Indradarpaharanam, excluding Rita Varnanam
Akbar, by Valiya Koil Tamparan (B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Poetry:
Kannassa Rāmayaṇam, Āraṇyakāṇḍam (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).
Krishnappāttu from the beginning to the end of Indradarpaharanam (excluding Rita Varnanam), edited by P. K. Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L., (B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).
Manipravāla Śākuntalam, by Kerala Varmā Valiyā Koil Tamparan (B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

Prose:
Akbar, by Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamparan (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum)

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Related subject.

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam—South Indian History to A.D. 1000.

Related languages.

Sanskrit: Śakuntalā; Campu Rāmāyaṇa. Kāṇḍas 1 and 2.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1918.

PART I.

ENGLISH.

(1) *19th Century Prose.*

One of the following groups:

(a) English Essays selected by Makowar and Blackwall (Oxford Press):—Lamb, Hazlitt, DeQuincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M Arnold, Swinburne, Pater, Symonds, Jefferies, Stevenson, Francis Thompson.
Ruskin: The Crown of Wild Olive.
Froude: Cæsar (Longmans).

(b) Carlyle: On History.
Newman: Literature
M. Arnold: Marcus Aurelius
Walter Pater: The Renaissance
} 19th Century Essays edited by Sampson (Cambridge Press).
Froude: England's Forgotten Worthies, The Science of History.

2. *Additional Books set for Composition.*

Trollope: The Last Chronicles of Barset.
Dickens: Barnaby Rudge
Lucas, Sir Charles: The British Empire (Macmillan).
Gilbert Murray: Euripides and his age (Home University Library).
Euripides' IPHIGENIA IN AULIS: Translation by Gilbert Murray (Allen and Unwin).

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PART II.

BRANCH II-A.

Physical Science.

Books recommended.

Physics:
Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (Clive).
Edser: Heat (Macmillan)
Edser: Light (Macmillan).

Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Barton: Text-book of Sound (Macmillan).
Preston: Theory of Heat (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Preston: Theory of Light (Macmillan).
Thomson: Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Whetham: Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Campbell: Modern Electrical Theory (Cambridge University Press).
Lamb: Alternate Currents (Cambridge University Press).
Starling: Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
Barton: Analytical Mechanics (Longmans).

Reference:

Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Gray: A Treatise on Physics, Vol. I (Churchill).
Lamb: Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
Schuster: Theory of Optics (Arnold).
Wood: Physical Optics (Macmillan).
Baly: Spectroscopy (Longmans).
Whetham: Theory of Solution (Cambridge University Press).
Lehfeldt: Electro-chemistry, Part I (Longmans).
Jeans: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

Chemistry:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Hollemen: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan) omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbie: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin).
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).

Reference.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

BRANCH II-B.

Physical Science.

Chemistry:

Arrhenius, tr. Price: Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins: Exercises in Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
Cavan and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: Scientific Foundation of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Berthoud, tr. Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Richter, tr. Smith: Organic Chemistry (Kegan Paul).
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbie: History of Chemistry, Chapters VII—XIII (Simpkin).
Nernst, tr. Tizard: Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Leblanc, tr. Whitney: Elements of Electro-Chemistry (Macmillan).
Findlay: Phase Rule (Longmans).
Muller: Chemical Statics and Dynamics (Longmans).
Young: Stoichiometry (Longmans).
Dana: Minerals and how to study them (Wiley).
Williams: Elements of Crystallography (Macmillan).
Groth, tr. Marshall: Chemical Crystallography (Gurney).
Longfield: Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Macmillan).
Hempel, tr. Dennis: Methods of Gas Analysis (Macmillan).
Findlay: Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).

Reference:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).
Mendeleef, tr. Kamensky: Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).
Cohen: Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Arnold).
Monographs on Bio Chemistry (Longmans).
Van't Hoff, tr. Lehfeldt: Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry (Arnold).
Stewart: Stereo Chemistry (Longmans).
Duhem, tr. Burgess: Thermodynamics and Chemistry (Wiley).
Smiles: Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties (Longmans).
Fenton: Outlines of Chemistry, Part I (Cambridge University Press).
Miers: Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals (Macmillan).
Parkin: Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry (Longmans).
Spencer: Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry (Bell).
Erdmann, tr. Dunlop: Introduction to Chemical Preparations (Wiley).

Fischer, (r. Stanford: Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds (Williams and Norgate).
Gattermann, tr. Shober: Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Cohen: Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Macmillan).
Low: Technical Methods of Ore Analysis (Wiley).
Lunge: Technical Chemists' Handbook (Gurney).

Physics:
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive) omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan)
Edser: Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

BRANCH IV.

Mental and Moral Science.

(1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge*:

(A) Knowledge and Thought:

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life.
2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptual analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality.

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) *Syllabus of Psychology*:
1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(3) *Syllabus of Ethics*:
1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—custom; convention; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion,' 'temptation'; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—analysis of the moral judgment; the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive; intention; character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideals. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.
7. Metaphysic of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(4) *Syllabus of European Philosophy*:
Pre Socratic Philosophy (7)
The Sophists and Socrates (4)
Socratic Schools (4)
Plato (6)
Aristotle (6)
Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics (2)
Neo-Platonism (1)
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3)
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3)
Descartes (5)
Transition to Spinoza (1)
Spinoza (10)
Leibniz (6)
The enlightenment in France and Britain as culminating in Hume (10)
Kant (20)

Transition to Hegel (4)
Hegel (14)
Reaction against Hegelianism (Herbart and Schopenhauer) (3)
Subsequent phases of nineteenth century thought—
in Germany (4)
in France (2)
in Britain (6)

The present philosophical situation (7)

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 125 lectures, might suitably be devoted to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated. In the case of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Hume, Kant and Hegel, a thorough vertical understanding should be aimed at of their main constructive conceptions, accompanied—at least in the cases of Spinoza, Hegel and, very especially, Kant—by some measure of first-hand acquaintance with selections from their writings. In respect of the rest of the Syllabus-items it would be left to the lecturer to select such a general acquaintance with the most prominent tendencies as may appear to provide an intelligible setting for the four-mentioned eight thinkers and to give a bird's eye view of the history of philosophy in its outstanding features.*

(5) *A syllabus is under preparation and will be announced later.*

(6) Bradley's Appearance and Reality.

(7) (a) The Advaita Vedânta, to be studied historically and critically.

(7) (b) The development of Philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.

(7) (c) The development of Philosophy from Kant to Hegel.

(7) (*f*) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology.*

1. The psycho-physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average deviation, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations The compass test and localisation
3. Visual sensations Colour vision. Mixture. After Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association
11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading, which are in no sense prescribed, are intended to suggest under sub-division (i) *works deemed suitable to form a basis of study and under sub-division* (ii) *appropriate sources for supplementary reading :—*

1. (i) Joseph's 'Introduction to Logic.' Boyce Gibson's 'Problem of Logic' Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic', Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory' (chaps. i-viii.). Joachim's 'Nature of Truth' James's 'Meaning of Truth.'

(ii) Sigwart's 'Logic.' G. H. Joyce's 'Principles of Logic' Lotze's 'Logic.' Bosanquet's 'Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge' Hobhouse's 'Theory of Knowledge' A. Sidgwick's 'The Application of Logic.' Mill's 'Logic.' Venn's 'Empirical Logic' Jevon's 'Principles of Science' Pearson's 'Science and Hypothesis.' Schiller's 'Formal Logic.' Stock's 'Personal Idealism' (Essays i and ii). Schiller's 'Humanism' (Essay iv) and Studies in Humanism (Essays v-ix, xix). Bradley's 'Appearance and Reality' (chap. xxiv).

2. (i) James's 'Principles of Psychology' Ward's Art. 'Psychology' (Ency. Brit.). Külpe's 'Outlines of Psychology.' Stout's 'Manual of Psychology' Angell's 'Psychology.' McDougall's 'Physiological Psychology.' Myers's 'Human Personality' (abridged ed., chaps. ii-v).

(ii) Shand's 'Foundations of Character.' Jastrow's 'Sub-consciousness.' Stout's 'Analytic Psychology.' Irons's 'Psychology of Ethics' McDougall's Social Psychology.' Titchener's 'Text book of Psychology.' Hobhouse's 'Mind in Evolution.' McDougall's 'Mind and Body.' Hunt's 'Alterations of Personality' Sidis' 'The Psychology of Suggestion.'

3. (i) Dewey and Tufts's 'Ethics.' Seth's 'Ethical Principles' Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics' Münsterberg's 'Eternal Values (Chapters i—vi; xi e; xii e). Mezes' 'Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory.' Sorley's 'Recent Tendencies in Ethics.'

(ii) Hobhouse's 'Morals in Evolution' or Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of Moral Ideas.' Stuart's 'Valentine as a Logical Process' (in Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory'). Boyce Gibson's 'God with Us' (chaps. vi-viii). Paulsen's 'System of Ethics'. Moore's 'Principia Ethica.' Rashdall's Theory of Good and Evil.' Green's 'Prolegomena.' Sidgwick's 'History of Ethics' and 'Methods of Ethics' Sorley's 'Ethics of Naturalism.' Spencer's 'Principles of Ethics.'

4. (i) *For the Ancient and Mediæval Periods*
Rand's Classical Psychologists and Classical Moralists.'
The histories by Windelband and Ueberweg.
For the Modern Period.
Rand's 'Modern Classical Philosophers.'
The histories by Erdmann and Falckenberg.

(ii) *For the Ancient Period.*
Burnet's 'Early Greek Philosophy'
Adamson's 'Development of Greek Philosophy.'
Caird's 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers.
For the Modern Period:
Adamson's 'Development of Modern Philosophy.'
Höffding's 'History of Modern Philosophy.'
Watson's 'Philosophy of Kant Explained.'

5. *A course of reading is under preparation and will be announced later.*

7. (a) (β) (α) Bṛihadāraṇyaka, Chāndogya, Īsa and Kēna Upanishads.
(β) Bādarāyaṇa's Vedānta-Sutras.
(γ) Bhāgavadgīta
(δ) Śaṅkara's Commentaries on (β) and (γ).
(ε) Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads,' 'The System of the Vedānta,' and 'Outlines of Indian Philosophy.' Gough's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads.' Royce's 'The World and the Individual' (1st series, Lect. iv)

(ii) Sarva Darśana Saṅgraha of Vidyāraṇya. Max Müller's 'Six Systems of Indian Philosophy' Rhys Davids' 'Buddhist India.' Pfleid 'Anti-theistic Theories' (Lect. x), Lotze's 'Microcosmus' (Book IX, chap. iv) Ānandatīrtha's 'Prapañchamithyātvānumānakhaṇḍana' and 'Māyāvādakhaṇḍana'.

Notes of readings are under preparation and will be announced later

7. (d) (i) Weldon's 'Aristotle's Politics.' Bosanquet's 'Philosophical Theory of the State.' Green's 'Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation' Hobbes's 'Leviathan.' Rousseau's 'Social Contract' Sidgwick's 'Development of European Polity' (Lects. [illegible] vi)

(ii) Hamilton's 'Outlines of Comparative Politics.' Seeley's 'Introduction to Political Science.' Willoughby's 'Nature of the State' and 'Political Theories of the Ancient World.' Gierke's 'Political Theories of the Middle Ages.' Graham's 'English Political Philosophy.' Sidgwick's 'Elements of Politics' and 'Development of European Polity.' Stewart's 'The Ethics of Hegel' (Glan & Co.).

7. (e) (i) F.B. Jevons's 'Introduction to the History of Religion.' Menzies's 'History of Religion.' J. Caird's 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion' Höffding's 'Philosophy of Religion' Sabatier's 'Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion.' Martineau's 'Study of Religion.' Jones's 'Varieties of Religious Experience.' Gibson's 'God with Us.'

(ii) Jastrow's 'The Study of Religion.' Starbuck's 'Psychology of Religion.' Schleiermacher's 'On Religion.' Flint's 'Antitheistic Theories' and 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers' Saeker's 'Problem of Human Life' (Parts I and II). Galloway's 'Principles of Religious Development' Ladd's 'Philosophy of Religion' Flint's 'Theism.' Pringle Pattison's 'Philosophical Radicals' (the chapter in the Philosophy of Religion in Kant and Hegel). Pfleiderer's 'Philosophy of Religion.' Watson's 'Philosophical Basis of Religion.' Tylor's 'Primitive Culture.' Lyall's 'Asiatic Studies.' Hopkins's 'Religions of India.' Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads.'

Meyers' 'Textbook of Experimental Psychology.' Seashore's 'Elementary Experiments in Psychology' Titchener's 'Experimental Psychology.'

(ii) Scripture's 'The New Psychology.' Judd's 'Psychology' (Vols II and III) Stratton's 'Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture.' Külpe's 'Outlines of Psychology' Pillsbury's 'Attention.'

BRANCH V.

History and Economics.

(B)

1. India under Warren Hastings.
2. The History of Rome, 82—44 B.C.
3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
5. Modern Federalism
6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times
7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
8. (a) The History of India, 1756—1803
(b) The History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1625—60.

In connection with the above subjects the attention of students is directed to the following books, though it must be understood that they are not formally prescribed:

1. India under Warren Hastings.

Forrest: Selections from the State Papers of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, 1772—85.
Do : Selections from the State Papers of the Bombay Secretariat—Maratha Series.
Do : Selections from the Minutes and State Papers relating to the Governors-General: Warren Hastings (2 volumes).
Aitchison: Treaties and Sanads.
Hunter: Selections from the Bengal Manuscripts Records.
Seton-Karr: Selections from the Calcutta Gazette.
Hadji Mustapha: Translation of the Ser Mutakherin, Vol. II.
Malleson: Warren Hastings.
Lyall: Warren Hastings
Trotter: Warren Hastings.
Strachey: Hastings and the Rohilla War.
Stephen: Nuncomar and Impey.
Mill's History of India
Thornton: History of the British Empire in India.
Keene: The Fall of the Moghal Empire.
Grant Duff: History of the Marathas.
Hastings: A Vindication of Warren Hastings.
Gleig: Memoir and Letters of Warren Hastings.
Wilks: History of the Mysore.

2. The History of Rome, 82—44 B.C.

Cæsar: The Gallic War (ed. and trans. by Holmes).
Suetonius: Life of Cæsar (Bohn's Series).

Cicero: Speeches—'In the Senate.'
Do. do. 'On the Consular Provinces.'
Do. Letters—(selected by Jeans, together with the Introduction and relevant notes in Shuckburgh's edition).
Plutarch: Lives of Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, Cicero, Brutus, Antony.
Mommsen: History of Rome.
Merivale: Fall of the Roman Republic
How and Leigh: History of Rome.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Fowler: Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.
Davidson: Cicero (Heroes of the Nations)
Fowler: Cæsar (Heroes of the Nations).
Holmes: Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul.
Do. Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar.

For consultation
Lang: Decline of the Roman Republic
Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.
Smith: do Greek and Roman Biography.
Do. do. do. Antiquities.
Do. do. do. Geography.
Grundy: Handy Classical Maps
Kiepert: Atlas Antiquus.
Do. Manual of Ancient Geography.

3. The Reign of Louis XI of France
De Commines: Memoirs (Bohn's Series).
Willert: Reign of Louis XI.
Hare: Life of Louis XI.
Kirk: Life of Charles the Bold.
Putnam: Charles the Bold (Heroes of the Nations).
Ramsay: York and Lancaster.
Longman's Political History of England, Vol. IV.
Freeman: Historical Geography (edited by Bury).

4. The Age of Louis XIV.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V.
Longman's Political History of England, Vols. VIII and IX.

5. Modern Federalism
Bryce: The American Commonwealth.
Do. Studies in History and Jurisprudence.
Burgess: Political Science and Constitutional Law.
Hamilton: The Federalist
Cambridge Modern History, Vol VII.
Maine: Popular Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Moore: The Commonwealth of Australia.
Bourinot: Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Wilson: The State
Vincent: Government in Switzerland.
Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics, Chapter XXIV.
Do. Development of European Polity, Chapter XXIX.
Colonial Conference, 1907: Minutes of Proceedings.
Do. Papers and statements laid before the Conference (Parliamentary Papers), King & Sons.

6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times.
Nicholson: Report on Land and Agricultural Banks.
Dupernex: People's Banks in Northern India.
Reports of the Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies from 1906 onwards.
Holyoake: History of Co-operation.
Wolff: Co-operative Banking.
Brabrook: Provident Societies.
Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
The Dictionary of Political Economy
H. G. Smith: The Best Methods of Organisation for Agricultural Co-operative and Credit (Irish Agric. Dept. Bulletins, 1904).

7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain
Toynbee: The Industrial Revolution
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times.
Cooke Taylor: Introduction to the History of the Factory System
Do. The Modern Factory System.
Do. The Factory system and the Factory Acts.
Jeans: Factory Act Legislation (Oxford Club Essays)
Hutchins and Harrison: History of Factory Legislation.
Traill: Social England, Vols. V and VI.
Engels: The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.
Alfred: History of the Factory Movement.
Owen (Robert): Autobiography.

BRANCH VI.

Two Languages other than English.

Sanskrit.

When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate:

I. Laghusiddhantakaumudi, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A.
II. Pratijnarudrayam, by Vidyadhara.
III. Sudraka's Mricchakatika.
IV. Raghuvamsa (with Vimarsa by R. Krishnama Chariyar, pp. 10-11; 34-46; 73-97; and 134-139) Cantos 7-15 both inclusive.
V. Bana's Kadambari—Purvabhaga.

Greek (1916 to 1919).

Æschylus: Persæ.
Euripides: Hecuba, Alcestis.
Pindar: Nemean Odes
Aristophanes: Nubes.
Thucydides: IV, 1-42.
Plato: Phædrus.
Aristotle: Politica I, II, III.
Demosthenes: Philippic III.
Polybius, III, IV.

Latin (1918 to 1919).

Virgil: Eclogues.
Horace: Odes, I, II, IV.
Lucretius: II.
Persius: Opera omnia.
Terence: Phormio.
Plautus: Captivi.
Quintilian: De Institutione Catoris, I and II.
Cicero: De Natura Deorum De Amicitia; De Senectute.
Livy: XXI to XI.
Tacitus: Historiæ II.

French, German, Persian and Urdu.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Tamil.

Poetry: Chintamani: Nâmakal Illambakam with the Commentary of Naccinârkkiniyar.
Kamba Râmâyanam—Sundara Kândam—Kadal Târu Padalam and Ûr Tôdu Padalam.
Maduraikkâñji with the Commentary of Naccinârkkiniyar.
Purananûru, 1—150 Akavals with the Old Commentary.
Kalittokai—Pâlaikali, 1—15 with the Commentary of Naccinârkkiniyar.
Nâlkavunâja Nanbu Akapporul Urai.
Purapporul Venba Mâlai Urai.
Tiruppevundarupparinam—Perundirappadalam.
Nannûl—Âramuka Nâvalar Kândikai Urai.
Prose: Sankara Vijayam—Vêdâyanda Mudaliyâr.
History of the Tamil Language—V. G. Sûryanârâyana Sâstriyâr.
Boddha Caritram—Mahâmahôpâdhyâya V. Swâminâtha Aiyar.

Telugu.

Mahâbhâratamu—Âranya Parvamu, Cantos I.
Bhâgavatamu—Canto VII.
Sringâra Sâkuntalamu by Pillalamarri Pina Virabhadra Kavi, Cantos I and II (Saraswati Office Cocanada)
Sarvalakshanasârasangrahamu, Chapter II (Manjuvani Press, Ellore).
Kâvyâlankâra Chûdâmani, Chapters IV, V and VII

Kanarese.

Malleâtha Purâna, Âsvâsa 1—3.
Sabarasankara Vilâsa.
Jagannâtha Vijaya, Âsvâsa 1—4.
Mitravindâ Govinda.
Addhata Râmâyana.
Vêdânta Vivêkasâra (Kâvya Kalânidhi Series).

Malayalam.

Poetry: Bhâratam—Sambhava Parvam, from Kachôpâkhyânam to the end, by Ezhuttachchan.
Puandrika Vadham—Kathakali.
Krishnagâthi, from the beginning to the end of Bhûmiharanam.
Ottam Tullal by Kunjan Nambiyâr—(1) Pradôsha Mâhâtmyam. (2) Syamantakam
Bhashâbhûshanam by A. R. Rajaraja Varma, M.A.
Mayûra Sandêsam by Valiya Koil Tampurân.
Prose: Akbar, by Valiya Koil Tampurân.
Prâchînâryâvartam by Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon, Trichur.
Gadyamâlika, Part II (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

BRANCH VII

English Language and Literature, 1917.

To meet the requirement of students who have already taken the pass B. A. Examination in English and intend to appear for the Honours Examination of 1917, the following is included as an optional in the list of books prescribed for the Examination of 1917.

Poetry and Prose Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Edward II.* Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster.* Spenser, *The Faerie Queen*, Books *VI and VII**. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Samson Agonistes, Paradise Lost*, Books III * and IV *. Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel**. Gray, Wordsworth, Keats: Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses,* Tithonus, Morte d' Arthur**. Browning *Pippa Passes.* Morris: *The Defence of Guenevere and other Poems.*

Prose. Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher; Sidney: *Apologie for Poetry**. Bacon: First twelve *Essays*, edited by Abbot, *The New Atlantis.* Browne: *Religio Medici.* Dryden: *Essay of Dramatic Poesy**. Addison: Selections from the *Spectator*, edited by Lobban. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels.* Goldsmith: *The Vicar of Wakefield.* Johnson: *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope and Gray.* Gibbon: *Autobiography.* Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, First Series. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

English Language and Literature (1918–22 *inclusive*).

Division (*a*)—

Gothic.—The Gospel according to St. Mark, i-x.

Old English.—Beowulf, lines 1 to 1251.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XV, XVI, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXI A—F, XXXII, XXXIV.

Middle English.—

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales: Prologue, Tales of the Knight, the Nun's Priest and the Pardoner.

Langland—Piers Plowman: Prologue and Passus, I-VII, B Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson, Part I-A.—i and ii; B—viii; Part II-A—i, vi; B-vii, C-i, iii.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, lines 1 to 1125.

Division (*b*)—

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in Division (*b*) and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

*Shakespeare**: One of the following groups of plays:—

A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part i, As You Like It, Hamlet, The Tempest.

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.

Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century: One of the following groups:—

A. Poetry and Prose Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, III, IV, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Edward II.* Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster.* Spenser, *The Faerie Queen*, Books *VI and VII**. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Samson Agonistes, Paradise Lost*, Books III * and IV *. Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel**. Gray, Wordsworth, Keats: Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses,* Tithonus, Morte d' Arthur**. Browning *Pippa Passes.* Morris: *The Defence of Guenevere and other Poems.*

Prose. Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher; Sidney: *Apologie for Poetry**. Bacon: First twelve *Essays*, edited by Abbot, *The New Atlantis.* Browne: *Religio Medici.* Dryden: *Essay of Dramatic Poesy**. Addison: Selections from the *Spectator*, edited by Lobban. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels.* Goldsmith: *The Vicar of Wakefield.* Johnson: *Lives of the Poets, Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope and Gray.* Gibbon: *Autobiography.* Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, First Series. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

B. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus.* Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.* Fletcher: *The Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, Book II. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II, *Samson Agonistes**. Dryden: *Mac Flecknoe*; Pope: *Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated.* Collins, Blake, Shelley: Selections in Ward's *English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Dream of Fair Women**, *Enoch Arden, The Lotos Eaters**. D. G. Rossetti, *The Blessed Damozel, Sister Helen, The White Ship.* Browning: *Men and Women.*

Prose. Craik's *Selections from English Prose*—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher. Daniel: *The Defence of Rime.** Bacon: *Henry VII.** Walton: *Lives.* Dryden: *Selections* edited by Hadow. *The Preface to the Fables* The Dedication to the Aeneid.** Bunyan: *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman.* Swift: *The Battle of the Books**. Steele: *Selections from Steele's contributions to the Tatler* (Macmillan). Gibbon: *The Age of the Antonines.* Cowper: *Letters* edited by Lucas. Miss Austen: *Pride and Prejudice.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, second series. Wordsworth: *Literary Criticism* edited by N. C. Smith. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature (1558 to 1637).*

I. *The Drama*: Kyd: *The Spanish Tragedy*; Greene: *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*; Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus*; Ben Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour*; Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster*; Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.*

II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry*: Spenser: *The Faerie Queene, Book I*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, chosen and arranged by W. F. Young.

III. *Prose*: Lyly, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit*; Sidney: *Apology for Poetry*; Hakluyt: *Select Narratives in 'Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen'*, edited by E. J. Payne, First Series; Raleigh:

The Last Night of the Trevisa, Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I; Bacon: *The New Atlantis*; Dekker: *The Guil's horn Book*.

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*

The books marked with an asterisk to be studied in detail.

Poetry.

Pope: *The Essay on Criticism*. *The Rape of the Lock*. *The Epistle to Augustus*.* *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*.* *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady*. Gay: *Trivia*. Swift, *Selections* in Ward's *English Poets*. Thomson: *Winter*. Collins: *Odes*. Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London*. Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village, Retaliation*.* Smart: *Song to David*.

Prose.

Defoe: *Captain Singleton*. Addison: *The Coverley Papers*.* Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela*. Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon*.* Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey*. Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker*. Gibbon. *The Crusades*. Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord*. Walpole: *Letters* selection by Beeny Morley (Cassells). *The Castle of Otranto*. Goldsmith. *She stoops to Conquer*. Sheridan: *The School for Scandal*. Miss Burney: *Evelina*.

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in *Ward's 'English Poets'*; Keats, *Hyperion, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*; Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais*; Byron, *The Vision of Judgment*; *Childe Harold*, III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*, Book IV.

Prose. Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria*; Wordsworth, *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 818, *et seq.*) *A Guide to the Lakes*; Hazlitt, *The English Poets*; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, and Critical Essays (See Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger); Landor, *The Pentameron*, De Quincey, *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*

A Sanskrit Reader, by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co.)
A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).
A Sanskrit Primer, by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co.)

The following books indicate the character and scope of the course:—

A. Thumb. Handbuch des Sanskrit. Vol. I.
C. G. Uhlenbeck: A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Loewe: Germanic Philology, English Translation by Jones.
L. Armitage. Introduction to Old High German Grammar.
Giles: A Short Manual of Classical Philology for Classical students (1907).
L. Bloomfield: An Introduction to the Study of Language.

BRANCH VIII.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.

General Part—

I. Siddhāntakaumudī:
  (a) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita Apatyadhikāra.
  (b) Uttarārdha—whole, omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.
II. Prauḍhamanoramā by Vidyābhūṣaṇa.
III. Ṛig Veda with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya, First Maṇḍala, Sūktas 1 to 10, with Sāyaṇa's Upodghāta.
IV. Yāska's Nirukta—Naighaṇṭuka Kāṇḍa, Chapter II.
V. Mālatīmādhava.
VI. Kādambarī—Uttarabhāga.
VII. Śrīharṣa's Naiṣadha—Cantos I–III.

Special Part—

Yōga, Sāṅkhya, Nyāya and Vaiśēṣika

(1) Yōga Sūtras of Patañjali with Bhōja Vṛtti.
(2) Īśvarakṛṣṇa's Sāṅkhya Kārikā with Gauḍapāda's Vṛtti.
(3) Tarkasaṅgraha (whole).
(4) Kaṇāda's Vaiśēṣika Sūtras (text only).
(5) Siddhāntāñjali Stabakas 1 and 2.
(6) Gautama's Sūtras (text only).

In connection with Branch VIII for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examinations, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books.

I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language, and History of Sanskrit Literature

Books recommended for study:

Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Müller.
The Life and Growth of Language—Professor W. D. Whitney.
Sanskrit Grammar—Professor W. D. Whitney.
History of Sanskrit Literature—A. A. Macdonell.
Vedic Mythology—A. A. Macdonell.
Kaegi's Ṛig Veda.
Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students—P. Giles (Macmillan & Co.).
The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers).

Books recommended for consultation:

Comparative Grammar of Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann.
Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India—J. Beames.
Introduction to the Natural History of Language—T. G. Tucker.
Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce.

Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce.
Biography of Words—Max Müller.
Race and Language—André Lefèvre.
Oriental and Linguistic Studies—W. D. Whitney.
Language and its Study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages—W. D. Whitney—Edited by R. Morris
Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel
Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
Pāṇini and his place in Sanskrit Literature—Goldstücker.
Rig, Yajus, and Atharva Prātiśākhyas.
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Müller
History of Indian Literature—Weber.
Original Sanskrit Texts—Muir.
Vedic India—Rapson.
Buddhist India—Rhys Davids.
V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
Civilization in Ancient India by R. C. Dutt.
Epic India by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
Riddle of the Rāmāyaṇa by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya
Early History of the Deccan—R. G. Bhandarkar
Nyāyaśaṅgraha with Professor Śrīś's Introduction and Notes.
Bloomfield's Atharva Veda—in Bühler's Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research.
Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobos (English Translation).
Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

II Special Part—

Books recommended for study:

Aristotle's Poetics.
Bain's Rhetoric.
Vaughan's Literary Criticism.

BRANCH IX.

Arabic Language and Literature.

General Part—

1. The Commentary of el Baidawi, Suras 1–5.
2. Saba Muallakat.
3. Hamasa, first half.
4. Yatimatu'd-Dahr, Vols. I & II.
5. Diwan of Mutanabbi, Vol. I (Ukbari's Commentary).
6. Al-durrat of Hariri. Makamat 1–28.
7. Sahih al-Bukhari. 1st quarter.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

8. Asraru'l-Balaghat by Abu Kahir Jurjani.
9. Dalailu'l-Ajaz by Abu Bakar Jurjani.
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I & II.
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

Special Part—

1. Life of Muhammad (Ibn Hisham)
2. Tarikhu'l Khulafa (Suyuti)
3. Fatwu'l-Kusi fi-Fathu'l-Kadir (Imadu'd-din Katib)
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun

In connection with Branch IX—Arabic Language and Literature—B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books:

I. *Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part:*

1. The Kamil of Mubarrad (Ed. by Wright).
2. Makamat of Badi uz-Zaman.
3. Majma'a-al-Bahrain.
4. Diwans of: Farazdak, Hasan bin Thabit, Jarir, Abu Tammam, Abu Nawas, Abu'l-Ala' Al Ma'arri
5. History of Islamic civilization (Zaidan).
6. Al-Masalik Wa'l Mamalik
7. Milal wa'a-Nihal (Shahrastani).
8. Al-Aghani, Vols. I–4
9. Oriental and Linguistic studies (Whitney)
10. History of Arabic Literature (Huart).
11. Shu'arau-Nasraniya.
12. Translations of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall).
13. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith).
14. Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia
15. Kitabu'l-Aghani, Vols. I & II (Abu Al-al-Kali).

II. *Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part:*

1. The annals of Tabari
2. Al Fakhri.
3. Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yakut's Dictionary of Learned Men (Ed. by Margoliouth).
5. Ar-Raudathin.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks

8. Mukhtasaru'd Duwal (Abu'l-Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islam (by Amir Ali).
10. History of the Saracens (by Amir Ali).
11. Rise, decline and fall of the Caliphate (Muir).
12. History of the Mamlukes in Egypt (Muir)
13. History of the Muhammadan dynasties of Spain (Nafatu'l Tib) (Mukkari)
14. The Moors in Spain by Stanley Lane-Poole (History of the Nations Series).
15. History of the Mongols (ed. Blochet).
16. Life of Timur (Ibn Arabshah).
17. Tarikh-e-Ferishta.
18. Al-Biruni's India

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1913.

I. *Jurisprudence.* Austin's Jurisprudence, Volume I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV. Maine's Ancient Law. Markby's Elements of Law.

II *Roman Law.* J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except Book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excurses I and X, and the Latin Text throughout, but including the Author's English translation.

III & IV *Contracts.* Anson's Law of Contracts. The Indian Contract Act with Cunningham and Shephard's Commentaries thereon. Caspersz's edition of Chalmer's Indian Negotiable Instruments Act.

Torts. Pollock on Torts.

Principles of Equity in relation to Contracts and Torts. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

Specific Relief Act, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

†B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1913.

I & II. *Theory and Law of Property including* (a) *The Law of Trusts and Trustees,* (b) *The Transfer of Property. Real Property.* Digby's History of the Law of Real Property. Goudeve's Modern Law of Real Property.

Indian Easements Act, with Mitchell's Commentaries thereon.

Personal Property. Goudeve's Modern Law of Personal Property.

Trust and Trustees. The Indian Trusts Act with H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

Transfer of Property. Indian Transfer of Property Act, with Shephard and Brown's Commentaries thereon. H. A Smith's Principles of Equity.

III. *Hindu and Muhammadan Law.* Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage. McNaughten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

IV. *Law of Evidence.* ♦ Best's Principles of Evidence. Indian Evidence Act with Cunningham's Commentaries thereon.

V. *Criminal Law.* Indian Penal Code, with Nelson's commentaries thereon

VI. *Indian Constitutional Law.* Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India. The Historical Introduction in Ilbert's Government of India.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1913.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified:—

BRANCH I.

The Science and History of Law.

Jurisprudence—
Austin's *Jurisprudence.*
Maine's *Ancient Law: Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom.*
Baden Powell's *Land Systems of British India: Indian Village Community.*
Lightwood's *Nature of Positive Law.*
Kant's *Philosophy of Law* (Translated by Hastie).
Savigny's *System of Modern Law:* { Volume I (Translated by Holloway). Volume II (Translated by Rattigan).
Holmes *Common Law.*

Roman Law (General)—
Muirhead's *Historical Introduction to Roman Law.*
Sohlowskie's *Institutes and History of Roman Law.*
Poste *Institutes of Gaius*
Mackeldey's *Roman Law.*

Roman Law (The Digest)—
Roby's *Introduction to the study of the Digest*
{ Digest IX (2). *The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property.* By Grueber.
{ Digest XLVII (2). *De Furtis.* By Munro.
{ Digest XIX (2). *Locati Conducti.* By Monro.
{ Digest XVII (1). *Mandati.* By Bryan Walker
{ Digest XLI (1) and (2). *De acquirendo rerum Dominii. De acquirendâ Possessione.* By Bryan Walker.
{ Digest VII (1). *De Usufructu.* By Roby.
{ Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). *Condictionibus*
{ Digest XIII (1) to (3). *De Condictionibus.* By Bryan Walker.

Legislation—
Bentham's *Principles of Morals and Legislation.*
Sidgwick's *Elements of Politics.*
Maxwell's *On the Interpretation of Statutes.*

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*This will be correct for courses under the Old Regulations; but the Board of Studies in Law is now considering the books to be recommended for the new courses.

† It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman Law (Digest)—*vide* notification in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 20th September 1901

Public International Law—
Hall's *International Law*
Wheaton's *International Law*. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*.
Private International Law—
Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*.
Bar's *Private International Law*.
Foote's *Private International Law*.
Nelson's *Selected Cases in Private International Law*.
Constitutional Law and History.—
Stubbs's *Constitutional History*
Hallam's *Constitutional History*.
Erskine-May's *Constitutional History*.
Legal History—
Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*.
Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*.
Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England*.

BRANCHES II AND III.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these Branches.

BRANCH IV.

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maine's *Ancient Law*.
Maine's *Early History of Institutions*, *Early Law and Custom*; *Village Communities in the East and the West*
Baden Powell's *Indian Village Community*; *Land Systems of British India*.
Field's *Landlord and Tenant*.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1917.

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—
1. A. W. Stewart—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.
2. David Mac Kail—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
3. Muir and Ritchie—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—
1. Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

General Hygiene—
1. Notter and Firth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
2. Blandford—Climates and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.
3. Turner—Sanitation in India.

General Pathology—
1. Green's Pathology.
2. Beattie and Dickson's General Pathology.
3. Manson's Tropical Diseases.
Reference—Adami's General Pathology.

Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Examination—
1. Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
2. Knight's annotated Bye-laws.
3. Newsholme's elements of Vital Statistics.
4. The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination.
(1) Madras District Municipality Act of 1884 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(2) Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(3) Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(4) Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(5) Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and Adulterations of food-stuffs) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(6) Towns Nuisances Act, 1811, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(7) Plague Regulations (city) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(8) Plague Regulations (mofussil) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(9) Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same
(10) Civil Medical Code, Chapter XVII, Sanitation and sections 421, 443 and 690 relating to Vaccination.
(11) Vaccination Code (revised).
(12) Manual of Vaccination by Major Cornwall.
(13) Cholera rules in G Os. Nos. 1536 M., dated September 9, 1899, 200 L., dated February 6, 1913, and 849 L., dated May 8, 1911.
(14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—
Jones's Manual of Sanitary Engineering
The following books as books of reference :—
Moore and Silcock's Sanitary Engineering, 2 Vols
Rourke Treatise on Water-supply.
Reid's Practical Sanitation.
Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene
Galton's Healthy Dwellings.
Galton's Hospital Construction.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 21st December 1916.

B-9

NOTIFICATIONS.

M R Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avergal, B.A., L.C.E., a member of the Syndicate, vacated his seat on the 3rd January 1916, the date on which he retired as a nominated Ordinary Fellow under section 4 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

In accordance with Regulation 92, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday, the 28th January 1916.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 18th January 1916.

It is hereby notified that the B.L. Degree Examination of 1910 (Old Regulations) and the M.L., M.D. and M.S. Degree Examinations of 1916 will be ante-dated so as to begin on the dates specified below in order that all these examinations may be finished before the Easter holidays commencing on the 20th April 1916 :—

Name of examination	Dates of commencement according to the Regulations.	Dates now fixed for commencement.
B.L. Degree (Old) ..	.. 26th April 1916 ..	.. 17th April 1916.
M.L. Degree ..	.. Do. ..	. 17th do.
M.D. Degree ..	.. Do.	. 17th do.
M.S. Degree ..	.. Do ..	.. 17th do

The time-table for the B.L. Degree Examination will be slightly altered and will be published on the hall tickets of candidates in its revised form.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 18th January 1916.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES UNDER THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, CHAPTER XI, FIFTH EDITION.

It is hereby notified that the next Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates will be held in March 1916 at the following stations :—

Rasulkonda	Gooty	Trichinopoly.
Berhampur.	Rayachoti.	Madura.
Chicacole	Nandyal.	Pasumalai.
Parvatipur.	Kurnool.	Dindigul.
Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Tinnevelly Bridge.
Rajahmundry.	Saidapet.	Palamcottah.
Bhadrachalam.	Bangalore	Nazareth.
Cocanada.	Chitt or.	Calicut.
Masulipatam.	Hampet	Tellicherry.
Guntur.	Coimbatore.	Badagara
Bapatla	Salem.	Mahepparam.
Ongole.	Coonoor.	Mangalore.
Nellore.	Cuddalore.	Mercara.
Bellary.	Vuloporam.	Tranquebar.
Anantapur.	Tanjore.	Jeypore.

2. The scheme of examination will be notified later.

3. The examination will be opened to all *trained* candidates qualified under the rules. Untrained candidates will not be admitted to this examination, nor will fees paid by them through ignorance of the rules be refunded to them.

4. Candidates for the Elementary grade who are not Europeans or Eurasians must take up a vernacular as their first language.

5. The fee for the examination is as follows :—

	Rs.
Secondary	5
Elementary	1

6. A list of the students to be presented must be submitted by the Headmaster, to the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., in the prescribed form, not later than the 10th January 1916. Application for forms should be made to this office after the 30th November 1915. The lists should be accompanied by treasury receipts for the fees paid. A fee once paid will, under no circumstances, be refunded.

7. Headmasters are requested to take particular care to see that each student is eligible to appear for the examination. No candidate shall be considered eligible unless he has put in the required attendance, *viz.*, 75 per cent. of the working days previous to the 31st December 1915. Particularly hard cases of shortage in attendance will be considered on their merits. Applications for exemption should reach this office on or before the 5th January 1916, and examination fees should not be paid into the treasury until permission is granted to the student to appear for the examination. To present a candidate for examination will be regarded as a declaration on the part of the Headmaster that in his opinion the student will by the end of the school year have completed satisfactorily the prescribed course of study.

Madras, 22nd November 1915.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

S TATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR DOMICILED EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN, TO ENABLE HER TO COMPLETE HER STUDIES ABROAD, 1916.

One scholarship of the value of £200 a year will be awarded annually to a European or Anglo-Indian woman.

2. The scholarship will be granted for either educational or medical training. The term "educational training" will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:—

(1) Training of secondary character for the teaching profession;
(2) training in one or more branches of domestic science;
(3) training as teachers of modern European languages;
(4) training as music mistresses;
(5) training as art teachers; and
(6) training in Kindergarten methods.

3. The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom or with special sanction in foreign countries for a period of three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

4. The scholarship will be granted to a candidate who has passed the B.A. Degree examination of an Indian University. The candidate must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there for three years, or if necessary for five years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. Applications from candidates in the Madras Presidency who desire to be nominated for the above scholarship for educational training should reach the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Old College, Nungambakam, Madras, not later than the 1st February 1916.

7. Application should be made in the subjoined form in the candidate's own handwriting and should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability.

(If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted.)

8. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's parentage and family circumstances, and by a list of friends or relatives in England who would take charge of her during vacation.

9. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State scholarship for European or Anglo-Indian women to be awarded in 1916.

1. Name of applicant (in full).
2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).
3. Whether European or Anglo-Indian.
4. Name of father or guardian.
5. Place of residence of father or guardian.
6. Occupation of father or guardian.
7. Monthly salary of father or guardian.
8. Whether the application is accompanied by—
   (a) a birth certificate.
   (b) a health certificate.
   (c) list of testimonials of character and capacity submitted.
9. The years in which the candidate passed the English, the second language and the optional subject branches of the B.A. Degree examination.
10. The years in which the candidate passed the English, the second language and the optional subject branches of the B.A. Degree examination.
11. Particulars of any distinction obtained (scholarships, prizes, etc.).
12. Which University which candidate proposes to enter.
13. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Postal address———
Date———

Signature———

Madras, 7th January 1916.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, on Monday, the 21st February 1916. The course will extend over a period of two weeks and the class will be limited to 50 students.

2. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 10th February 1916 and must forward the following certificates in original with the application :—

(i) of good conduct;

(ii) of physical fitness;

(iii) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon; and

(*Note.*—Candidates who have appeared for the above examinations may apply for admission pending the publication of the results.)

(iv) of having—

(a) passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as First Language.

or

(b) obtained completed Secondary School-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidates possess sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects,

or

(c) passed any of the examinations accepted by the Government for the purpose of article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

3. A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

4. Selected candidates who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences, will be refused admission. In no circumstances shall a selected candidate be entitled to a refund of the fee paid for admission to the class.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Guindy, 3rd January 1916.

P. M. GIBSON,
Director.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, GUNTUR.

Managers or heads of institutions and of other offices, public and private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School, Guntur, are employed, are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them, while under training, are fulfilled :—

Serial number.	History number.	Name.	Name of parent.	Occupation of parent.	Native town or village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	54/3	Nidumolu Venkatasubbiah	N. Gopalakrishnaiah	Teacher	Konuravaru, taluk Gudivada
2	69/3	Jammalamadaka Venkaji	J. Subbarayudu	..	Velamakapelli,
3	6/3	Adharapurapu Rama Rao	A. Narasimha Rao	..	Gundugolanu
4	8/3(2)	Shaik Sabi Sahib	Shaik Midar Sahib	..	Nandigama

	Age when under training.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained	School in which last employed with date of leaving	Period of service yet to be completed.	Amount of stipend received during training course
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	19th July 1893	3rd March 1913 to 31st March 1915	Elementary Lower	Hindu Elementary School, Gudivada	Three years	Rs. A. P. 209 0 0
2	15th July 1890	17th March 1913 to 31st March 1915.	Do.	Velamakapelli, Amalapur taluk.	Do.	211 13 7
3	19th December 1894	Do.	Do.	Board School, Kaikalur	Do.	209 12 1
4	22 years	19th September 1913 to 31st March 1915.	Do.	Hindu Elementary School, Nandigama.	Do.	188 1 2

Guntur, 20th December 1915.

V. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of December 1915 was as follows:—

	Signatures made in												Number on			
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Kanarese.	Gujarathi.	Oriya.	Uriya Desh.	Malayalam.	Sundry.	Total number of visitors.	Monthly total.	Total number of visitors.	Males.	Females.	Total number of visitors.	Daily average.
Natural History and Archæological sections, Week days	4,847	490	95	1,782	3	9	18	11	11	11	83	6,721	84,979	71,660	37,997	33,663	71,660	2,294
Sundays	1,221	51	53	456	2	1	6	1	1	1	17	1,814	9,371	13,199	6,418	4,778	11,196	2,796
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections, Week days	3,673	302	90	1,437	3	9	21	11	11	11	49	5,777	32,407	27,526	14,817	12,709	27,526	889
Sundays	1,163	90	31	456	2	1	10	1	1	1	12	1,611	3,654	9,152	5,553	3,599	9,152	2,288

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
13th January 1916.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

VACANCY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under Public Service Notification for the post of third clerk of this office on Rs. 20—1—25. The appointment is at present acting, but likely to become permanent. Preference will be given to those who have special knowledge in typewriting and shorthand. Applications, with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned, through the proper channel in case of persons already in service, not later than the 31st instant.

Vellore, 12th January 1916.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

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MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1915.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1915 in the subject under which their names appear:—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom applications should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit	Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	1416	G Ratnaswami	Nazareth.
2	1008	C. K. Jagannadha Singh..	Chingleput.
		Second Class.	
	2A	Banchanidi Maharana	Berhampur.
	8	Naydu Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	5	Pati Nagoji Rao	Do.
	8	Ryali Venkata Joga Rao..	Do.
	9	Chitokuri Jaggu Rao	Do.
	19	Dasarathi Patnaik	Do.
	23	Lakshminarayana Patnaik	Do.
	27	Modiarla Sivaramayya	Do.
	33	Sailabala Tripathi	Do.
	35	Gouro-charana Behera	Do.
	42	Ch ma Narasayya	Do.
	49	Langaraj Misra	Do.
	51	Krishna Padhana	Do.
	53	Sunaa Patra	Do.
	65	Mularathu Chengala Rao	Do.
	77B	Pakanati Venkata Ramamurti	Do.
	88	Mukkuri Suryanarayana	Vizianagram.
	105	Yamalakonda Venkatanarayana	Do.
	108	Chada Ganapati	Do.
	110	Gulavelli Ramamurti	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*			
SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
115		Cherukuri Nagarna	Vizianagram.
116		A. Jagannatham	Do.
116		Arjan Sahu	Do.
117		Appaya Kamal Sqasi Singa Rao	Do.
121		Jeppala Ranganayakulu	Do.
133		Tamarapalli Suryanarayana	Vizagapatam.
157		K. Venkata Chennulu	Do.
157A		Avvarala Venkata Rao	Do.
158		Macharla Appa Rao	Do.
158		Potnuru Appala Das	Do.
168		Bhadragiri Lakshmayya	Do.
163		Kolluru Venkataratnam	Do.
164		Herbert Unger	Do.
185		Vinjamuri Ranga Acharyulu	Coconada.
190		Sankaraji Suryanarayana	Do.
1-2		Vellore Venkataratnam	Do.
193		Bonagarapu Solomanyam	Do.
197		Davuluri Satyanarayana	Do.
207		Vedavéra Chellamayya	Do.
242		Tanamandra Ganapati Rao	Rajahmundry.
281		Maddala Kameswara Rao	Do.
282		Pendyala Ramachbayya	Do.
265		Narayanasetti Jagannayakulu	Do.
284		Poduri Suryanarayana	Do.
289		Chebiyam Venkataramayya	Do.
272		Goparaju Ramamurti	Do.
276		Tila Prakasa Rao	Do.
277		Vundavalli Anantaramayya	Do.
282		Ramapragada Kamaraju	Do.
285		Valapanvula Venkoba Rao	Do.
287		Padala Buchchibingam	Do.
289		Kurma Rama Rao	Do.
293		Nadapalli Kameswara Rao	Do.
301		Chivukula Subrahmanyam	Do.
304		Kanchi hotla Sambhagyam	Do.
308		Tatavarti Bapiraju	Do.
309		Chebala Chandrasekhara Rao	Do.
310		Kovvali Lakshmikanta-rnham	Do.
311		Bhattiprolu Viraraghava Rao	Do.
314		Akkapeddi Venkatachalam	Do.
316		Kesari Venkatraju	Do.
317		Penumetcha Lachiraju	Do.
318		Bavyapurudi Subba Rao	Do.
323		Hamsa Apalasami	Do.
324		Jagannahasti Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
324		Ravuri Paramapra-ada Rao	Do.
328		Kattavarji la Peppayya Acharyula	Do.
329		V. Sundaresiva Rama Sarma	Do.
331		Vadrevu Venkanna	Do.
335		Kamaraddi Suryanarayana	Do.
336		Mohammad Afzul	Do.
337		Sachi L. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
338		Kodukalla Venkataramanaja Achari	Do.
339		Kolluru Satyanarayana Sarma	Do.
340		Valluru Narasimhamurti	Do.
341		Ajjarapu Pallamraju	Do.
342		Peddapudi Venkatachalapati	Do.
361		Pulleromula Venkataratnam	Do.
364		Chadipakari Sudarsana Rao	Do.
401		Anabala Narasimha Rao	Amalapuram.
413		Chavali Yajneswarasomayaji	Do.
431		Acharla Lakshmipati	Narsapur.
439		Jonnala Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
441		Bandha Kavi Venkatareddi Pantulu	Do.
446		Narkadamilli Adinarayana	Do.
447		Sadhanj Ankanna	Do.
473		Burma Venkatalakshmayya	Do.
474		Ch. Venkata Reddi	Do.
482		Pilli Subba Rao	Masulipatam.
495		Gangiredla Sitaramayya	Do.
499		Yernagatti Seshagiri Rao	Do.
512		Dara Yesu	Do.
6.8		Kanda Kantayya	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	618	Shayana Sivayya	Masulipatam.
	620	Muhammad Jalal-ud-din	Do.
	623	Uchula Subhadra Kalyanam	Do.
	624	G. Chiranjivi John	Do.
	628	Koppaka Hanumachalamati Rao	Bezwada.
	633	Kotamraju Kasyapa Rao	Do.
	634	C Krishna Reddi	Do.
	636	Rudda Chalayya	Do.
	646	Medapalli Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
	648	Vaddi Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
	656	Talabattula Virabrahmam	Do.
	657	Saloshana Mary Antony	Do.
	658	Raby Antony	Do.
	665	Narman Douglas Hanson	Do.
	670	M. Nazarene	Do.
	674	Yelama Ramalingam	Do.
	676	Muhammad Jalal-ud-din	Do.
	678	Chivukula Venkatasubhalapati	Do.
	679	Pannala Sriramulu	Do.
	683	Chivukula Sriramulu	Do.
	684	Moparti Pundarikakshudu	Do.
	685	Boddapati Sriramulu	Do.
	686	Tirunagheri Ramanujayya	Do.
	688	Adyar Jagadisan	Do.
	690	Jidigam Kanakayya	Do.
	691	Arumbakkam Chinnaswami	Do.
	697	Chodagam Narasimha Rao	Do.
	699	Chavan Raojee Rao	Do.
	702	Vallvati Sarvayya	Do.
	734	M. Qadir Beg	Guntur.
	737	Saiyid Hasan	Do.
	739	Saiyid Abdul Qadir	Do.
	742	Y. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.
	744	Tolati Narayanamurti	Do.
	747	Kandavetti Anjayya	Do.
	802	Pinapati Ruben	Bapatla.
	699	Narayanam Rama Achari	Do.
	701	Uppalpati Venkatakrishna Rao	Do.
	706	Prayaga Appayya Sastri	Do.
	707	Kamaraju Sitaramaswami	Do.
	709	Pagadala Viraswami	Do.
	710	Jonnalagadda Laban	Do.
	732	Ganara Iswarayya	Kurnool.
	737	Shaikh Muhammad Moulana Quraishi	Do.
	738	Durairaj Janamanikkam	Do.
	738	Janamanikkam Maharaj	Do.
	743	D. Lakshmana Rao	Do.
	744	Y. C. Lakshmayya	Do.
	748	Saiyid Muhi-ud-din	Do.
	750	Shaikh Ahamad	Do.
	762	T. P. Narasimha Sastri	Bellary.
	763	H. Krishnamurti Rao	Do.
	764	S Raghupati	Do.
	765	Kesava Tippayya	Do.
	767	M. Natesan	Do.
	768	A. Rajagopal	Do.
	790	C. Yatirajulu	Do.
	797	Bhonsle Gopal Rao	Do.
	803	Palla Gopalakrishna Nayuda	Do.
	817	Anagondhatari Bhima Rao	Ryachoti.
	818	Cheruru Subrahmanyam	Do.
	823	Gojula Venkataswami	Do.
	825	Shaikh Kasim Sahib	Do.
	826	R. Anantapadmanabha Acharyulu	Do.
	832	J. Swaminathan	Katpadi.
	836	J. Amritanathan	Do.
	861	Sujad Husain	Do.
	862	Saiyid Fattah	Do.
	876	Saiyid Karimuh	Do.
	877	D. Imam Sahib	Do.
	880	K. Rama Rao	Do.
	881	T. N. Abdul Rahim Khan	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	891	S Narasimha Achari	Katpadi
	895	A. S Kuppuswami	Do.
	898	L. R. Samuel	Do.
	921	R. Sankaran	Saidapet.
	922	V. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.
	929	N Rangaswami Ayyar	Do
	931	Pulivankalat Sekhara Mannadiyar	Do.
	932	Kalavar Dattatrya Rao	Do.
	935	Madhur Sesha Achari	Do.
	936	Tirupati Melnad Srinivasa Achari	Do.
	938	Panchapakesa S Venkataramana Rao	Do.
	942	N. R Sesha Achari	Do.
	945	Samakham Jayaraghavulu Nayudu	Do.
	947	S. Narasimhan	Do
	948	S. P. Raju	Do.
	948	T D Maniswami Nayudu	Do.
	950	Chandrot Vittil Govindan Nambiyar	Do.
	953	V. Ponnuswami	Do.
	954	Anaparti Abraham	Do
	955	Leonara Philipay	Do.
	956	Kathleen White	Do.
	960	S Varadarajan	Do.
	963	M. D Devaraj	Do.
	964	Alluri Venkataratnam	Do.
	965	Vijdavelu Sivaramayya	Chingleput.
	966	Govindan	Do.
	967	Arya Pillai	Do.
	968	Jagannathan	Do.
	969	M John Ratnam	Do.
	969	Vadivelu	Do.
	999	V. Rajagopalan	Do.
	1004	Mahendravadi R. Jayarama Sarma	Do.
	1006	Ruthamangalam Varada Achari	Do.
	1007	S Ramalinga Udayar	Do
	1015	D. Gangadharan	Tindivanam.
	1018	Selvaraja	Do.
	1038	K. Narayanaswami Ayyar	Do.
	1039	A S. Natesan	Do
	1042	Tiruppapuliyur V. Pakkirisami	Do.
	1043	Tiruppapuliyur V. Vijayaraghava Pillai	Do.
	1060	G Raghottaman	Kumbakonam.
	1061	L Balayya	Do.
	1086	K. Srinivasan	Do.
	1087	G. Vaidyanathan	Do.
	1090	M. Venkataraman	Do
	1092	A. R Subbarayan	Do
	1093	G. Sundaresan	Do.
	1206	C. Venkataraman	Do.
	1207	N. Rama Ayyar	Do.
	1208	R Somasundaram	Do.
	1210	N. Ramachandran	Do.
	1219	A Ranganathan	Do.
	1217	K S Subbayya	Do.
	1140	S. Krishna Ayyar	Tanjore.
	1142	G Ramaswami	Do.
	1145	G S. Jagannatha Ayyangar	Do.
	1146	K. Rajagopalan	Do.
	1151	A Ramaswami	Do.
	1252	S. Tanguvelu Pillai	Do.
	1153	G Veeraraju	Do.
	1154	N. Sundararaju	Do.
	1155	M. Sambasivam Pillai	Do.
	1159	S. Vasudeva Rao	Do.
	1160	M. Govindaswami Pillai	Do.
	1177	V Solomon	Do.
	1178	V. Paul	Karur.
	1180	R D Walter	Do.
	1181	G. Devanba	Do.
	1186	A. D. Sundaram	Do.
	1187	A Dhanaswami	Do.
	1188	D. R. Stephen	Do.
	1208	P. S. Nanjundeswaran	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1206	S. Venkatasubbaa	Karur
	1211	S. Ramaswami	Do.
	1213	S. Nagappa Pillai	Do.
	1233	N. Ramachandara Rao	Do.
	1231	V. Govindarajulu Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
	1235	S. Ramalingam	Do.
	123-	P. Bhaskaran	Do.
	1240	S. Mylarumperumal Pillai	Do.
	1241	G. Jagadisa Asari	Do.
	1243	Sayed Shams-ud-din	Do.
	1247	C. Chidambaram	Do.
	1253	M. V. Krishnamurti	Do.
	1258	M. Paramasivam	Do.
	1254	V. Subbarayan	Do.
	1256	K. Ramanujam	Do.
	1256	P. S. Srinivasan	Do.
	1258	N. Narayanaswami	Do.
	1259	P. Saraam	Do.
	1261	J. M. Abdul Aziz	Do.
	1262	T. A. Muniyanasi	Do.
	128	T. Hariharan Ayyar	Do.
	1265	S. Dharmaraja Ayyar	Do.
	14 6	R. Hariharan Ayyar	Do.
	1267	C. S. Krishnamurti	Do.
	1291	P. K. Narayanan	Do.
	1292	T. R. Srinivasan	Do.
	1303	S. Kuppuswamy Sastri	Do.
	1810	K. Sankara Menon	Do.
	1312	M. P. Narayanan Nambiyar	Do.
	1316	S. Krishnaswami	Do.
	1321	Raja Annal Chellaswami	Do.
	1340	K. Sundararajan	Madura
	1351	M. Matturaya Ayyar	Do.
	1356	S. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar	Do.
	1368	A. Rameswami Nayudu	Do.
	1374	S. Sundararaja	Do.
	1381	S. Abdul Aziz	Do.
	1385	S. Visvanatha Pillai	Do.
	1407	A. Sundaravinayakam	Nazareth
	1442	Srirangam V. Varadaraja	Do.
	1413	Tiruttangal M. Vedamuttu	Do.
	1444	Velandi D. Sankaravelu	Do.
	1445	Velandi D. Mahadeva Mudali	Do.
	1456	P. Maharyan	Tinnevelly.
	1476	Anni Tucker	Do.
	1478	Chelin Annal Sugulam	Do.
	1481	G. Alexandra Elizabeth	Do.
	1482	M. Annal Nambiki	Do.
	1483	Y. U. Navamani	Do.
	1497	R. Sankaranarayana Ayyar	Do.
	1498	R. Lakshminarayanaswami	Do.
	1435	S. Rangasamier Ayyangar	Do.
	1503	Ephphatha	Do.
	1505	Vedahavanam	Do.
	1512	S. Nagappa Pillai	Do.
	1513	G. Saravanan	Do.
	1514	S. Namasivam	Do.
	1516	C. Venkatasubba	Do.
	1517	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1519	T. R. Subbayya Pillai	Do.
	1535	K. Hariharan Ayyar	Trivendrum.
	1538	P. Rajakrishna Asari	Do.
	1540	C. Krishnan Asari	Do.
	1541	K. Pachchan Asari	Do.
	1543	Annakutti Ponnu Ammal	Do.
	1544	M. Bhaskara Pillai	Do.
	1547	G. Lakshmikutti Ammal	Do.
	1549	Rukmini Chikko	Do.
	1551	N. Parameswaran Ayyar	Do.
	1553	N. Jagadhana Asari	Do.
	1556	N. Chidambaratana Pillai	Do.
	1558	S. Velayudhan Asari	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate	Where examined

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1557	T. Thomas	Trivandrum.
	1558	Geraldus Abel	Do
	1559	K. Kesak	Do
	1561	Mary Augustine	Do
	1564	Sushil Daniel	Do.
	1598	C. Narayana Ayyar	Do.
	1601	N. Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1603	R. Ratnajam Asari	Do.
	1606	P. K. Vasudevan Pillai	Do.
	1609	K. Velappan Pillai	Do.
	1611	P. Madhavan Asari	Do.
	1631	P. K. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1615	P. A. Dasodasan	Do
	1617	R. Sankara Ayyar	Do.
	1619	K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar	Do.
	1620	P. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	1622	M. P. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	1624	V. Devasia Pillai	Do
	1624	K. Velu Pillai	Do.
	1625	K. Tamil Pillai	Do.
	1628	K. Vasudhan Tampi	Do
	1637	Velayudhan Asari	Do.
	1661	K. Madhavi	Do.
	1665	P. Jacob	Do.
	1668	C. Kunju Ammal	Do.
	1676	R. K. Kurian Pillai	Do
	1681	P. K. Parameswaran	Do.
	1685	V. Manuel	Do.
	1733	T. A. Dhanam	Do.
	1734	Lionel P. Mathew	Do
	1736	S. Yesodiyan	Do.
	1742	J. John	Do.
	1753	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1756	P. K. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	1771	N. Raghavan Pillai	Do.
	1774	P. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	1784	N. G. Vinda Pillai	Do.
	1795	M. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	1797	K. N. Ramakrishnan Nayar	Do
	1790	M. Velayudhan	Do.
	1797	K. K. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	1798	K. Sivasankaran Tampi	Do.
	1804	T. Irulappa Chetti	Do.
	1823	S. Arumugham	Do.
	1824	H. Nilakantha Ayyar	Do.
	1838	P. Venkatachalam Pillai	Do.
	1842	Teresa George	Do.
	1844	P. C. Anna	Do.
	1844	K. M. Mariyam	Do.
	1846	Mary S. Heart	Do.
	1848	Regina Vaz	Do.
	1849	Mary Angel Narasha	Do.
	1857	R. Subrahmanya Pillai	Do.
	1860	E. P. Raman Pillai	Do.
	1873	G. Kochukunju	Do.
	1874	C. Kunju Pillai	Do.
	1878	A. Parameswaran Pillai	Do
	1889	N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1891	R. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	1895	A. Kurian Pillai	Do.
	1896	K. Kurian Pillai	Do.
	1900	M. A. Gopala Pillai	Do
	1901	P. J. John	Do
	1902	A. O. Thomas	Do.
	1912	P. R. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1914	N. Kesavan Nayar	Do.
	1918	C. G. Gopala Kurup	Do
	1921	V. Parameswara Ayyar	Do
	1925	J. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1926	K. Sankara Marar	Do.
	1933	K. C. Gowri Ammal	Do.
	1957	K. S. Krishna Pillai	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

	1956	K. Krishnan Potti	Trivandrum.
	1962	K. N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1967	K. Narayanan	Do.
	1968	N. Govindan	Do.
	1975	O. Kutti Pillai	Do.
	1977	P. K. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1988	K. Saveriuthu	Do.
	1998	K. Padmanabha Ayyangar	Do.
	2001	J. Rameswara Ayyar	Do.
	2007	Gopalaraja Narayanan	Do.
	2009	R. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	2010	M. P. Gopalan Nayar	Do.
	2011	P. K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	2012	P. R. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	2015	P. A. Nilakantha Pillai	Do.
	2016	P. K. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	2018	S. Bhavani Ammal	Do.
	2019	N. Kesavan Nayar	Do.
	2021	K. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	2022	K. Ayyappan Pillai	Do.
	2023	K. Kesavan Pillai	Do.
	2024	E. K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	2025	K. P. Janaki Ammal	Do.
	2026	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	2035	Abdul Azeez Sahib	Do.
	2036	Shaikh Essop Sahib	Do.
	2038	P. I. Alexander	Do.
	2039	S. Jerome Fernandez	Do.
	2047	P. V. Thomas	Do.
	2048	K. K. Chakku	Do.
	2049	M. P. Xavier	Do.
	2050	D. Abraham	Do.
	2060	M. C. Peroomal	Do.
	2062	...am Zacharias	Do.
	2063	Mathia Tapp	Do.
	2064	John James	Do.
	2065	B. Sivasankaran	Do.
	2067	Ittiyerugiese	Do.
	2068	P. K. Madhavan Asari	Do.
	2069	V. Appuvu	Do.
	2070	K. Anna Thomas	Do.
	2071	M. Saraba Nampotri	Do.
	2072	M. V. Thomachan	Do.
	2073	R. Ramaswamy Pandarathil	Do.
	2074	K. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	2076	T. K. Krishna Warrier	Do.
	2080	M. Velayudha Pathikar	Do.
	2081	P. K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	2083	P. K. Vasudeva Kurup	Do.
	2084	M. Krishnan	Do.
	2085	S. N. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	2087	K. S. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	2088	A. R. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	2090	K. N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	2091	C. N. Kuttan Pillai	Do.
	2092	C. Kochi Cheriyan	Do.
	2093	A. E. Mathai	Do.
	2094	Noyem Alfred Joseph	Do.
	2252	Ittu Lovera	Do.
	2258	N. Govinda Nambiyar	Trichinopoly.
	2288	M. S. Kesavan Nambiyar	Do.
	2299	K. L. Jacob	Do.
	2312	K. Velu Pillai	Do.
	2331	M. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar	Do.
	2340	V. K. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	2341	A. N. Viswanatha Asari	Do.
	2344	P. M. Lukha	Do.
	2352	V. V. Jathai	Do.
	2354	P. P. Perumal Pillai	Do.
	2362	T. N. Raman Pillai	Do.
	2363	K. A. Ittuna Pillai	Do.
	2365	K. Raman Pillai	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

2370	K. N. Viswanatha Ayyar	Ernakulam.
2373	K. N. Keshavanarayana Kartha	Do.
2376	Kattaparamba Vittil K. N. Sankara Pillai	Do.
2377	K. C. Damodaran Pillai	Do.
2378	M. K. Damodaran Pillai	Do.
2380	T. K. Rama Kurup	Do.
2381	K. Narayana Nayar	Do.
2382	P. O. Kunhu Pillai	Do.
2383	N. Gopala Pillai	Do.
2391	N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
2394	M. Venkateswara Pattar	Do.
2395	J. Nasi Ammal	Do.
2402	S. Sankara Pillai	Do.
2414	N. E. Varghese Kuppan	Do.
2418	K. D. Mathai	Do.
2423	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.
2424	P. Rama Varma Raja	Do.
2425	V. A. Thomas	Do.
2428	P. T. Chakko	Do.
2429	K. Kesava Pillai	Do.
2430	K. Krishna Pillai	Do.
2433	V. O. Kuriyan	Do.
2434	K. V. Vaidyanathan	Trichur.
2454	M. Sekharan	Do.
2455	Thazathu Vittil Pappu Krishnan	Do.
2456	V. Krishnakutti Menon	Do.
2457	P. V. Polly	Do.
2458	A. L. Devasi	Do.
2459	D. C. Lazar	Do.
2551	Vellakat Achyuta Menon	Do.
2556	Nallur Nanuraja	Mysore.
2558	Mysore Sadasiya	Do.
2570	N. Ramaswami Nayudu	Do.
2571	Mysore Y. Nagaraja	Do.
2584	Mundya K. Ratnaraja Nayaka	Do.
2588	Mysore S. Sadguna Das	Do.
2591	Chavakapalli Venkatachalapati Rao	Do.
2645	B. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.
2647	Paruvi Subba Rao	Do.
2648	S. Shamavadhani	Do.
2652	Tumkur G. Lingappayya	Do.
2658	Muhammad Ali	Do.
2671	Nayapati Jagannadhadas	Do.
2684	K. V. Varada Rao	Bangalore.
2685	Tippur Narasimhayya	Do.
2693	Basapur Narayana Rao	Do.
2700	Mucadira Kusayappa	Do.
2718	Vellore Hussain	Do.
2720	K. Rahimtulla Sharif	Do.
2723	K. V. Rajayanala Ayyar	Do.
2727	Melamparath Govinda Menon	Do.
2729	O. Krishna Pillai	Do.
2732	Vellore M. Nagavelu	Do.
2735	Kottandra A. Muddayya	Do.
2741	Yeliyar Honnappa	Do.
2742	R. Chandu Lal	Do.
2744	V. Ramalakshmana Chetti	Do.
2745	Marrakayanahalli Timma Anari	Do.
2749	V. Sanjappa	Do.
2759	H. Mannan Gowda	Do.
2774	Maddagiri Subbanna	Do.
2776	Hadiyaridrug Gunda Sastri	Do.
2781	Mallikunta L. Ramayya	Do.
2786	Kantegowa N. Anniyappa	Do.
2791	Kyathasandra Chikkananjundayya	Do.
2793	B. Hobburayya	Do.
2795	Rajasandra Ramayya	Do.
2796	E. Iyadi Narayana Rao	Do.
2801	T. K. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
2803	Sidighatta Narayana Rao	Do.
2805	K. Narasimhamurti	Do.
2806	Dushkajasarai Gundopant	Do.

Number in Order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

2808	K. S. Venkataranga Ayyangar	Bangalore.
2809	Kenkeray Timmayya	Do.
2810	R L Manjanath	Do.
2811	Varakkara Jayarama	Do.
2812	Malur V. Rudrayya	Do.
2825	Virombadi M. Tirumalai	Do
2813	Mudapaltanda C. Chennavirappa	Do.
2854	T G. Ardhanari Nayudu	Mercara.
2855	T R. Somasundara Pandaram	Salem.
2861	R. D. Kalyanasundaram	Do.
2863	S R Krishna Ayyar	Do.
2864	S. Ramaswami Pillai	Do
2877	G. Narayana Rao	Do.
2876	S. V. Nagarajan	Coimbatore.
2879	V. Sundaresan	Do.
2881	K. M Subrahmanyam	Do.
2884	S. Somasundaram Pillai	Do.
2887	R. V. Palaniswami Pillai	Do.
2888	D. P Adinayam Pillai	Do.
2889	K. V. Krishna Rao	Do.
2891	B. Pattamallayyan	Do.
2892	V. Palani Chetti	Do.
2903	S. Raja	Do.
2905	K. P. Ramakrishna Ayyar	Do.
2910	Gathala Kodandaram Chetti	Do.
2918	D. Victoriam	Ootacamund.
2924	T. P. Ondimotto	Do.
2927	Jane Fernandez	Palghat.
2928	Jane Furtes Barboza	Do
2929	Clara Anna Labonchardiere	Do.
2930	S M Magdalen	Do.
2936	T S. Anantanarayana Ayyar	Do.
2939	P. Karunakaran Nayar	Do.
2940	K. C. Kochchukrishnan Nayar	Do.
2943	D. P. Padmanabha Menon	Do.
2945	Akkiparambath Govindan Nayar	Do.
2946	M C Pangonni Nayar	Do.
3003	P C Srimanavedan Raja	Do.
3024	Cheriya Palottummal Anantan Nayar	Calicut.
3030	Matilda Ponca	Do
3038	N. K Govind Chelli	Do.
3049	Sankar Ganapati Rao	Mangalore.
3053	Gilbert Williams	Do.
3054	Winfred Palanca	Do.
3065	John Fernandez	Do.
3057	Gottfried Savarimuttoppa Soans	Do.
3058	A. J Fortado	Do.
3059	Hesbet Rama Rao	Do.
3061	M Satya Sundara Rao	Do.
3062	Manjeshwar Madhava	Do.
3063	Mangalore Sitarama	Do.
3064	K. Manjunatha Rai	Do.
3072	Rogada Pandurunga Rao	Do.
3191	Maria Gonsalves	Do
3192	Margaret Lewis	Madras.
3193	Mary Ann Conceicao	Do.
3194	Imelda Nicholas	Do.
3193	Eva Lee	Do.
3205	Oyith K. Savitri	Do.
3206	Evangeline Kannaswami	Do.
3207	Annie Vedamanikkam	Do.
3221	A Devakirakai	Do.
3227	S. Lakshmi	Do.
3228	M. Balambal	Do.
3229	Viswanatham Annapurna	Do.
3230	Kanchanapalli Kanaka Amma	Do.
3231	S. Akhila Bai	Do.
3233	Mary Antony	Do.
3234	Salomea Mary	Do.
3239	Kathleen Clara Wells	Do.
3241	Helen Kamalam Alexander	Do.
3252	Lily S. Kamala	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	3253	Hannah Mary David	Madras.
	3259	Kamalam James	Do.
	3260	Mustane Johannas	Do.
	3261	Olive Sugunabai Sebastian	Do.
	3262	Jnana Ammal Devanikamani	Do.
	3263	Gurram Mary	Do.
	3268	P. Rama Ammal	Do.
	3269	Father Kandaswami	Do.
	3270	Rama Soubhagiavati Joseph	Do.
	3273	Shegyam David	Do.
	3276	Elsina Sukaram	Do.
	3277	Lily Peter	Do.
	3282	Padmavati Jesuana	Do.
	3286	Pullitaharti Sumitra Ammal	Do.
	3287	Kamala N D Nayanar	Do.
	3304	S. Marikannu Cecilia	Do.
	3317	K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	3320	S. Andisondaram Asari	Do.
	33 2	N. Chokkalingam Pillai	Do.
	3323	Saudie Nagabhushanam Rao	Do.
	3326	T. Babu Mudali	Do.
	3327	M. Kandaswami Mudali	Do.
	3328	M. Parthasarathi Raju	Do.
	3329	M Arapachalam	Do.
	3330	M Muthamani Gramani	Do.
	3331	A. Narayanaswami Mudali	Do.
	3332	M. Govindarajulu Nayudu	Do.
	3334	T. R Mohanakrishna Raju	Do.
	3335	P. O. Somasunderam Mudali	Do.
	3336	A. Vedachalam Nayakar	Do.
	3337	M. Sundararajan	Do.
	3338	K. Govindrajulu Nayudu	Do.
	3339	Y. O Vasudeva Nayudu	Do.
	3340	Khaja Abdul Razack	Do.
	3341	Abdul Mannan	Do.
	3342	G. Vincent	Do.
	3343	Raju Daraiswami Gershon	Do.
	3344	Moses Devadas	Do.
	3345	May Hilda Impett	Do.
	3346	Coral Valentine Goudie	Do.
	3347	Wilhelmina Burgess	Do.
	3348	A. Parthasarathi Nayudu	Do.
	3471	S. Appalanarasimham	Do.
	3472	J. Janardanam	Do.
	3473	P. Sutha Rao	Do.
	3475	C. Ramanujam	Do.
	3476	Saiyid Hussain	Do.
	3477	John Daivasahayam Azariah	Do.
	3481	M Srikantam	Do.
	3482	T. Narayanan	Do.
	3483	S Ananta Achari	Do.
	3484	M. K Venugopalan	Do.
	3487	P. Sivaraman	Do.
	3488	G. Adinarangam	Do.
	3489	E. Ramanathan	Do.
	3500	T Venkatachalam Mudali	Do.
	3512	Tumalari Venkateswarlu	Do.
	3516	Kundraju Iswarayya	Do.
	3518	Mahavadi Ramayya	Do.
	3524	M Saravanam	Do.
	3525	Asari Bhashyakarlayya	Do.
	3530	Gummineni Subbayya	Do.
	3532	P. Ramayya	Do.
	3533	N. C. Rajam Ayyangar	Do.
	3534	T. M Srinivasa	Do.
	3538	E. D. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do.
	3542	Tiruvankatarama Pattangi Tiruvengada Achari	Do.
	3545	M. E. Balakrishnan	Do.
	3547	M Appaswami Pillai	Do.
	3548	T. S. Ratnasabhapati Pillai	Do.
	3551	Venguvel Chokkalinga Mudali	Do.
	3552	Arur T. Ghanesam Singh	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	3554	K. Muthuswami	Madras.
	3555	Taravat Raghava Taravanar	Do.
	3558	M. L. Loganatha Mudali	Do.
	3560	Muhammad Aziz-ul lah	Do.
	3561	Ghulam Muhammad Mahajir	Do.
	3562	Muhammad Kalifur Rahman	Do.
	3567	Vadivadu Duraiswami Mudali	Do.
	3568	T. R. Ramachandra Pillai	Do.
	3572	Tanjore S. Ratnasabhapati	Do.
	3574	A. Tambayya	Do.
	3577	Palmera Seshayya Chetti	Do.
	3579	C. Sivaprakasam	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th January 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

HE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1915.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government ... in Examinations held in November 1915 in the subjects under which ... appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		First Class.	
		S. Muthuswami	Trichinopoly.
1	1241	A. Tambayya	Madras.
2	3574	Venkatakrishnayya	Bangalore.
3	3816	N. Kesavan Asari	Trivandrum.
4	1803	...virtalingam	Salem.
5	2815	...Channakanan	Madras.
	3448	...Samuel Selvanayakam	Trivandrum.
7	1583	...Sundaram	Madras.
	3394	...A. Chandhari	Burhanpur.
9	12	...Ramaseshayya	Bangalore.
	2914	...digam Kanakayya	Bezwada.
	890	...V. Venkata Rao	Trichinopoly.
11	1270	...P. John	Ernakulam.
	2482	...hammad Abdul Ali	Madras.
	3848	...am Venkata Reddi Nayuda	Masulipatam
	494	M. Govindan Nayar	Trivandrum.
13	1731	Kalayudha Asari	Madras.
	3533	T. Kia Soryanarayana	Vizianagram.
	88	M. Vira Krishnamurti	Cocanada.
	213	Vappu...tan Pillai	Ernakulam.
18	2472	Talavara...th Govinda Menon	Bangalore.
	2737	V. Ashya...pakrishnayya	Do.
	3818	Mayampura...	
		Kuttuvan R...	

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

First Class—*contd.*

	708	Kopalli Raghunatha Rao	Masulipatam.
	2486	K. Varughese George	Ernakulam
23	2739	B. Narayappa	Bangalore.
	2827	C. Chengalvaraya Chetti	Do.
	3613a	T. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Madras.
	136	Challa Gopalasomayajulu	Vizianagram.
	259	Poleti Gurraju	Rajahmundry.
28	341	Ajjarapu Pullamraju	Do.
	526	Poturi Venkatappa Rao	Bezwada.
	2508	P. L. Abraham	Ernakulam.
	292	Kalikuvari Satyanarayana	Rajahmundry.
	333	Chepuri Subbarayudu	Do.
	361	Tonda Rangayya	Do.
	909	K. Hasiajee	Bellary.
33	1347	S. Somasundaram	Madura.
	1493	V. Chudalayandi Devan	Tinnevelly.
	1582	N. K. Kumara Pillai	Trivandrum.
	2734	Vellore A Padmanabha Mudali	Bangalore.
	544	Akula Ramayya	Bezwada.
41	1003	Pallipet Tiruvengada Achari	Chingleput.
	1348	R. Sundararajan	Madura.
	880	Devarao Venkatasubbalapati Rao	Guntur.
	1498	N. Achyutan Pillai	Trivandrum.
44	1904	G. Achyutan Pillai	Do.
	3574	R Punyakoti Nayakar	Madras.
	215	Yerramilli Satyanarayanamurti	Cocanada.
	2859	C John Abraham	Ernakulam.
48	2903	Mysore K. Subba Rao	Mysore.
	2732	Mysore K. Govinda Rau	Bangalore.
	2725	K. N. Venkateswara Ayyar	Do.
	1898	C. A. Raghavan Pillai	Trivandrum.
1	2588	Trichinopoly M. Vain Pillai	Mysore.
	53	Malarotha Chengala Rao	Berhampur.
	290	Madapalli Kameswara Rao	Rajahmundry.
	363	Srinivasapu Subba Rau	Do.
	1272	Trichinopoly K. Raja Nayudu	Trichinopoly.
	1398	B V Subrahmanyan	Madura.
55	1516	G. Venkatasubbu	Trichinopoly.
	2251	V. Krishna Pillai	Trivandrum.
	2900	R Velaswami Chetti	Do.
	3533	Kotikala Rajagopala Nayudu	Do.
	3613a	H Govindaraja Ayyangar	Do.

[SECOND CLASS.

	12	Narasinga Padhy	Do.
	24	Vaddathi Prakasamayudu	Do.
	31	Bandhi Appu Singh	Do.
	32	Damodara Rathu	Do.
	71	Nagula Appalanarasayya	Do.
	78	Bhadragiri Jagannatham	Vizianagram.
	82	Pakalapati Vijayarama Raju	Do.
	84	Devulapalli Satyanarayana	Do.
	89	Sukukara Jagannathaswami	Do.
	92	Ramanujam Appaleswami	Do.
	94	Mappanram K. Sanyasi Chetti	Do.
	120	Kona Sitanna	Do.
	139	Akasapu Appalaswami	Do.
	140	Ippili Kurma Rao	Do.
	146	Ayileswarapu Papa Rao	Vizagapatam.
	147	Gantura Lakshmikantam	Do.
	148	Mutyam Sitarama Sarma	Do.
	173	P. G. Krishnamurti	Do.
	186	Samala Venkataramayya	Bhadrachalam.
	203	Dasaraju Satyanarakanayam	Cocanada.
	204	Kovvali Satyanarayana	Do.
	208	Goparaju Venkatanarasimha Rao	Do.
	209	Bera Sitaram	Do.
	212	Vadapalli Surya Rao	Do.
	214	Tatavarti Chennakrishnamurti	Do.
	215	Nayani Venkataramu Rao	Do.
	217	Tammana Lakshmanarayana	Do.
	219	Sunkavilli Doraswamy	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
220		Nadumuri Kanyanapatham	Cocanada.
221		Kadimcherla Viswanatham	Do.
226		Valluri Srinivasamurti	Do.
227		Kotagiri Ch. Satyanarayanaswami	Do.
230		Vedullapalli China Narasayya	Do.
233		Vyakartham Narasimhamurti	Do.
234		Sani Saravayya	Do.
242		Yanamandra Ganapati Rao	Do.
285		Amirapu Sitaramayya	Rajahmundry.
296		Nidamanuru Jagannatha Rao	Do.
332		Panchakarla Ramayya	Do.
334		Baddala Swami	Do.
336		Mahammad Afzal	Do.
337		Bushi L. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
365		Kadamarti Brahmajogi Sastri	Do.
371		G. Hanumanmammal	Do.
372		Semineni Alagasinguri Rao	Do.
379		Ivaturi Ammayyalingam	Do.
380		Jalduki Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
381		Ravipati Viraswami	Do.
382		Vadivu Sitaramaswami	Do.
384		P. Elisha	Do.
385		Chivatula Venkataramayya	Do.
387		Kandavalli Subba Rao	Do.
389		Appadi Venkataramana Rao	Do.
387A		Anangatheloor N. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.
404		Chatlapalli Sambamurti	Amalapuram.
408		Nemani Venkatanarayana	Do.
450		Gadhavajjala Brahmayya Sastri	Narsapur.
451		Ayyagari Somasundaram	Do.
452		Vedala Venkatalakshmiaramsimhamurti	Do.
453		Kopparti Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
454		Pulakolam Subba Rao	Do.
464		Kolachana Krishnamurti	Do.
465		Tangirala Sitaramayya	Do.
490		Yerramsetti Seshagiri Rao	Masulipatam.
498		Devarapalli Radakrishnamurti	Do.
498		Damaraju Venkatakameswara Rao	Do.
500		Uppaluri Venkatarama Rao	Do.
502		Sanaka Purushottam	Do.
503		Sanaka Raghava Rao	Do.
507		Talluprageda Satyanarayana	Do.
508		Pataprageda Narasimham	Do.
509		Aravala Vijayaragam	Do.
510		Chitti Venkatakrishnayya	Do.
511		Madhavapeddi Venkataramayya	Do.
542		Mangu Parthasarathi Rao	Bezwada.
544		Maddipatla Ramamurti	Do.
561		Gedapalli Yajnanarayana	Do.
582		Padepalli Kamaraswami	Do.
593		Yallapragada Venkatasubba Rao	Do.
595		Koka Virabhadra Rao	Do.
596		Mallipudi Srikrishnan	Do.
597		Chudagani Narasimha Rao	Do.
598		Chavan Raojee Rao	Do.
599		Vahvati Saravayya	Do.
614		Dasika Gopalakrishnamurti	Do.
615		Kommuri Venugopala Rao	Do.
619		Penumarti Yajnanarayana	Do.
620		Pillalamarri Sundararamayya	Do.
621		Valluru Hanumanta Rao	Do.
625		Lala dama Prasad	Do.
665		Avvari Padmanabhayya	Guntur.
667		Rhadepa Venkatakantkalarga Rao	Do.
669		Tirukotiari Buchchayya	Do.
670		Pagadala Venkatasubbaiah	Do.
672		Muhammad Abdul Rahman	Do.
712		Divi Hanuma Acharyulu	Bapatla.
716		Komanduri Narasimha Achari	Do.
721		Kotamarti Lakshmanarasimham	Do.
723		Nimmaraju Lakshmikantam	Do.
790		O. Yatirajulu	Bellary.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	804	Palla Gopalakrishna Nayudu	Bellary.
	804	Canni E Kanniyappa Mudali	Do
	810	Bellary Birappa	Do.
	861	C. Saligram Chowbay	Katpadi.
	887	P. Dar iraj Pillai	Do.
	936	T Manickswami Mudah	Do.
	1100	Madanantakam A. Raghava Acharl.	Chingleput.
	1102	Ayanam Kadadaraman	Do.
	1053	B. Dharmaraja	Tindivanam.
	1054	C Arumugam	Do.
	1074	S. Venkatarama	Kumbakonam.
	1075	A Krishnamurti	Do.
	1160	M. Govindaswami Pillai	Tanjore.
	1161	M. Ratnabapu	Do.
	1171	R. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	1192	T S Frames	Karur.
	1193	R. D. Stephen	Do.
	1219	T. Duraiswami Pillai	Do.
	1248	T. N. Rangaswami	Trichinopoly
	1249	P. Kameswaram	Do.
	1250	T. M Natarajan	Do.
	1254	M V Krishnamurti	Do.
	1255	M. Parmasivam	Do.
	1256	K. Ramanujam	Do.
	1264	P. S. Srinivasan	Do.
	1258	N. Narayanaswami	Do.
	1259	P. Sataram	Do.
	1261	J. M. Abdul Asin	Do.
	1262	T. A. Mariyamma	Do.
	1282	C. Harjbara Ayyar	Do.
	1330	K. Subrahmanyam	Do.
	1388	A. Ramaswami Nayudu	Madura.
	1408	G Rattoswami	Nazareth.
	1466	S. Ganapati	Tinnevelly.
	1467	M. S. Narayanan	Do.
	1502	P. Kunjakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1513	G Seturaman	Do.
	1517	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do
	1520	G. Simon	Do.
	1514	T. Narasi Ayyangar	Trivandrum.
	1520	P. N Damodaran	Do.
	1538	N Kunjakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1450	V. R. Kunjakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1654	P. Appadurai Ayyar	Do.
	1655	A Kunjaki-hna Pillai	Do.
	1656	M Tambi Kanna	Do.
	1658	P. V. Chellappan Pillai	Do.
	1660	R K. Chellappan Pillai	Do.
	1708	P. D. Harihara Ayyar	Do.
	1724	T. P. Parameswara Ayyar	Do.
	1728	William F. Patrick	Do.
	1740	P. Geverghese	Do.
	1747	A. Joseph	Do.
	1748	D Samuel	Do.
	1760	V. N Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1801	V. S Kesavan Asari	Do.
	1816	S. M. Tanu Ayyar	Do.
	1817	K. Kunju Krishna Panikkar	Do.
	1820	K. Parameswaram Pillai	Do.
	1823	P. Kesavadeva Asari	Do.
	1828	S. Iswara Pillai	Do.
	1838	M. Santeshom	Do.
	1861	A S Ganapati Ayyar	Do.
	1862	R. Tanu Ayyar	Do.
	1881	P Parameswaran Nayar	Do.
	1901	P. J. John	Do.
	1902	A O Duncan	Do.
	1940	K. V. Narayana Asari	Do.
	1941	R. Kunju Pillai	Do.
	2071	M Sambu Namputiri	Do.
	2073	M. V. Ummachan	Do.
	2185	P. Ulaganatha Pillai	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	2162	R. Keralavarma Tampan	Trivandrum.
	2163	N. Velayudhan Pillai *alias* Vela Pillai	Do.
	2197	V. M. Abraham	Do.
	2219	R. Mahadeva Ayyar	Do.
	2240	P. Ramakrishna Nadar	Do.
	2242	Paramol Chakkunni Ittoop	Do.
	2243	G. J. Vedamanikkam	Do.
	2252	V. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	2261	G. Govindan Namburi	Do.
	2262	S. Chellappan Asari	Do.
	2284	Stella Antony	Do.
	2304	K. P. Sankara Menon	Ernakulam.
	2360	N. M. Itti	Do.
	2361	K. M. Chakko	Do.
	2414	E. Rama Varma Raja	Do.
	2426	P. T. Chakka	Do.
	2471	N. P. Narayana Kanja	Do.
	2481	P. J. Thomas	Do.
	2483	P. N. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	2484	P. N. Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	2487	C. N. Sreerama Pillai	Do.
	2485	P. J. Chakko	Do.
	2507	V. K. Iype	Do.
	2520	D. C. Lazay	Trichur.
	2536	M. J. Samuel	Do.
	2538	Kananzath Krishna Kutti Menon	Do.
	2539	K. Sankara Warrier	Do.
	2540	T. T. Iype	Do.
	2542	Kunnithukara David Varghese	Do.
	2543	Ambadi Nana Menon	Do.
	2547	K. Narayana Menon	Do.
	2554	Kulappura Veeyrath Sivasankara Menon	Do.
	2587	K. Kittu Asari	Do.
	2589	Pappali Ismail	Do.
	2584	Mandya K. Yatirajulu Nayudu	Mysore.
	2587	Mysore C. Mahadevayya	Do.
	2589	A. Sesha Ayyangar	Do.
	2602	Mysore K. Rajagopala Ayyangar	Do.
	2608	Mysore S. Krishna Rao	Do.
	2610	Koykkal Keralavarma	Do.
	2617	Saravandhalli V. Ramayya	Do.
	2619	V. Krishnayya	Do.
	2621	S. Muttukkaruppa Asari	Do.
	2622	Melkote V. Narasimha Ayyangar	Do.
	2673	K. Chikkasho	Do.
	2626	S. Siddayya	Do.
	2628	T. Srinivasulu	Do.
	2721	Lalgam S. Subrahmanyam	Bangalore.
	2724	S. Kumaramurti	Do.
	2728	Kumbla Padmanabha Bhakta	Do.
	2743	Aroot R. Madhavarayo Mudali	Do.
	2745	Kunandra A. Muddayya	Do.
	2756	Yattamangalam K. Avvanai Chetti	Do.
	2787	V. K. Srinivasa Mudeh	Do.
	2757	Maresanahalli L. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	2894	N. Ramachandran	Salem.
	2866	K. V. Krishna Rao	Coimbatore.
	2895	K. R. Govinda Ayyar	Do.
	2898	S. Gopalakrishnan	Do.
	2925	R. Koriya Naik	Cotacamund
	3085	Narayana Khadilkar	Mangalore.
	3376	S. P. James Pillai	Madras.
	3383	A. R. Balakrishna Nayudu	Do.
	3405	T. K. Usman Badshah	Do.
	3407	Amelia Bhushana Ammal	Do.
	3432	N. Krishnamurti	Do.
	3434	Kandadai D. Rajagopalan	Do.
	3446	P. Kumarappan	Do.
	3499	S. Lakshmanan	Do.
	3504	Muhammad Abd-ul Ali	Do.
	3555	Tulakamalla Radhakrishna Rao	Do.
	3566	M. Jivaratnam Nayudu	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	3567	Vadicada Duraiswami Mudali	Madras.
	3569	V. Tiravalai	Do.
	3570	Vellore R. Manilamani Mudali	Do.
	3572	Tanjore S. Ratnasabhapati	Do.
	3573	Manimangalam Vijayarangam	Do.
	3588	M. Ramachandran	Do.
	3635	S. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu	Do.

LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	1439	V. Soruam	Nazareth.
2	758	Gladys Lazard	Bellary.
3	761	Mercy Sebastian	Do

SECOND CLASS.

	766	Muriel Arathoon	Bellary.
	985	Mariyal	Chingleput.
	996	Muttabaranam	Do.
	1426	M. Nesamani	Nazareth
	1434	J. Naliayi	Do.
	1435	D. Saundram	Do.
	1436	A. Nesa Ammal	Do.
	1438	G. Alaka Ammal	Do.
	1440	P. Annapalam	Do.

LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	3223	B. Audi	Madras.
2	1335	R. Pushpam	Trichinopoly.
	3444	Zagavati Elizabeth	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	997	Kamakamani	Chingleput.
	998	S. Bhagyam	Do.
	1428	V. Tanga Ammal	Nazareth.
	1429	V. Annal Bhagyam	Do.

NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	773	Mabel Beetham	Bellary.
2	3010	Martha Christian	Calicut.
3	771	Harriet Paul	Bellary.
	3011	Elizabeth Kuriyan	Calicut.
5	3188	Irene Durand	Madras.
6	3042	Mary Thomas	Calicut.
7	3043	Christina Maliakal	Do.
8	2983	Agnes Carreya	Do.
9	3012	Rilka Caleb Keshari	Do
	3013	Rose Mary D'Souza	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	769	Francis Peppin	Bellary.
	772	Mary Bonaventure	Do
	774	Edith Kolb	Do.
	776	P. Ramayya Ammal	Do.
	2970	K. Karai Ammoni	Calicut.
	2971	Janaki Mavilodath	Do.
	2972	Pulparambil Panchali	Do.
	2973	Manikkamkeri Devaki	Do.
	2974	Karnubil Jovanna	Do.
	2976	Matilda Mikael Punen	Do.
	2977	Alice David	Do.
	2980	Shanthi Julia Peter	Do.
	2981	Samitra Kiriet	Do.
	2982	Hanna David	Do.
	2984	Clarice Martha Rachel Daniel	Do.
	2985	Josephine Bridget Peter	Do.
	2986	A. J. Mary	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	2987	Agnes John	Calicut.
	2988	Mercy Samuel	Do
	2989	Grace Mary Helene Joseph	Do.
	2992	Rukmini Martha Laban	Do.
	3041	Rosina Monikoth	Do
	0197	Edith Brassat	Madras.

NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	773	Margaret Grogan	Bellary.
	3188	Maud Coultripp	Madras.
4	3209	Connie Fisher	Do.
5	3202	Beatrice Hendrinks	Do.
	3217	Clare Lafrenais	Do.
8	3204	Louisa Helge	Do.
	3216	Minnie Letitia Jackson	Do.
8	3200	Teresa Balmer	Do.
9	778	Mildred Mc Laughlin	Bellary.
	3215	Florence Axon Flynn	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	777	Stella Rigley	Bellary.
	779	Ivy Imbusch	Do.
	3201	Natalie Carr	Madras.
	3203	Ellen Rowe	Do.
	3210	Agnes Hughes	Do.
	3213	Emily Barnard	Do.
	3214	M. L. King	Do.
	3218	Kathleen Mabel Fallow	Do.
	3218	Daisy Jeremiah	Do.

NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2883	Leonard Dagninar	Bangalore.
2	780	Mary Orr	Bellary.
3	3218	Annie Millicent Lafrenais	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	781	Ada Paul	Bellary.
	2894	Esmeralda derazario	Bangalore.
	3220	Beth Susanore Shaw	Madras.

EMBROIDERY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	3229	M. Dorcas	Madras
2	3224	A. Jivamani	Do.
3	3017	Elizabeth Alice Arangadan	Calicut.

SECOND CLASS.

	3015	Mariya Jacob	Calicut.
	3018	Akse Abraham	Do.

EMBROIDERY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	3228	M. Jnana Ammal	Madras.
2	3221	A. Devakorutha	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th January 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Sastriyar Sundaram, from Yemmiganuru to Alur (Bellary district).

M.R.Ry. Sanjiva Rao Hari Rao, on leave, from Alur to Yemmiganuru (Bellary district).

Madras, 10th January 1916.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry Jayavarapu Nagabhushanam from Drakharama to Prattipadu (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subba Rau from Prattipadu to Drakharama (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

C. M SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 7th January 1916.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has sanctioned the grant of privilege leave from 3rd January 1916 to 10th January 1916 to M.R.Ry. K. Venkatasubba Rao Pantulu Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Anantapur, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Ag. Secretary

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 11th January 1916.

2-1

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Pammarti Sitaramaswami, acting Assistant Inspector, Karasa Circle, is posted to the same Circle for temporary duty. To join on relief.

(This cancels his reversion ordered in Board's memorandum, dated 10th January 1916.)

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 11th January 1916.

FOREST.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. B. Pugniah, Supernumerary Ranger, sixth grade, is transferred to the regular cadre, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. G. Belliappa confirmed as heirs Assistant Conservator of Forests.

F. I. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 10th January 1916.

Postings.—Mr. E. Dawson, Ranger, third grade, will, on his return from leave, take charge of Santaravai range.

M.R.Ry. T. G. Sankaran Nair, Ranger, fourth grade, on relief by Mr. E. Dawson will be in charge of Polur range.

Trichinopoly, 8th January 1916.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. V. S. Muhadeva Ayyar, Ranger, fifth grade, South Salem division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from date of relief.

Postings and Transfers.—The following postings and transfers are ordered:—

(1) Mr. L. J. Taylor, Ranger, fifth grade, will, on return from leave, take charge of Krishnagiri range.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. G. Venkatramana, probationary Ranger, sixth grade, on relief by No. (1), is transferred to South Salem division to the charge of Hosur range.

(3) Mr. Syed Edulla Sahib, Ranger, first grade, will, on return from leave, go back to Courtallam.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 11th January 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting and Transfer.—M.R.Ry. B. R. Ramakrishna Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, in the Godaveri Eastern division, on return from leave, is posted to the Godavari Conservancy division.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. P. Krishna Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, in the Godavari Conservancy division, is transferred to the Godavari Eastern division.

Re-postings.—The following Upper Subordinates posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 214-C., dated 8th January 1916 and No. 186-C., dated 7th January 1916, are re-posted to the divisions noted against each:—

(1) M.R.Ry. O. G. Rangaswamy Nayudu, Overseer, second grade, temporary, to the Koraput division.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. A. Sambasiva Pillai, Overseer, second grade, to the Koraput division.

(3) M.R.Ry. G. Viswanatha Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, to the Koraput division.

(4) M.R.Ry. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, to the Godavari Northern division.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 12th January 1916.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, is permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the three months' leave already granted and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1915, subject to the conditions of article 226, Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. Rangacharlu, Supervisor, first grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Kistna Eastern division as Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

W. J. J. ROWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 11th January 1916.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. K. Panchamtha Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 159-C., dated the 4th January 1916, is re-posted to the Bellary division for the charge of the Hospet sub-division in relief of M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, who has been granted leave.

(This cancels the transfer and posting ordered in this office No. 42, dated the 4th January 1916, of Supervisor M.R.Ry. C. J. Rangaswami Ayyangar and Overseer V. Ramachandra Ayyar.)

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 15th January 1916.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from the V Circle office to the Nellore division, in place of M.R.Ry. S. A. Sambasivam Pillai, Overseer, second grade, transferred to the I Circle. To join at once.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 15th January 1916.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. T. I. S. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, Telugu Project division, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from 10th January 1916.

(This cancels the leave for eight days granted to him and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1916, page 9.)

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 11th January 1916.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—Mr. P. T. Zacharias, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 plus the allowances attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the Collector of Coimbatore for plague inoculation work.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon H. R. Sadasiva Rao, L.M. & S., is hereby granted privilege leave for eighteen days from 2nd February 1916.

(By order.)

C. A. P. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 12th January 1916.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs :—

2309. K. E. Bernard. A new war-game.
2319. Minerals Separation Limited. Improvements in or relating to the concentration of ores.
2320. E. B. Dargowalla. Improvements in locks.
2326. Uberoi Limited. Improvements in polo and golf sticks, croquet mallets, bar and dumbbells, trapeze bars and the like.
2327. M. Okada. A new or improved cracked glass material.
2339. W. S. Sinclair. Improved adjustable universal coupling for vacuum brake hose pipe between railway carriages.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ch. Secretary.

Fort St. George, 18th January 1916.

NOTIFICATIONS

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that objections to the draft electoral rolls relating to Provincial schedules III to VI and Imperial schedules VI and XII of the Nellore district published in the Fort St. George and in the Nellore District Gazette supplement, dated 14th December 1915, will be heard by the undersigned at the Collector's bungalow at Nellore at 4 P.M. on the 17th February 1916.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Nellore Collector's Office,
4th January 1916.

Under clause 2 of rule 9 of schedules VI and XII annexed to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, under clause 2 of rule 8 of schedule III, under clause 2 of rule 9 of schedule IV, under clause 2 of rule 7 of schedule V, and under clause 2 of rule 9 of schedule VI annexed to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that objections to the draft electoral rolls of the district of South Canara under the said schedules published in the supplement to the *South Canara District Gazette*, dated 14th December 1915, will be heard by the Collector of South Canara at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 14th February next at his office in Mangalore.

E. S. LLOYD,
Collector.

South Canara Collector's Office,
8th January 1916.

Draft electoral rolls under Provincial Schedules III, IV, V and VI and Imperial Schedules VI and XII of the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor of Fort Saint George and of the Governor General in Council, respectively, have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1915, and the *Kistna District Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 14th December 1915.

All objections to, entries in or omissions from, the rolls so far as they relate to the Kistna district preferred on or before the prescribed date (i.e.) 31st January 1916 will be heard by the undersigned at his office at Masulipatam at 11 A.M., on 21st February 1916.

Kistna Collector's Office, Masulipatam, 15th January 1916.

J. M. TURING, *Collector.*

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

As the temporary Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, Rajahmundry, will be abolished with effect from the 31st December 1915, all communications intended for this division should, after 1st January 1916, be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division, Dowlaiswaram.

Rajahmundry, 14th December 1915.

R. NARASIMHAM, *Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, I Circle.*

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STORES' SECTION OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed a University Entrance or School-Final examination and who are not over 25 years of age, to appear for the departmental Entrance examination to be held at the Ferozepore, Kirkee, Rawal Pindi, Allahabad, Madras and Quetta Arsenals, and Fort William, Karachi, Bombay and Agra Ordnance Depots, on the 25th February 1916. Applications should reach the Officer in charge of the Arsenal or Depot in which the candidate desires to be examined, not later than the 8th February 1916, and should be accompanied by educational certificates in original, which will be returned after perusal, and certificates of character and age.

2 Candidates are required to pass in the following subjects:—

Subjects.	Percentage of marks required to secure a pass.
(a) Arithmetic	50 per cent.
(b) Dictation	75 "
(c) Essay	50 "
(d) Precis	50 "
(e) Typewriting	20 words per minute.
(f) Colloquial	

Total aggregate 75 per cent.

3. The following vacancies exist in the several establishments:—

Pay.	Permanent.	Temporary
Rupees 35	..	4
" 30	..	4
" 25	3	24
" 20	13	..
" 18	3	..
" 15	1	..
	2	6

The temporary appointments are likely to lead to a permanency.

4. Candidates should state in their applications the establishment to which they are desirous in the first instance of being appointed. A second choice should be named in case there are insufficient vacancies in the first.

5. Successful candidates on being permanently appointed will be required to produce final certificates regarding their fitness for Government service and to sign the declaration for general service on India Army Form Z-2055, a copy of which can be obtained on application to any arsenal or depot above named.

Madras Arsenal, 17th January 1916.

P. G. SMALLWOOD, Lieut.-Col., R.A. *Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 9th Circle.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 12-13-0 was found about the 1st November 1915, in the vacant site behind the house of Sanjeevappa in the village of Kaki, Madakasira taluk, Anantapur district, Madras Presidency.

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.
		Rs. A. P.
Twenty nine small circular pieces of gold with some inscription on both sides.	14 & 5/9 annas.	12 2 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally o by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 10th July 1916, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th December 1915.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3, clause (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that in March 1910 or thereabouts treasure consisting of Rs. 30 was found by Morta Bojigadu in field No. 1 of Nayakhendravada belonging to Jankonda Dorayya of the said village situated in the Pithapuram division of the Godavari district, Madras Presidency, while cutting down a "Neredu" tree.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari district, in his office at Cocanada on the 1st May 1916 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Godavari Collector's Office,
12th November 1915.

T. E. MOIR,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 21st August 1915 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs 300 was found hidden in the ground opposite the molasthanam in the Eswaran temple at Kalapallar village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, by some of the ryots of the village while repairing the temple.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 14th day of February 1916 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Dimensions.		Value about.		
	FT.	IN.	RS	A.	P.
(1) Arumugaswami with peacock	2	3	80	0	0
(2) Valliammal	1	6—	40	0	0
(3) Thayarammal	1	8	40	0	0
(4) Chandrasekaraswami	1	9	80	0	0
(5) Chandikeswaraswami	1	6	80	0	0
(6) Parasakthiamman	2	7	80	0	0
Total			400	0	0

North Arcot Collector's Office,
8th October 1915.

It is hereby notified under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about January 1915 treasure consisting of chilli seed gold coins valued at about Rs. 24 were found hidden in the jungle stream poramboke within the reserved forest of Kotharikuppam village of Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 15th day of April 1916 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
25th November 1915.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 26th July 1915 the undermentioned articles of treasure were found in survey number 80 of Vellalapatti, a hamlet attached to Nochipatti village, Uttangarai taluk, by (1) Muniam, (2) Chinnappiam and (3) Para Thalwan while ploughing the above field for cultivation.

	Particulars.	Carat.	Weight.	Value.		
				RS.	A.	P.
1.	[illegible] (Pon mattal varadu with a suthara mohuppa 1)	7 to 8	7¼	39	2	0
2.	[illegible] (Pon suantha modishi 1 pair) .. do. ..	7 to 8	3½	18	12	0
3.	Do. do. ..	7 to 8	3½	18	12	0
4.	[illegible] (Pon pattakkara with mohuppa) ..	7	4¼	21	4	0
5.	Do. do. ..	7	5½	27	8	0
	Total, five jewels constituting seven articles of jewellery worth ..			124	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally at by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st March 1916 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
[illegible]th September 1915.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 15th January 1916.

District.	First period (August 1898 to June 1901).		Second period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Third period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fourth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Fifth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Sixth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Seventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Eighth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Ninth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Tenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Eleventh period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Twelfth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Thirteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Fourteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).		Fifteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1916 to 15th January 1916).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur	157	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,193	3,748
Bellary	538	377	116	86	—	—	—	—	1,238	1,100	2,000	1,000	1,721	1,346	7	1	18	7	308	179	94	58	1	1	10	10	481	300	107	108	60	56	455	307	5	5	67,056	46,771
Chingleput	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	10,911	9,911	1,000	1,000	9	9	2	2	1,700	1,301	159	107	9	9	1,102	1,000	10,000	10,340	636	660	202	201	1,300	161	1,000	84	1,155	94
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	34	17	—	—	107	97
Coimbatore	4	—	45	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	110	170	164	58	58	3	3	—	—	6,403	18,139
Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	980	718	696	9,857	8,178	6,000	6,911	527	344	—	—	1,154	1,064	4,151	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,700	1,304	1,316	2,325	2,000	337	156	264	172	—	—	950	705
Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	9	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	11	9	32	9	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Kurnool	179	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Madras City	49	24	9	9	19	9	670	632	902	818	945	878	78	78	75	47	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Madura	—	—	38	7	2	2	9	6	12	12	12	12	9	9	37	18	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nilgiris, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot	388	402	18	12	9	9	1	1	69	69	893	3	871	11	87	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000
Salem	801	401	819	682	1,509	1,118	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000
South Canara	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocada State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangalore Cantonment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,709	1,957	1,215	834	1,539	1,273	3,615	3,199	13,811	12,000	28,911	25,811	28,070	24,946	1,628	1,369	31	30	5,023	4,661	5,815	4,408	5,030	3,748	20,301	8,597	15,043	14,207	6,775	6,256	2,749	2,345	7,001	2,227	4,879	2,466	169,276	151,166

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 13th January 1916

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 1st January 1916.						Reported during the week ending 8th January 1916.						Reported during the week ending 15th January 1916.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agency tract																		
Bellary district			1	1	1	1			62	45	62	45			23	15	23	15
Chingleput district																		
Cuddapah district																		
Coimbatore district			1	1	1	1			107	98	107	98			106	110	106	110
Cuddapah district																		
Ganjam district																		
Godavari district																		
Guntur district																		
Kistna district																		
Kurnool district																		
Madras Town																		
Madura district			1		1				25	20	25	20			24	11	24	11
Malabar district																		
Nellore district																		
The Nilgiris			1		1				2		2				1		1	
North Arcot district			58	55	58	55			86	67	86	67			88	75	88	75
Salem district																		
Do cantonment																		
Salem district			1	1	1	1			1		1							
Salem Town			56	56	56	56			77	77	77	77			142	131	142	131
South Arcot district																		
South Canara district																		
Tanjore Town			11	7	11	7			6	5	6	5			1	1	1	1
Tinnevelly district																		
Trichinopoly Town																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Total	15	9	130	121	145	130	54	39	410	306	464	345	35	29	389	343	424	372

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
17th January 1916

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George, the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 7th day of February ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB,
Sheriff of Madras

Dated this 20th day of December 1915.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge, Bellary.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
11th January 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Krishna Josier Subba Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Sattur.
M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Venkatachalam Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Valangiman
M.R.Ry. Kodaraval Ramaswami Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
13th January 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewellery (European and Indian), watches, knives, razors, walking-sticks, umbrellas, trunks, wooden-boxes, brass, copper and aluminium vessels, clothes, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Egmore up to 30th June 1915 will be sold by public auction on or after the 20th July 1916.

Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, failing which they will be sold by public auction.

1. One black umbrella. Value As 8.
2. Twenty-two knives. Value Re 1
3. One black umbrella. Value As 4
4. One brass clock. Value Rs. 5.
5. An old bicycle spanner. Value As. 2.
6. Returned to claimant.
7. A small wooden box. Value Re. 1.
8. Cash As 2 Credited.
9. A broken iron lock. Value Re. 1.
10. One nickel cycle pump Value As. 8
11. One old screw driver without handle. Value As 2.
12. Sale proceeds of As. 4 of wheat. Credited.
13. One big knife Value Anna 1.
14. Sale proceeds of As. 2 of tamarind, horse-gram and tobacco. Credited.
15. A pair of white breeches and a pair of scissors. Value As. 8
16. A walking stick. Value Re. 1
17. A silver looe-ring. Value As 10.
18. One cycle power lamp. Value Re 10
19. A Canara hat Value As. 8.
20. A belt. Value Re. 1.
21. One old fancy cloth. Value As 3.
22. One brass syringe and eight operating instruments Value Rs 5.
23. Two pairs of stockings Value As 3.
24. One basket, two earthenware pots, one old white cloth and one tiffin. Value As 3
Sale proceeds (As. 1 0) of rice and tamarind Credited
25. Six coloured cotton jackets, one blue undershirt, four coloured cotton shirts, two cotton dressing gowns, one old khaki silk pocket, one cotton red striped night dress, two old white shirts, one crimson colour woollen shawl, one pillow, three old ladies' straw hats, one accountant scraper, one iron frying pan, one small mirror, one iron funnel, one old tin box, one banjo one accordion, one Beetroe stove, one small tin funnel, one pair of brown boots, two photo albums with photos one pair ladies' corsets, one pillow case with old lace, collars neckties pieces of cotton belts, one cake sunlight soap, one old leather belt, one tin strainer, three photo wooden frames, one wicker hand basket, one folding mirror, one enamel bowl, one enamel cup one tin pot box, three reels of gum beads, two glass peppers and salt cellars, one nail knife, two forks, one spoon, one pair of spectacles in case, one pair nail scissors, one one spanner, one brass door stop with screw, one wooden powder box, two brass locks, one bunch of keys, one small tin box with two broken metal rings, one pair silver ear-rings one metal dumbbell part of a razor knife, one metal bracelet, one tigers' claws brooch (silver mounted one communion brass necklace, one silver broken bracelet, six silver gilt thin bangles, one silver brooch with conch shell, one metal purse with cash Rs. 3-14-0. Credited. Two prayer books, one pocket containing old letters, photos, etc., one pension certificate, one yards of cotton green striped cloth, two yards of red, striped cloth, one roll of old papers and one bamboo hand basket. The effect of the deceased Mrs V M Jonas. All valued Rs 35
26. One ladies' bathing dress, one pyjamas, two note papers, two white handkerchiefs and cash As. 12-3. Credited. Value Rs. 2.
27. One white aegeus yarn Value Anna 1.
28. Two old white aegeus yarns Value Anna 1
29. Drivers' Badge No. 1643 (Returned to Hackney Carriage Department.
30. One bicycle tool box Value As. 8.
31. One cycle pump Value Re 1-8.
32. One Hemp Indian charpoy and one folding teakwood table Value Rs 4
33. A pair of gold-rolled spectacle frames in brown leather cover. Value Re. 1-0
34. Two white towels one dyed cloth and one red towel. Value Rs. 1-8.
35. One white lace cloth Value Re 1
36. Sale proceeds of As 6 of a cock. Credited.
37. A cycle pump Value As. 8.
38. Sale proceeds of As 4 of rice. Credited
39. Four Mantras handkerchiefs Value Rs 3
40. Two Station staff time calendar Value As. 8-8.
41. Two white towels. Value As. 8.
42. Two white angavastrams, two white drill coats, one small banian, one white drill shirt, one old trousers, one small gamcha. Value Rs 1-2-0.
43. Sale proceeds of rice As 7 Credited
44. Two half sovereigns with loops attached and five gold beads Value Rs 17.
45. Returned to claimant.
46. Sale proceeds As. 4 of a cock. Credited.
47. A tin pot, Value Rs. 0.
48. A jaw playing cards and cash As. 9. Credited. Value Re. 1
49. A brass vessel and a brass chomboo Value Rs. 2-2-0.
50. Sale proceeds of cocoanuts Re. 0. Credited
51. One white black bordered angavastram. Value Anna 1.
52. One silk bangalore towel Value Re. 1.
53. Sale proceeds Anna 1 of tamarind seeds. Credited
54. Cash As. 1-3. Credited
55. Two Punjabi turban cloth, one green dhoti, one flowered purdah one yellow bordered dhoti, one white lace turban. Value Re. 1
56. One umbrella. Value As. 8.
57. Cash Rs. 13-8-0. Credited.
58. One packet of writing paper. Value As. 2.
59. One military canteen with canvas cover and leather strap. Value Re 1.
60. One cycle pump Value Re. 1.
61. Five baskets and two mattocks Value Rs. 1-0-0.
62. One Arni angavastram one green shawl, one jubba two yards of chintz cloth, one silk bordered white dhoti, one lined dhoti, one check coat and one black coat. Value Rs. 9
63. One pen knife and one umbrella. Value As 12.
64. Sale proceeds Rs 6 of wheat. Credited
65. One English towel, one brush, five bottoms, one watch without glass, one waist coat, one necktie, one shirt and a piece of cloth. Value Re. 1
66. One gold hammered set with 11 rubies. Value Rs 20.
67. One foot rug. Value Re. 1.
68. One iron key Value Re 0.
69. One brass travelling chombee. Value Re 1.
70. One teakwood tea-chest tub Value Re 1.
71. Panscoplus of "London Opinion" consisting of Weekly Newspaper, dated 20th December 1914, one book styled "Sea to Sea" and two copies of Nautical Magazine. Value Re 1
72. Five triumph spanners, four ordinary spanners, two tyre removers, one monkey wrench spanner, one pair of pliers, one leather tool case, one Terrier tire-iron spanner and one iron screw driver. Value Rs 5.
73. One scuff box, one umbrella, a cloth and a rug Value As 12.
74. Sale proceeds As 11-0 of ground nuts and gingelly seeds Credited.
75. One white cloth, three smoke pipes, one small chombee, two enamel bowls, one small pair of brass and one spoon. Value As. 8.
76. One penknife. Value As. 2
77. One yacht tool bag with instruments and French chalk Value As. 8
78. Sale proceeds Anna 1 of onions. Credited A leg of wood. Value As. 8
79. Finessed. Value As. 2
80. One leg of wood Value As 2.
81. Sale proceeds As 2-0 of onions. Credited.
82. Sale proceeds As 12-8 of rice. Credited.
83. One brass oil lamp two lead vessels and one brass scent box Value Re 1-8
84. One shawl. Value Re. 1.
85. Sale proceeds of a carpet. Value As 6-4
86. One fishing rod. Value Re 1.
87. A silver watch with a canadian gold chain and a gold pendant set with stones and pearls one silver oddyanam with box one silver miniature silver watch a locket and watch with silver chain. Value Rs 16.
88. One ole with tassels and a small coloured jumbo. Value As. 4.
89. One rocker cycle tail lamp Value Re 1-4
90. Sale proceeds As 2 of cigarette packets Credited. One pair of khaki trousers, one twill shirt, one white towel, one pair of stockings, one white handkerchief, one collar, one leather bag, three soft collars, shirt, one collar, one leather bag, three soft collars, three ties, two hair brushes, one pair of spectacles

with case, one tooth brush, one pair of silver locks, one pair of brass locks, eight studs, four buttons with rings two tie-clips, one small bottle and a tin of drawers. Value Rs. 5.

91. One brass chembu, one brass small lumbu, two small German silver spoons Value As 4.

92. } Sale-proceeds As. 1-8 of coffee and groundnuts
93. } Credited

94. One overcoat. Value Rs 10

95. Sale proceeds Anna 1 of groundnuts. Credited.

96. }
97. } Sale-proceeds As 5-8 of groundnuts, tamarind and rice Credited.
98. }

99. Six mandies, eight iron nails, one red bordered white ungavattam and mat Re. 1 Credited. Value Rs 2-8-0

100. A box white ungavattam and an old bed sheet. Value Re. 1-1.

101. One black umbrella. Value As 10

102. One iron lock with two keys and a ring. Value As. 2.

103. One cycle bag with 13 spanners Value As. 4

104. Left half of currency note No. $\frac{7\ A}{25}$ 99239 dated 23rd April 1902, for Rs 100

105. One white cloth. Value As. 6

106. One red silk small cloth. Value As. 2.

107. One watch chronometer open face Value Rs 4-8-0

108. One motor car's brass candle light (bottom) with spring Value Anna 1.

109 Judgment copies of Small Cause Court

110. One inner silk coat. Value Re 1

111. Two gold screws, one Hydraulic copper nam, three iron keys, a red cloth gunny and cash Rs. 2. Credited. Value Rs. 3.

112. One brass jalutchakul Value As. 4

113 One walking stick. Value Re. 1

114 One red shawl and a red cloth. Value Rs. 4-4-0.

115 One piece of rubber tube with a small tin case of mole-proof gas light Value As. 2.

116. One gold bangle. Value Rs. 16.

117 A small piece of gold and a gold wire. Value Re. 1

118. Returned to claimant.

119 One gold bangle and one silver armanday. Value Rs 25.

120. Sale-proceeds As. 8 of onions Credited

121. Sale-proceeds Re 1-1-0 of chillies Credited.

122. }
123. } Sale-proceeds As. 8 of groundnuts and thermic. Credited

124. Two gunny bags. Value Rs. 3-14-0.

125. One penknife Value As 4.

126 Three grain measures Value Re. 1-4-0

127. Three grain, two pack of cards, two bundles and two pulmies. Value Rs 3-4-0.

128. One dagger Value As 8.

129. Sale-proceeds Rs 3 of groundnuts Credited.

130 One umbrella. Value As. 3.

131. Sale-proceeds As Anna 1 of groundnuts. Credited.

132. Currency note for Rs. 4. Credited.

133. }
134 } Sale-proceeds Re 1-3-0 of groundnuts. Credited.

135 A roll of tape Value As. 2.

136. One foot rule Value As 4

137 A silk handkerchief Value As. 12.

138 A walking stick. Value Anna 1.

139 One tennis hat. Value Re 1

140. Sale-proceeds As. 2 of gingelly seeds. Credited

143. One penknife Value As 3

145 Sale-proceeds Re. 2 2-0 of gingelly seeds Credited.

146. Sale-proceeds As. 10 of grain Credited

144. One sickle Value As. 3

148 A cycle pump Value As 5.

149. A motor cycle tube. Value Re 1.

147. One silk armoda. Value As 4.

148. One gold thali, two silver (kayathi), and one gold nose screw with white stone. Value Rs. 4.

148. A leather bag containing 14 meter iron instruments. Value Rs. 3 8-0.

150. A muslin mosk belt Value Re. 1.

151. Reimar of an oil lamp Value As 4.

152 One Kenaree silk cloth. Value Rs. 7.

153. One mercerine. Value As. 10

154. One green awning hat. Value Rs 3

155 One bridal ring Value Rs 4.

156 Block of drawing on the effects of seventy-two patients who have died or been left the General Hospital:—Two gold ear-rings, with red stones, two gold ear-rings, one nose ring, three brass rings, one pair brass bangles one pair german silver ear-rings, one gold thali in string, one string red cornelian beads, one string yellow beads, four brass ear-rings, one gold nose ornament set with red stones, one ornament with white stone, one gold plain ear-ornament, one copper ring, one cornelian bead ring one silver kayathi, one gold thali, two bangles one pair brass, one pair iron ear-rings, two brass bangles, one plate, one spoon, one pair tongs, one purse, two tin plate, one vessel, one pair tongs, one purse, two tin

159. Two old coats. Value Re 1.
160. Sale-proceeds As 4-6 of bengal gram Credited.
161. One leather bag Value Re 1
162. One penknife Value As 4
163 One sword. Value As 8.
164. Myrobolans. Value Rs. 1-4.
165. One silver-mounted cane Value Re. 1-8
166. One piece of bull hide Value Re. 1.
167. Sale-proceeds Re. 1-1 of mustard, gingelly seeds, tamarind and onions Credited.
168. One bicycle bell. Value As. 4
169. One black female cloth and one brass chembu. Value Re 1.
170 Two old black namevalies. Value As. 3.
171. Currency notes Rs. 70 and cash As. 7-11. Credited.
172 Leather medal. Value As. 8
173 Cash As. 6-3 Credited
174. One white shirt two fancy cloths, one towel silk coat, one new lungi cloth, and sale proceeds As. 12 of fruits. Credited Value Rs 2-12-0.
175. One bamboo basket, one china plate, one dish, one empty soda bottle, two aluminium plates, two aluminium gun loads, one german silver spoon, one china spoon, one aluminium dickshaw, one lungee, one towel. Value Re 1-4-0
sale-proceeds Annas 1 of chillies and coffee Credited
176 Sale-proceeds As 2 of safety matches Credited.
177. Six yards of manilla rope Value Re. 1.
178. One silver small rug Value Annas 1.
179 Ten empty white bottles Value As 5.
180. One check coat one striped flannel shirt, one small angarakham one gunny bag, and one pair red cloth and hooks. Value Rs. 2-8-0
181. A black Europe bus cloth. Value Rs. 2.
182. One pen-knife. Value As 6.
183. One penknife. Value As 4.
184 One box and two pieces of cloth. Value Rs. 1-10-0.
Sale-proceeds As 2 of sesamum oil Credited.
185 Three white shirt and one bus cloth Value Rs. 1-4-0.
186. One pen knife Value As 4
187 Two copper bowls, one pipe and one bag Value As. 9
188 One walking stick. Value Re. 1
189 Sale-proceeds As 6-0 of rice Credited.
190 Four brass vessels Value Rs 2
191. Cash As 10-2 Credited Four cups, five tumblers, three tin boxes, one glass tumbler, one mat cloth, one brass rod with tin stand Value Re 1.
192 One bell, one brass rod with stand, four tin boxes, five tumblers four glass cups, six small cups, one mat cloth and cash Rs 2-0-3. Credited Value Rs. 1-5-0
193. One umbrella. Value As. 4
194. One white Turkey towel Value As 4.
195 One bunch of keys Ot. Value As. 4.
196 One motor-cycle pedal. Value Re 1
197 One jacket. Value Annas 1
198 One brass vessels scour. Value Rs. 3.
199 Two red carpets one white carpet, one lungli, three mats, two date leaf mats, and one bed-sheet. Value Rs 8-3-0
200 One penknife with a blade (broken), one turn screw, one scissors hand watch box Value As. 2
201. One Pondicherry silk cloth, one white square towel. Value Rs. 1-12-0
202 Two pairs of wooden dumb-bells. Value Re 1.
203. One black old check mat and one old red mat. Value Re 1.
204 One small teakwood piece Value As 2
205 Returned as claimant.
205a One pink handkerchief Value As 2
206 One ring of lead Value Re. 1
207 One red Pondicherry silk handkerchief. Value Re. 1
208. One bunch of 23 fish hers with a silver ear-pick Value As 8
209 One large iron key and one small iron key Value Re 1.
210 Cash As 12-1 Credited.
211. One nickel-silver watch, Swiss made, with a nickel chain. Value Re 10

212 Sale-proceeds (Re 6) of nipperties. Credited
213 One Mahomedan cap Value As 8.
214 Sale proceeds (Re. 6 of groundnuts. Credited.
215 Sale-proceeds (As. 5) of fruits Credited.
216. Cash Rs. 39-2-6 Credited. A small purse containing two brass rings, two wrist watch, one gent's coat cloth, three shirts, one pair pants, one lungi, one rug, two over-coats, one pair drawers, one umbrella, one pillow, two plates, one dharra, one handkerchief, one glass, two pairs pants, one lungi, one cap, one horse, five pairs pants, one lungi, one cap, one note-book, two bottles, one knife and two locks, two purses, one pair sandals, two lungis-one khaki chappals, one pair pliers, one small watch, and one small looking glass. Effects of one Abdul Hannan who died on board S.S "Maharajah" Value Rs 2-1-0
217. Sale-proceeds As. 2 of cow and calf. Credited.
218. One black umbrella. Value As 4.
219. One cycle pump Value As 8
220 One broken Railway season-watch. Value Re. 1-8-0.
221 One gilt button. Value Re. 0.
224 One brass thermial. Value Re 2-8-0
223 One shade Value As. 8
224 One copper vessel, one piece of white cloth, three yellow papers sale-proceeds (Re. 2) of cummins. Credited Value Re 1.
225 One cycle pump Value As 8
226. One old wristwatch Value As 4.
227 One pair of scissors Value As. 4.
228 One tumbler cover containing certain meter-car instruments, and one rubber horn of a gong. Value Rs. 3.
229. Cash Re. 1. Credited.
230. One black umbrella Value As. 8.
231. One small jacket, and cash As. 9 Credited. Value As. 3.
232. One grey cotton laged towel. Value Re. 1.
233. One used sheet white, a pillow and a mat. Value As. 12
234 One single blade penknife. Value As 6.
235 One single blade penknife and a red velvet cap Value As. 12
236
237. } Sale-proceeds As. 7-6 of sesamum seeds, gingelly seeds, and tamarind Credited
238
239 One felt cap Value Re. 2.
240 A dozen of a cycle bell. Value As. 4
241. One purse Value As 2
242 Two enamel bowls and two plates Value As. 12
243 30 feet of fencing wire Value Rs 5.
244. One silk handkerchief. Value As. 6
245. The following are the effects of all patients who have died or have left the General Hospital:—
One white cloth, one cloth, one shirt one cap, one red cloth, two coloured cloths, one coat, one coloured cloth, one bell, two white cloths, one coat with three buttons one towel, one white cloth, one shirt, two white cloths, one coloured cloth, two white cloths, one coat, four white cloths, one coloured cloth, six white cloths, one shirt, one small white cloth, two caps, two coats, four buttons, three rags, one button, two rags, three white cloths, one rag, one coat, one trousers, one umbrella, one handle of rags, one white cloth, one red cloth, one rag, one white cloth, two coloured cloths, one white cloth, one coat one shirt, one trousers, one pair of slipper one shirt, one white cloth, one shirt, one woollen cloth, one red blanket, two red cloths, one woollen cloth, two red cloths, one coloured cloth, banian, a pair of drawers, one red blanket, one carpet, one rug, one vest-coat, one bed sheet, French shirt, one coat, one cap, one trousers, one rug, one coat, three buttons, one banian, one handkerchief A leg one shirt, one white cloth, one red cloth large sheet, two white cloths, one white one bag, two red cloths, one coloured cloth shirt, five white cloths, one shirt, one cloth three white cloths, one rag, two red one brass one coloured cloth, two white cloths, one cloth, one white cloth, one shirt, one handkerchief, one red cloth and a pair of s

City Police Office, Madras,
11th January 1916.

F. ARMITAGE,
Comr. of Police and Presy. Magte for the City of M

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS

It is hereby notified for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that, under for the destruction of useless records framed by the High Court of Judicature, Madras, under of 1873 and issued under Dis No 715, dated 11th February 1910, all the documents prod

them and filed as Exhibits in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the Schedule A hereunder, and all other documents which have been produced by them but have either not been tendered in evidence or having been tendered in evidence have been rejected in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the said Schedule A and in the suits mentioned in the Schedule B hereunder, will, unless previously reclaimed, be destroyed after 31st March 1916.

SCHEDULE A.

Year.	Numbers of suits.
1906	213 and 298.
1907	87.
1908	66, 102, 518, 130, 185, 261, 315, 339, 408, 423, 439, 450 480 and 822
1909	14 to 16 36, 46, 81, 82, 93, 99, 117, 118, 119, 120, 132, 138, 148, 168, 169, 174, 181, 189, 245, 252, 268 288, 302, 409, 424 435, 442, 444, 147, 449, 466, 470, 193, 499, 518 and 520.
1910	2, 23, 31, 37 130, 131 to 134, 168, 175, 197, 213, 216, 242, 245, 246 248, 269, 288, 296, 298, 312 325, 326, 334, 367, 412, 422, 445, 461, 467, 4 0, 481, 4 9, 491, 526, 454, 500, 502, 518, 519 and 566.
1911	2, 5, 9, 23, 30, 32, 37, 58, 60, 82, 85 to 87, 89, 72, 82 94, 95, 105, 112, 119, 124, 121, 135, 138, 139, 142, 146, 149, 161, 153, 165, 167, 165, 180, 171 175, 172, 185, 191, 195, 198, 202, 208, 221, 223, 224, 226, 217, 253, 254, 264, 268 271 277, 274, 280, 284, 292, 295, 300, 304, 314, 315, 318, 330, 332, 331, 341, 350 361, 396, 401, 407 to 409, 428, 430, 435, 449, 462 to 464, 467 469, 472 to 474, 477, 483, 488, 479, 474, 483, 484, 487, 488, 501, 498, 500 502, 506, 508, 509, 510, 514, 516, 517, 520, 524, 525, 529 to 531, 539, 541, 546, 547, 563, 581, 586, 588, 644, 660, 667, 670, 675, 677, 680, 681, 689, 691 694, 698, 697 to 699, 702 to 704, 707 to 712 and 714.
1912	2 to 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 19 to 24, 26 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 to 38, 40 to 46, 48 to 49, 51, 53 to 55, 56, 59 to 60, 71, 73 to 79 79, 9, 84, 85 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 to 99, 101, 103, 104, 107 to 109, 111, 113, 111, 118 120 to 126, 132, 133, 141 to 144, 146 to 149, 157, 160 164, 169, 191, 194, 164 114, 175, 179, 180 to 182 184, 185, 187, 189, 190, 192, 194, 195, 199, 201 to 201, 201 211, 214, 216, 216, 218, 220, 223, 225 to 232, 236 to 237, 240, 241, 243, 245, 246, 250, 262, 264 to 266 262 to 266 269, 276, 278, 275, 282, 286, 288 to 290, 294, 297, 298 304, 305, 307 to 310, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 322 to 324, 326, 328, 346 to 346, 348, 351, 353 to 357, 364, 365, 366, 367, 349, 370, 375 to 379, 382, 388, 395 to 397, 400, 401, 402, 403 to 406, 418, 421, 419, 425, 443 to 444, 451 and 459.

Execution Proceedings.

Number and year of execution petitions.	Number and year of contested suits
E.P. No. 218 of 1900	O.S. No. 9 of 1899 on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras.
" 230 of 1902	Do. 9 do. do.
" 122 of 1903	Do. 10 do. do.
" 408 of 1899	Do. 10 do. do.
" 182 of 1898	Do. 12 do. do.
" 512 of 1899	Do. 12 do. do.
" 416 of 1900	Do. 13 do. do.
" 164 of 1901	Do. 12 do. do.
" 369 of 1895	Do. 10 do. do.
" 464 of 1900	Do. 13 do. do.
" 159 of 1900	Do. 15 do. do.
" 411 of 1898	Do. 15 do. do.
" 123 of 1906	Do. 16 do. do.
" 175 of 1900	Do. 16 do. do.
" 170 of 1898	Do. 17 do. do.
" 245 of 1901	Do. 17 do. do.
" 69 of 1902	Do. 17 do. do.
" 101 of 1898	Do. 18 do. do.
" 822 of 1899	Do. 19 do. do.
" 855 of 1898	Do. 21 do. do.
" 879 of 1899	Do. 22 do. do.
" 37 of 1899	Do. 26 do. do.
" 825 of 1898	Do. 27 do. do.
" 401 of 1900	Do. 27 do. do.
" 49 of 1899	Do 29 do. do.
" 213 of 1900	Do. 28 do. do.
" 348 of 1898	Do. 33 do. do.
" 344 of 1898	Do. 33 do. do.
" 218 of 1898	Do. 34 do. do.
" 491 of 1899	Do. 38 do. do.
" 421 of 1898	Do. 41 do. do.
" 73 of 1900	Do. 41 do. do.
" 3 of 1900	Do. 44 do. do.
" 90 of 1899	Do 45 do. do.
" 56 of 1899	Do. 47 do. do.
" 399 of 1898	Do. 51 do. do.
" 243 of 1900	Do. 54 do. do.
	D.C.C Ap. No. 18 of 1898
" 84 of 1900	O.S. No. 28 of 1898 do. do.
" 388 of 1898	Do. 57 do. do.
" 229 of 1899	Do. 57 do. do.
" 113 of 1899	Do. 58 do. do.
" 199 of 1900	Do. 58 do. do.
" 244 of 1898	Do. 59 do. do.
" 131 of 1899	Do. 60 do. do.
" 270 of 1898	Do. 61 do. do.
" 234 of 1901	Do. 63 do. do.
" 400 of 1898	Do. 64 do. do.
" 272 of 1901	Do. 66 do. do.
" 130 of 1901	Do. 68 do. do.
" 118 of 1899	Do. 69 do. do.
" 24 of 1899	Do 71 do. do.
" 20 of 1899	Do. 73 do. do.
" 43 of 1899	Do. 75 do. do.

Number and year of execution petitions.		Number and year of connected suit.
E. P. No. 280 of 1901	O.S No. 81 of 1898	on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras
" 152 of 1899	Do. 83	do.
" 396 of 1898	Do. 83	do.
" 283 of 18 8	Do. 86	do.
" 193 of 1899	Do. 87	do.
" 414 of 1899	Do. 87	do.
" 18 of 1900	Do. 87	do.
" 115 of 1899	Do 87	do.
" 606 of 1898	Do. 886	do.
" 70 of 1900	Do. 90	do.
" 489 of 1898	Do. 90	do.
" 348 of 1898	Do. 92	do.
" 462 of 1900	Do. 92	do.
" 79 of 1901	Do. 93	do.
" 28 of 1899	Do 93	do.
" 274 of 1898	Do. 95	do.
" 292 of 1900	Do. 96	do.
" 182 of 1902	Do. 101	do.
" 808 of 1904	Do. 101	do.
" 290 of 1903	Do. 101	do.
" 233 of 1903	Do. 101	do.
" 185 of 1903	Do 103	do.
" 469 of 1904	Do. 103	do.
" 231 of 1905	Do. 103	do.
" 198 of 1900	Do. 108	do.
" 266 of 1900	Do. 110	do.
" 967 of 1903	Do 116	do.
" 527 of 1898	Do. 110	do.
" 31 of 1900	Do. 113	do.
" 27 of 1898	Do. 113	do.
" 26 of 1900	Do. 114	do.
" 91 of 1901	Do. 124	do.
" 294 of 1900	Do. 116	do.
" 248 of 1903	Do. 115	do.
" 0 of 1906	Do. 120	do.
" 277 of 1898	Do 320	do.
" 280 of 1899	Do. 116	do.
" 410 of 1900	Do. 117	do.
" 206 of 1902	Do. 118	do.
" 833 of 1902	Do. 119	do.
" 899 of 1905	Do. 116	do.
" 101 of 1901	Do 116	do.
" 416 of 1898	Do. 121	do.
" 252 of 1900	Do. 124	do.
" 45 of 1900	Do. 125	do.
" 202 of 1895	Do. 116	do.
" 260 of 1898	Do. 127	do.
" 318 of 1899	Do. 129	do.
" 313 of 1900	Do 132	do.
	C.C.C Ap. 28 of 1898.	
" 173 of 1899	O.S No. 133	
" 188 of 1898	Do. 135	do.
" 367 of 1901	Do. 139	do.
" 97 of 1903	Do. 138	do.
" 809 of 1905	Do. 138	do.
" 875 of 1906	Do. 138	do.
" 202 of 1899	Do 142	do.
" 183 of 1899	Do 348	do.
" 329 of 1901	Do. 147	do.
" 265 of 1903	Do. 149	do.
" 206 of 1900	Do. 148	do.
" 610 of 1898	Do. 151	do.
" 76 of 1899	Do. 151	do.
" 188 of 1899	Do. 204	do.
" 248 of 1898	Do 325	do.
" 272 of 1899	Do 159	do.
" 202 of 1898	Do. 154	do.
" 205 of 1898	Do. 160	do.
" 4 of 1903	Do. 160	do.
	Do. 163	do.
	C.C.C Ap. 11 of 1898.	
" 284 of 1898	O. S No 159	
" 339 of 1898	Do. 159	do.
" 68 of 1899	Do. 159	do.
" 358 of 1898	Do. 160	do.
" 153 of 1898	Do. 160	do.
" 121 of 1900	Do. 160	do.
" 247 of 1899	Do. 161	do.
" 365 of 1899	Do 161	do.
" 289 of 1898	Do. 163	do.
" 320 of 1898	Do. 165	do.
" 961 of 1900	Do. 166	do.
" 321 of 1901	Do. 166	do.
" 856 of 1901	Do. 166	do.
" 27 of 1902	Do. 169	do.
" 227 of 1902	Do. 166	do.
" 190 of 1900	Do 165	do.
" 15 of 1901	Do. 169	do.
" 59 of 1899	Do 167	do.
" 328 of 2899	Do. 172	do.
" 404 of 1899	Do. 179	do.
" 456 of 1900	Do 173	do.
" 62 of 1899	Do. 173	do.
" 261 of 1899	Do 372	do.
" 156 of 1900	Do. 178	do.
" 186 of 1900	Do. 178	do.
" 261 of 1900	Do. 278	do.
" 260 of 1900	Do 178	do.
	Do. 178	do.

Number and year of execution petitions.	Number and year of suit.
E.P. No 818 of 1898	O.S. No. 178 of 1898 on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras.
201 of 1898	Do. 181 do. do.
165 of 1898	Do. 181 do. do.
248 of 1898	Do. 181 do. do.
441 of 1900	Do. 182 do. do.
30 of 1902	Do 182 do. do.
224 of 1902	Do 185 do do.
263 of 1902	Do. 188 do do.
307 of 1902	Do. 188 do do.
335 of 1898	Do. 191 do. do.
344 of 1900	Do. 191 do. do.
139 of 1901	Do. 192 do. do.
230 of 1898	Do. 194 do. do.
328 of 1899	Do. 195 do do.
334 of 1899	Do. 198 do. do.
329 of 1899	Do. 199 do. do.
26 of 1900	Do. 198 do. do.
53 of 1900	Do. 201 do. do.
197 of 1898	Do. 201 do. do.
240 of 1900	Do 202 do do.
398 of 1899	Do. 207 do do.
436 of 1900	Do. 203 do do.
214 of 1898	Do 202 do do.
278 of 1898	Do. 206 do do.
358 of 1899	Do. 208 do. do.
458 of 1898	Do 209 do do.
235 of 1899	Do. 210 do do.
88 of 1900	Do. 212 do do.
207 of 1902	Do. 214 do. do.
232 of 1901	Do. 215 do. do.
397 of 1899	Do. 218 do. do.
425 of 1899	Do. 218 do. do.
102 of 1899	Do 223 do do.
113 of 1903	Do. 225 do do.
144 of 1902	Do 225 do do.
54 of 1899	Do. 225 do. do.
84 of 1900	Do. 234 do do.
358 of 1900	Do. 238 do. do.
301 of 1900	Do. 240 do do.
72 of 1899	Do 242 do. do.
65 of 1900	Do. 242 do do.
70 of 1899	Do. 244 do. do.
324 of 1899	Do. 245 do. do.
30 of 1900	Do. 247 do. do.
31 of 1900	Do. 247 do. do.
32 of 1900	Do. 247 do. do.
216 of 1900	Do 247 do. do.
27d of 1899	Do. 248 do. do.
745 of 1898	Do 248 do. do.
340 of 1901	Do. 251 do. do.
344 of 1901	Do. 252 do. do.
194 of 1899	Do. 254 do. do.
34 of 1900	Do. 255 do. do.
346 of 1898	Do. 259 do. do.
60 of 1900	Do. 259 do. do.
140 of 1900	Do. 258 do. do.
329 of 1900	Do 256 do. do.
32 of 1904	Do. 259 do do.
35 of 1904	Do 262 do. do.
102 of 1900	Do 262 do. do.
194 of 1904	Do. 263 do. do.
903 of 1899	Do. 266 do. do.
311 of 1899	Do. 262 do do.
408 of 1899	Do. 272 do. do.
8 of 1900	Do. 273 do. do.
379 of 1900	Do. 274 do. do.
304 of 1900	Do. 276 do. do.
173 of 1901	Do. 278 do. do
17 of 1902	Do. 286 do do.
189 of 1901	Do. 293 do. do.
27 of 1904	Do. 292 do do
98 of 1905	Do 293 do do.
412 of 1899	Do. 296 do do.
198 of 1901	Do. 285 do do.
305 of 1902	Do 295 do do.
404 of 1901	Do 298 do. do.
65 of 1902	Do 299 do. do.
205 of 1898	Do. 301 do. do.
160 of 1898	Do. 302 do. do
159 of 1900	Do. 302 do. do.
98 of 1901	Do. 302 do. do.
167 of 1900	Do 303 do do.
287 of 1900	Do. 303 do do.
217 of 1899	Do. 309 do. do
249 of 1900	Do. 309 do. do
278 of 1900	Do. 317 do. do
288 of 1901	Do. 317 do. do.
343 of 1898	Do. 319 do. do.
86 of 1902	Do. 327 do. do.
484 of 1900	Do 330 do. do.
41 of 1901	Do. 328 do. do.
144 of 1901	Do. 339 do. do.
303 of 1901	Do. 330 do. do.
8 of 1902	Do. 334 do. do.
284 of 1903	Do. 334 do. do.
105 of 1899	Do. 340 do do.
133 of 1900	Do. 357 do. do.

SCHEDULE B.

Year.	Number of suit.
1909	99, 199 and 320.
1910	33, 219, 242, 246, 248, 286, 312 466 467, 518 and 519.
1911	3, 5, 60, 63 89, 202 264, 279, 337, 442 and 605.

City Civil Court, Madras,
20th December 1915.

C. R. TIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 15 of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, and all other powers thereunto enabling, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby makes the following amendments of and additions to the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1910, namely :—

(1) *Renumber* the present rule 250 as rule 249, and the present rule 249 as rule 250 (a)

(2) *Add* the following as rules 250 (b) and (c) :—

(b) Sessions Judges are directed to issue a warrant in Form No. XXXV of schedule V of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, immediately on receipt of an order of confirmation of sentence of death and shall appoint therein as the date of execution a day not less than twenty-one days nor more than twenty-eight days from the date of such receipt.

(c) The warrant shall be accompanied by a copy of the High Court's judgment.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
11th January 1916.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

The following rules which have been made by the Inspector-General of Registration under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and approved by the Local Government in supersession of Registration Rules 10, 11 (1), 73, 84, 111, 147, 169 (1), 178 and 189 published on pages 986–1012 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 19th May 1914, are published for general information :—

BOOKS AND FORMS.

10. (i) The registers shall be in the forms shown in Appendix I.

(ii) Where necessary more than one volume of the same class may, with the previous sanction of the Registrar, be used simultaneously for the registration of documents.

11. (i) A file book shall be maintained in each registration office corresponding with Book I. In this shall be filed :—

(a) Copies of maps and plans mentioned in section 21 ;
(b) Copies and memoranda of registered instruments received under sections 64 to 67 ;
(c) Copies of certificates and orders received under section 83 ;
(d) Returns of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act ;
(e) Communications received from other officers intimating the cancellation, modification or rectification of transactions evidenced by papers previously filed ;
(f) Copies of instruments of collateral security executed under the Land Improvement Loans Act received from Revenue Officers.

11-A. The registers and file books shall contain such number of pages as the Inspector-General may from time to time prescribe.

WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

78. A will or an authority to adopt presented for registration after the death of the testator or donor may be returned to the presentant unregistered, if he so desires, unless it appears that document is forged.

ENDORSEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES.

84. (i) District Registrars, all Sub-Registrars stationed at the head-quarters of a district and Sub-Registrars as are specially authorised by the Inspector-General shall write the endorse and certificates in English, whether a document presented for registration be in English or in a v order.

(ii) All other Sub-Registrars shall endorse English documents in English and vern documents in the vernacular of the sub-district. When, however, a document written in a vern other than that of the sub-district is presented for registration to a Sub-Registrar conversant wi vernacular the endorsement and certificates shall be in that vernacular.

REGISTER BOOKS.

111. In view of the eventual destruction of copies of the undermentioned documents regi Book 4, special volumes of Book 4 shall be provided in which all these instruments shall be Each such special volume shall be assigned the volume number of the last current volume o with a distinguishing letter "D" added, for instance, if the ordinary current volume of Boo special volume opened under this rule will be numbered "20-D" :—

Documents.

(1) Promissory notes.
(2) Sales of moveable property including shares in a company or association.
(3) Mortgages of moveable property including shares in a company or association transactions of pawn for an amount exceeding Rs. 1,000.

(4) Bonds.
(5) Agreements to hire, serve, supply, build, sell under license, work on contract, or divide movables.
(6) Transfers of rights secured by the items mentioned in (1), (3), (4) and (5) and of Court decrees and of debts.
(7) Receipts.

Provided that in the case of items (3), (4), (5), and of item (6) so far as it relates to (3), (4) and (5), the term is less than 12 years.

PRODUCTION OF REGISTER BOOKS IN COURT.

147. When a requisition is received from a Court for the production of a register book other than Book 3 or Book 4 or a register of thumb impressions, the registering officer shall ascertain whether it is absolutely necessary that the book itself shall be produced or whether a certified copy or the entry required in evidence will not suffice. When it is absolutely necessary to produce the book itself, or when the requisition is for the production of Register Book 3 or Register Book 4 or a register of thumb impressions, the book shall be forwarded in a sealed packet, through a clerk, with instructions to bring the packet back to the office unless the Court considers its detention to be necessary. When a copy is forwarded to Court, it shall be sent in a sealed cover addressed by name to the officer presiding over the Court.

ERRORS IN REGISTRATION.

148. (i) In the event of a document being registered in a wrong register book the registration shall stand but the Registrar may direct that copy of the document with the endorsement and certificate thereon shall be transcribed in its appropriate register without further charge. A document so copied shall be given the number assigned to the last previous document in the book to which it is transferred with the letter "A" attached.

FEES AND FINES.

179. Every application for the remission or refund of a fine or a fee shall be lodged in the first instance with the registering officer who levies it for submission to the sanctioning authority through the proper channel.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

183. The completed volumes of the undermentioned books belonging to the office of a Sub-Registrar or of a Joint Sub-Registrar situated at the head-quarter station of a district may, with the sanction of the Inspector General, be transferred at the end of each calendar year to the office of the Registrar. The records of a Joint Sub-Registrar may similarly be transferred to the chief joint office:—

Register books 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4-D and indexes relating thereto.
Registers of thumb impressions.
File books of powers of attorney.
File books of translations.
File books of appeal orders and judgments.
Deposition books.
Minute books.

Madras, 18th January 1916.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are required to their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate e, not later than the 16th February 1916.

2. The fee of Rs. 25 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasuries and the pt should be submitted along with the application.

3. Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch.

gh Court of Judicature, Madras,
8th January 1916.

S. G. HENSMAN,
Ag. Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 7 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Sreeram Hanomantappa of Hirehal, Bellary taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Angadi Qasim Sahib and others .. .. *Respondents.*

ce is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the r named above has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 6th day of January 1916.

t Munsif's Court, Bellary,
10th January 1916.

N. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

11-d

No. 10 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Konagonda Durgayya of Alur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyana Goud and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16,(7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 5th day of January 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary,
10th January 1916.

N. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 38 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

J. D. Andrews, son of J. D. Andrews, Esquire, residing at Chingleput .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bridi Chand Sowcar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 8th day of January 1916. All creditors are required to prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
12th January 1916.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1915 (No. 31 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Rajahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Kancherla Chinnaswami, son of Raju, residing at Rajahmundry .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Pattiswami and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 23rd day of February 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry,
12th January 1916.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

No. 13 of 1915 (O.R. No. 23 of 1915) on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Sri Kurtaveni Nageswara Rao residing at Rajahmundry .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Vadrevu Viswesam Guru and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court, dated 8th day of January 1916, the above named petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before the 21st day of February 1916 by delivery or sending by registered post to the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari district, an affidavit in form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry,
15th January 1916.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Periaswami Pillai, son of Rangasamy Pillai, Vellapillai lane, Kasba, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Karur to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 3rd February 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
11th January 1916.

C. KUMARACHARIYARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulittalai.

V. M. Meenatchisundram Mudali, son of Muthusami Mudali, Manapari, .. *Petitioner.*
Venkata Narasa Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Kulittalai to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 4th February 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
7th January 1916.

C. KUMARACHARIYARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parvatipur.

Mallampilli Mallikarjuna Rao .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Budhi Raju Morthi Raju Pantula and eleven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice under clause 2 section 13 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Mallampilli Mallikarjuna Rao, son of Veerannna, Brahmin residing at Peridi, Bobbili taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to .7th day of February 1916 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil

District Munsif's Court, Parvatipur, 10th January 1916. P. T. JAGANNATHA ACHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Vallamkonda Nanjiah, son of Venkatanna, Vysya-trader, residing at Madakasira .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chegu Seshiah and fifteen others .. .. (*Creditors*).

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has put in a petition for his being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 7th February 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, 12th January 1916. P. VENUGOPAL NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 33 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

R. Rama Rau, son of Raganatha Rao, New Street, Annamandapam, Srirangam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sandamari Kanni Ayyangar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 3rd February 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 7th January 1916. C. KUMARACHARRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Bahujepally Anandam and Bobjepally Janakiramudu .. .. *Petitioners.*
Pamulapati Sreeramulu and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 7th day of December 1915 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Act

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 20th December 1915 L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 12 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Kotla Nagayya, son of Subbarayudu Banyan, trade, of Mandur .. *Petitioner.*
Grandhi Punnayya and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this court on the 3rd day of December 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claim may be proved by delivering or sending a registered post to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Act.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 20th December 1915 L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 14 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Pasupuleta Krishnayya, son of Venkayya, Telaga, Cultivator of Erikalapudi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Parvataneni Veerayya and five others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 8th day of December 1915 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Act.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 20th December 1915 L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 17 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Kamigola Naganna .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vuppoluru Ramayya and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 2 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 3rd day of March 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 11th January 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 18 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Palaparti Sarvadevayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Tangirala Peda Kamayya and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 2 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 10th day of February 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 11th January 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 19 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Chekka Goravayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lankireddi Lakshmareddi and five others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 2 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 2nd day of February 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 11th January 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 20 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Mokkamala Venkata Subba Rao .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annam Subba Rao and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 2 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 4th day of February 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 11th January 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 23 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Taluri Rama Subbayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rekapally China Venkatappayya and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 2 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 7th day of March 1916 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, 11th January 1916. L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 26 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Sappani Mahomed Mobidin Lebbai and Sappani Mahomed Hussain Tarugan.

V. K. R. Ch. Th. Somasundaram Chettiar .. .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Sappani Mahomed Mobidin Lebbai, Sappani Mahomed Hussain Tarugan .. .. *Respondents (Debtors.)*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that V. K. R. Ch. Th. Somasundaram Chettiar, son of Chidambaram Chettiar, residing at Kanagamayoodukku street, Tinnevelly centah, has applied to this court for declaring (1) Sappani Mahomed Mobidin Lebbai, son of Sappani Syed Hussain Tarugan and (2) Sappani Mahomed Hussain Tarugan, son of Sappani Mahomed Mobidin Lebbai, both residing in Sappani Lebbai street, Melapalayam, Tinnevelly taluk, insolvents and that his application as prayed for hearing to the 25th day of February 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court Tinnevelly, 10th January 1916. A. EDGINGTON, *District Judge.*

No. 13 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Villupuram.

Jagannatha Reddi, son of Venkataraya Reddi, of Thiruvennai, French limits .. .. *Petitioner*
Sadagopa Reddi and three others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 17th February 1916.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Villupuram, 10th January 1916.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI, *Principal District Munsif*

No. 14 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Villupuram.

Ariyapettira Pillai, son of Naga Pillai, of Cashe Villupuram, now in Civil Jail, Cuddalore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Velleyan Chettiar and 11 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 17th February 1916.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Villupuram, 10th January 1916.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI, *Principal District Munsif.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of December—

	Rs.
1913	18,17,87,000
1914	16,50,50,000
1915	19,08,82,000

Madras, 11th January 1916.

A. NEWMARCH, *Accountant-General.*

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JANUARY 1916

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				70,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,72,903	3	0			
Public Deposits at Branches ..	39,71,993	11	0	86,24,706	14	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,93,20,202	0	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,53,258	3	9
Sundries				5,19,870	9	4
Rupees ..				10,36,69,936	0	0

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,77,72,155	10	7
Other authorised Investments ..	4,71,880	9	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,00,75,992	11	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	1,95,84,577	0	4
Bills discounted and purchased ..	93,97,824	9	5
Balances with other Banks	18,40,443	11	7
Bullion	8,319	0	0
Dead Stock	6,82,093	7	11
Stamps	23,421	10	11
Sundries	29,86,065	5	0
	9,14,86,904	8	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.*	2,21,79,193	10	3
Rupees ..	10,36,66,098	0	0

* Includes 46,069 sovereigns = Rs. 4,91,620.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.*

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 46·75.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 17th January 1916.

11-6

TRUST

Account of Trust Deposits held by the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December dated 30th

Stock Head.

Description.	Amount.	Total
4 per cent of 1918-19	..	2,01,800 0 0
3½ do. of 30th June 1951	..	0,000 0 0
3½ do. of 1st May 1966	..	2,35,61,700 0 0
3½ do. of 30th June 1990	..	d 52,300 0 0
Miscellaneous Government Securities—		2,46,400 0 0
4 per cent non-transferable Treasury note, 1869-94	..	
Do. do. 1872-73	20,218 14 0	
Do. do. 1873-74	41,400 0 0	
Municipal Debentures, etc.—	10,000 0 0	
4 per cent Madras Muni. Debentures of 16th Feb 1915	..	77,618, 14 0
6 do. do. of 1890	4,500 0 0	
5 do. Trankinopoly do. of 1899	60 000 0 0	
5 do. Cottonwood do. of 1899	1,28,000 0 0	
5 do. do do. of 1901	37,500 0 0	
4 do. do do. of 1902	500 0 0	
4 do. Tanjore District Board Debentures of 1902	69 600 d d	
4 do. Cochin State Debentures of 1903	2,87,000 0 0	
5 do. Madras do. of 1897	5,50,500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. of 1905	3 000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. of 1907	7,87,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. April 1888	84,400 d 0	
4 do. do. do. July 1899	68,600 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 28th Oct. 1900	24 000 0 0	
4 do. do do. 29th Oct. 1900	7,500 d d	
3 do. do. do. of 1902	6,000 d 0	
3 do. do. do of 1903	3,503 0 0	
3 do. do. do. March 1907	1,17,300 d 0	
4 do do. do. November 1909	2,000 0 0	
4 do do do. of 1913	2,99,500 0 0	
4½ do. Rangoon do of 1900	1,12,500 d 0	
4½ do do do. (a) 1902	35,000 d 0	
4½ do. do do (b) 1902	0,33,000 0 0	
4 do. do do 10th August 1906	48,000 0 0	
4 do do. Port Trust November 1906	76,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 15th Sept. 1906	01,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. November 1906	1,32,500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 14th Sept. 1907	11,54,500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 8th Sept. 1909	1,32 500 0 0	
3 do. do. do. November 1910	3,000 0 0	
4 do do, do October 1911	1,00,000 0 0	
4 do. Calcutta Port Trust of 1892	01,500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. September 1908	5,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. August 1908	95,400 0 0	
4 do do. do. December 1908	1,15,000 0 0	
4 do do. do. December 1909	85,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. of 1912	40,000 d 0	
5 do Bombay Muni. Debentures	1,00,000 0 0	
4 do do do. September 1908	24,000 0 0	
4 do do do. September 1909	14 000 0 0	
4 do City of Bombay Improvement Trust, 1898	28,000 0 0	
4 do. Bombay Port Trust Debentures, 1908	30,000 d 0	
3 do. Karachi Port Trust Debentures, 1902	71,500 d 0	
4 do do do (1st issue) 1904	1,80 000 0 0	
4 do. do. do (2nd issue) 1904	1,05 000 0 d	
4 do. do. do (1st issue) 1905	3,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. (2nd issue) 1906	5,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. (3rd issue) 1906	1,40,000 0 d	
4 do do do (4th issue) 1906	75,000 0 d	
4 do do. do. (5th issue) 1906	19,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1907	1,18,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. December 1910	65,000 0 d	
4 do. do. Muni. Debenture July 1910	75 000 0 0	
4 do. do. Port Trust 1913	1,40,000 0 0	
3 do. Rangoon (a) 1906	82,000 0 0	
4 do do do. Muni. Debenture, November 1911	1,56,000 d 0	
4 do do. do. 1912 (1912)	80,000 d d	
4 do. Madras do. July 1909	1,70,000 0 0	
4 do do. do. August 1909	10 000 0 0	
4 do do. do. 1913	10,000 0 0	
4 do. Calcutta do. 1907	05 000 0 0	
4 do. do Port Trust (d) 1913	1,00,000 0 0	
4 do Karachi Port Trust Debentures of 1914	2,500 0 0	
4 do. Bombay Port Trust Debentures 1902	2,70,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1899	3,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1902	1 000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1903	4,000 0 0	
3 do. do do. 1907	1,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1901	500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1906	500 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1904	1,000 0 0	
4 do. do. do. 1905	4,000 0 0	
4 do. Madras Muni Debentures of 16th Apl. 1914	500 0 0	
5 do. do. do. 1889	22 000 0 0	
	70,000 0 0	42,000 0 0
Total		3,14,418 14 0
Intermediate account		0,630 0 0
Grand total		3,19,048 14 0

DEPOSITS.

1915 published in conformity with the Government of India, Financial Resolution No. 276, April 1870.

Particulars.	For what Account Officers and Securities.								
	4 per cent. of 1915-16	3½ per cents of 30th June 1954	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1942.	3½ per cent. of 1941.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1960	3 per cent. of 30th June 1948	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
In Trust from Civil officers or others.	2,51,800	5,050	24,24,300	..	3,52,300	2,27,200	41,400 0 0	83,70,100	3,62,30,150 0 0
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments	..	..	4,72,352	..	..	9,200	30,618 14 0	7,27,500	42,15,243 14 0
Total ..	2,51,800	5,050	1,30,31,700	..	3,52,300	2,43,400	72,018 14 0	91,97,600	3,75,45,418 14 0
Intermediate Account—Civil officers ..	..	12,700	1,24,350	39,200	1,72,500	29,500	..	..	4,78,250 2 0
Treasurer of Charitable Endowments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	12,700	1,24,350	39,200	1,72,500	29,500	..	..	4,78,250 2 0
Grand Total ..	2,51,800	17,750	1,31,56,050	39,200	5,24,800	2,72,900	72,018 14 0	91,97,600	3,80,23,668 14 0

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities in the Custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1915, deposited under articles 164 and 172, Vol. I., Civil Account Code.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 4 per cent of 1916-18.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1954	3½ per cent of 1st May 1945	3½ per cent of 30th June 1960	3 per cent of 30th June 1966.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
	STOCK								
	PART I.								
	Public Endowments and Investments			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	ANANTAPUR—								
1	Saveram Garusamy Nayudu Prize	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.
2	Local Fund Provident Institution, Anantapur	..	..	9,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Anantapur
	BELLARY—								
3	SaNarpati Mudaliyar's Hospital ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	
4	Municipal Provident Institution, Bellary ..	..	..	4,200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
5	A. Rhinn Rau Prize, Hospet	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
6	Panchadam Endowment Fund, Adoni	..	..	8,700	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Hospet.
7	R. Narayana Rao Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Adoni.
8	Local Fund Provident Institution, Bellary	..	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Bellary.
	CHINGLEPUT—								Do.
9	Civil Dispensary, Chingleput	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	
10	Municipal Hospital, Chingleput	..	..	21,800	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Chingleput.
11	Kalavathy Mutlah Choultry ..	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
12	Petrus Dicon's Charity for the Marmalong Bridge	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer Chingleput.
13	Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Choultry at Amrajkaran	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Chingleput.
14	Kunnathur Choultry	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
15	Viruambakkam Choultry	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
16	Local Fund Provident Institution, Chingleput ..	..	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
17	Walajabad Market	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
18	Anangthari Choultry	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
19	Provincial grants, Chingleput	..	..	44,100	1,00,000	..	..	..	Do.
20	Municipal Provident Institution, Conjeeveram ..	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.
	COIMBATORE—								
21	Coimbatore District Board Railway cess ..	..	..	4,53,102	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Coimbatore
22	Local Fund Provident Institution, Coimbatore ..	..	..	41,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
23	Pollachi Dispensary	..	..	17,700	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Coimbatore.
24	Municipal Provident Institution, Erode ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode
25	Robertson Prize	..	..	350	..	3,000	..	..	Director of Agriculture, and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
26	Clayton Prize	..	..	1,450	..	..	..	..	Do. } do
27	Rees memorial	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	Director of Agriculture, Madras do
28	[illegible] Walker's Prize	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore
	CUDDAPAH—								
29	Civil Dispensary, Madanapalle ..	..	..	18,800	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Cuddapah.
30	Salary Results Mahomedan School, Madanapalle	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Madanapalle.
31	S. Krishna Ayyar's School at Bommasamudram	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Cuddapah

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		4 per cent of 1915-16.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1904.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1905.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1898.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.				Rs.	
	CHITTOOR—*cont.*								
32	Local Fund Provident Institution, Chittoor	..	..	23,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Chittoor.
33	Water-supply Scheme, Tirupati	..	..	5,200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
	CUDDAPAH—								
34	Smith, H. G., Prize	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, III Circle.
35	Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
36	Pakkendayya, M., for M. Subba's Chaultry	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Cuddapah
37	Municipal Provident Institution, Cuddapah	..	..	24,800	..	..	..	..	Chairman Municipal Council, Cuddapah
38	Local Fund Provident Institution, Cuddapah	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Cuddapah
	GANJAM—								
39	Civil Dispensary, Berhampur	..	..	13,700	..	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Ganjam
40	Do Chikiti	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	do.
41	Srinivasa Sastri's Endowment for a chairman ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	do.
42	Hordell scholarship in the Kalikota College, Berhampur ..	..	..	13,100	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Ganjam.
43	Local Fund Provident Institution, Ganjam	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam
44	T. Narasimmayya Pantulu Garu on account of the chairman at Chatrapur and Native College, Berhampur ..	..	..	53,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
		..	..	100	..	..	..	18,000	Do.
45	J. G. Herd-du Scholarship Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	Do.
46	G. Vinah Chetti's Endowment	..	..	17,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam.
47	Johnson Scholarship	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam, and Inspector of Schools, I Circle.
48	Kalikota College, Berhampur	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Ganjam, and the Raja of Kalikota and Alagunda.
49	Municipal Provident Institution, Berhampur ..	..	..	6 100	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur
50	Contribution for combined market and rest-house ..	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlakimedi
51	Municipal Provident Institution, Parlakimedi ..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
52	Kanchi Ghattam	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Berhampur.
	GODAVARI—								
53	Civil Dispensary, Rajahmundry	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
54	Acquisition of Immovable Property	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
55	Amalapur Taluk Jubilee Fund	..	..	1,150	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.
56	Kruti Iswari Chaultry, Dushishwaram	..	..	4,250	..	..	..	..	Do.
57	Local Fund Provident Institution, Godavari	..	..	27,800	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Godavari
58	Viresalingam Prize, Government Girls' School, Inungoti ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle and the Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Inungoti.
59	Municipal Hospital Coconada	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Coconada.
60	Bonny Secondary School, Pittapuram	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Coconada.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is remitted.
		4 per cent. of 1874-75.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1884.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1888	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 30th June 1909.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART V.—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.					
	GODAVARI—*cont.*								
61	Jagannadagers Choultry	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	
62	Ramanagapa Choultry	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.
63	Municipal Provident Institution, Cocanada	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
64	Municipal President Institution, Rajahmundry	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada
65	Parbhavan Choultry	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry
66	Peddapur Choultry	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
67	Nellagurava Choultry	..	..	10,800	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Peddapur.
68	Kathipudi Choultry	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
69	Rampumpatta Choultry	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
70	Koringa-swarasamai Temple at Coringa	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do
71	Padagatlapalle Choultry	..	..	6,200	..	..	..	..	Treasury Officer, Godavari.
72	Rajanagaram Choultry	..	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.
									Do
	GUNTUR—								
73	Guntur District Board Railway loan	..	..	6,93,100	..	..	..	..	
74	Local Fund Provident Institution, Guntur	..	..	72,450	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Guntur
75	Pallipalem Choultry, Tenali taluk	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
76	Taluk High School, Bapatla	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Guntur and President, Taluk Board Tenali.
77	Kavumanchili Topa	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Ongole.
78	Board High School, Bapatla	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Guntur.
79	Perarur School	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
80	Doddaker Water-pandal	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do
81	Charitable Topa at Kolipara	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Ongole.
82	Jaluntank	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Tenali.
83	Mudukur tank	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
84	Tallavarum tank	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do
85	Valathur Choultry	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do
86	Peddayeruvu well	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do
87	Chadar tank	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	Do.
88	Manchi Elugadi	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
89	Municipal Provident Institution, Guntur	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
90	Bhimavla Watershed fund	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur.
91	Kandukur topa	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Narasimapet
92	Kankolugunta Rest-house	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
93	Municipal Provident Institution, Ellore	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
94		..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
									Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1915–16	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1924	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1925.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1926.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1926	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of Officers in whom Interest is vested.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Institutions—*cont.*		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
	GUNTUR—*cont.*								
95	Pojuthpuram Tank	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Guntur.
96	Watershed between Lam and Nidamanklu Tank	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
97	Veeradi's Tank	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
98	Mandadam Tank	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
99	Talur Tank	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
100	Peddapuram Tank	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
101	Vanugondla Tank	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
102	Pedapalo Tank	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
103	Marungadi Tank	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
104	Gundalapalle Tank	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
	KISTNA.								
105	Albert Edward Scholarship in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna, and Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
106	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
107	Peddapalaem Chantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
108	Kistna District Board Railway loan	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Kistna.
109	Local Fund Provident Institution, Kistna	1,42,900	..	10 19,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Kistna.
110	Lower Secondary School, Gudivada	14,000	..	1,07,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
111	Tayla Pedda Fund	..	..	..	995	..	..	..	President Taluk Board, Gudivada.
112	Retirement Impost account of a watershed	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna.
113	Gudivada Market	..	..	3,493	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board Gudivada.
114	Municipal Provident Institution, Masulipatam	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
115	Municipal Provident Institution, Bezwada	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam.
		..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do Bezwada.
	KURNOOL—								
116	Municipal Dispensary, Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
117	Kurnool District Board Railway loan	..	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	
118	Local Fund Provident Institution, Kurnool	..	..	5,15,000	..	..	..	..	Collector and District Surgeon, Kurnool.
119	Municipal Provident Institution, Nandyal	..	..	12,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Kurnool.
		..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
	MADRAS—								Chairman, Municipal Council, Nandyal.
120	Athelstane Prize	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Presidency College, Madras.
121	Bundidore Prize	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
122	Maharaja of Travancore's Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
123	Maharaja of Vizianagram's Prize	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number.	Name of Trust or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1910–1616	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1856.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.			Rs.		Rs.			
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
124	Dharti Lakshmi Scholarship and Gold Medal	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	Surgeon-General, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras
125	Blacklock Memorial	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
126	Bradfoot Memorial	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
127	Chippe field Memorial	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
128	Grose Memorial	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
129	Johnston Memorial	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
130	Madras Medical Book Society	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
131	McNally Systems Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
132	The C. Hartt Durbil Prize	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
133	Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Gold Medal ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
134	Sitherge Prize	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
135	Thurgon Memorial of Travancore Prize ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
136	Smith Gomes Memorial	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
137	Grigg Memorial	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and Collector of Madras
138	Roger Prize	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
139	Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao Prize	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Principal, College of Engineering, and Accountant-General, Madras
140	Warlock Scholarship	..	..	11,200	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, the Principal Medical College, and Principal, Engineering College, Madras.
141	Damiens Scholarship	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Headmaster, Madrasa-i-Azam.
142	Malayalam Translation Prize	..	..	10,200	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, IV Circle
143	Tirumala Ashariyar's Sittiration and Scotland Prizes ..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
144	Major-General Macdonald's Prize	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, I Circle.
145	Sangameshvar's Prize in the Hindu High School, Triplicane	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	Inspector of Schools, IV Circle, and the Manager, Hindu High School, Triplicane.
146	Surplus Funds of the Hubak Muhammadan Girls' School, Royapet.	..	..	2,605	..	100	..	..	Credited to XII. Interest.
147	Hubert Muhammadan Girls' School Endowment, Royapet	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
148	University Fee Fund	..	..	5,60,000	..	..	..	..	Registrar, Madras University.
149	Wesley's Bequest in the Male and Female Orphan Asylums	..	..	66,250	..	..	..	..	Chief Secretary to Government, and Accountant-General, Madras.
150	Wesley's Bequest to the Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	..	..	66,250	..	..	..	..	Do. do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1915–1916.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1954.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1965.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1950.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1936.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whose Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
151	Wooney's Legacy to the Fort School			5,700					Chief Secretary to Government, and Accountant-General, Madras.
152	St. Mary's Church Fund			2,08,866					Chief Secretary to Government, and Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.
153	Disabled Boatmen's Fund								Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
154	Monegar Choultry			35,500					Collector of Madras.
155	Vittayyatsam and Godsend Endowment to the Monegar Choultry							29,800	Do.
156	Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital			100				48,600	Collector of Madras, and Surgeon, First District.
157	Venkatagiri Raja's Charities at the Monegar Choultry			200				1,30,500	Do.
158	Vizianagram Raja's Charities							2,700	Do.
159	Carl Orphan Asylums			66,600					Collector of Madras, and Director of Public Instruction, Ex. Off.
160	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension			18,38,000					President, Corporation of Madras.
161	Sivaganga Chattram			4,100				60,000	Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras.
162	Sivaganga Devastanam			94,400				70,500	Do.
163	Septur Investment			1,758					Do.
164	Uthola Endowment	200		1,200					Do.
165	Uthumalai Devastanam	1,650		18,200					Do.
166	Kalivetta and Attagada Devastanam	1,650		14,000					Do.
167	Uyeba Widows' Aid Charity			6 000					Do.
168	Minor Ports Fund			4,000					Paymaster Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
169	Pilotage Funds, Cocanada			8,89,480	3,66,000				Credited to the Fund.
170	Do. Pamban and Kilakkarai			11 100					Do.
171	Landing and Shipping Dues Fund Mangalore			1 82,800					Do.
172	Do. Vizagapatam			1,11 800					Do.
173	Do. Negapatam			1,73,000					Do.
174	Do. Tuticorin			2,000					Do.
175	Do. Porto Novo			28,000					Do.
176	Do. Pennani			20,000					Do.
177	Do. Madapatam			800					Do.
178	Do. Cuddalore			11,000					Do.
179	Do. Hungerford			30,000					Do.
180	Madras Coast Lights Fund			1,500					Do.
181	South Indian Railway Provident Institution			1,00,000					Do.
				15,72,100	12,000	32,000		33,17,300	Agent and the General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway Company, Limited.
182	Madras Railway Provident Institution			1,55,000				3,67,000	The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.

Serial Number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
		6 per cent. of 1815-1916.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1864	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1859.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1859.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART I—*contd.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—contd.								
	MADRAS—*contd.*								
183	Bank of Pithapuram Cots, the Rayapuram Hospital	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	4,400 Honorary Secretary, Munagar Chantry, Madras.
184	A. V. Jagga Rao Scholarships Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
185	Drainage Loan of 1881 ..	..	..	..	2,44,500	6,000	..	..	Chief Secretary to Government and the Accountant-General, Madras.
186	Do. of 1887 ..	..	..	..	4,800	700	..	..	30,600 Do. do.
187	Do. of 1894 ..	..	..	..	14,800	1,100	..	..	14,800 Do. do.
188	Do of 1895 ..	..	..	..	28,300	1,100	..	..	44,700 Do. do.
189	Do. of 1896 ..	..	..	..	5,200	8,000	..	..	4,700 Do. do.
190	Do. of 1898 ..	..	..	..	36,200	9,000	..	..	96,000 Do. do.
191	Do. of 1900 ..	..	..	..	97,300	9,800	..	..	62,900 Do. do.
192	Do. of 1901-1902 ..	..	..	..	13,600	900	..	..	11,000 Do. do.
193	Do of 1903 ..	..	..	..	12,000	2,200	..	..	66,000 Do. do.
194	Water-works Loan of 1840 ..	..	..	..	6,400	100	..	..	1,700 Do. do.
195	Do of 1898 ..	..	..	..	11,300	3,100	..	..	70,800 Do. do.
196	Do. of 1898 ..	..	..	..	6,000	200	..	..	3,600 Do. do.
197	Do of 1900 ..	..	..	..	12,900	700	..	..	9,000 Do. do.
198	Market Loan of 1897 ..	..	..	..	2,900	500	..	..	19,000 Do. do.
199	Do. of 1899 ..	..	..	..	13,000	500	..	..	11,500 Do. do.
200	Plague Loan of 1899 ..	..	..	..	8,400	4,000	..	..	25,600 Do. do.
201	Do of 1900 ..	..	..	..	3,800	500	..	..	6,500 Do. do.
202	Sewer Loan of 1901 1902 ..	..	..	..	6,600	600	..	..	7,800 Do. do.
203	Special Building Loan of 1907 ..	..	..	..	7,200	..	..	..	44,100 Do. do.
204	Do of 1909 ..	..	..	..	16,800	..	..	..	41,800 Do. do.
205	Do of 1914 ..	..	..	..	8,500	3,600	..	..	18,400 Do. do.
206	Do of 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600 Do. do.
207	Do. of 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000 Do. do.
208	Do. of 1914 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000 Do. do.
209	Electric Light Loan of 1914 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800 Do. do.
210	Do of 1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,200 Do. do.
211	Napier Bridge Loan of 1908 ..	..	..	..	5,900	..	..	..	9,700 Do. do.
212	Do. of 1910-1911 ..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	8,200 Do. do.
213	MADURA—								
214	Cumbum Union Panchayat, Periyakulam taluk ..	..	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	.. President, District Board, Madura.
215	Gudalur Union Panchayat ..	..	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	.. Do
216	Local Fund Provident Institution, Madura ..	..	..	..	46,200	..	..	..	.. Do
217	Madura District Board Railway Loan ..	..	..	..	1,69,100	6,000	..	..	.. Do.
218	Madura Municipal Loan ..	..	..	..	22,000	..	..	..	.. Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
219	Sinking Fund, Madura Municipal Loan ..	..	..	..	90,000	..	..	..	.. Do.
	Reserve Water and Drainage Fund ..	..	..	..					

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1916–1918	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1856	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.								
	MADURA—*cont.*			Rs.					
219	Reserve Drainage Fund, Madura	..	..	68,750	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
220	Sinking Fund Water-works Madura	..	..	2,750	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
221	Municipal Provident Institution, Madura ..	..	..	12,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
222	Compensation on account of Park Lands, Madura.	..	..	7,450	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
223	Additional Water and Drainage Fund, Madura.	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
224	Drainage Sinking Fund, Madura	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
225	Municipal Provident Institution, Periyakulam ..	..	..	1,250	..	..	..	..	Do Periyakulam.
226	Do. Dindigal ..	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	Do. Dindigal.
227	Do. Kodaikanal ..	..	..	1,150	..	..	..	..	Do. Kodaikanal.
228	Do. Palni ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do Palni.
229	Chatrapatti water-shed	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Madura.
230	Tirupahan Water-shed	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
231	MALABAR— Brennen's Endowment for a Free School at Tellicherry ..	..	..	8,500	..	..	..	..	Collector Sub-Collector, Malabar, and the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle.
232	Civil Dispensary, Cochin	..	..	4,300	..	..	..	..	Collector and District Surgeon, Malabar.
233	Do Tellicherry	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
234	Free School, Cochin	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Malabar.
235	Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar ..	..	..	21,500	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
236	Rosario's Endowment for a Protestant Chapel at Tellicherry	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	Lay Trustee, St. John's Choir S., Tellicherry.
237	Mayan Endowment	..	..	14,100	..	..	..	..	Credited to XII, Interest.
238	Tellicherry Poor Fund	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, North Malabar, and the Divisional Officer, Tellicherry.
239	Municipal Provident Institution, Cannanore ..	..	..	7,800	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.
240	Endowment by the Ladies' Victoria Memorial Committee, Malabar, to the Women and Children's Hospital at Calicut	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do. Calicut
241	Davidson Rose Endowment	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	..	Do do.
242	Municipal Provident Institution, Cochin ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do. Cochin
243	Do Calicut	..	..	4,650	..	..	..	..	Do. Calicut.
244	Calcutta Canal Toll Fund, Cochin	..	..	4,700	..	..	..	..	Do. Cochin.
245	Municipal Provident Institution, Palghat	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	Do. Palghat.
246	Edward VII Memorial	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee, Calicut.
247	NILGIRIS— Lawrence Memorial School	..	..	4,51,906	..	..	..	..	Collector of the Nilgiris and Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
248	Do. Ettenan's Legacy	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
249	Do Sir H. de Gren's Bequest	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do do.
250	Local Fund Provident Institution, Nilgiris	..	..	26,600	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Nilgiris.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1915–1916.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1864.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1901	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs	
	SILGIRIS, THE—*cont.*								
251	Sinking Funds of the Market Loans Outcommund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
252	Do. of Doddabetta and Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund.	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund.
253	Do. of the Mudumund Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund	..	..	16,500	..	..	..	..	Do do
254	Do of the Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan, Ootacamund	..	..	42,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do
255	Municipal Provident Institution, Ootacamund	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	500	Do. do.
256	Do, Coonoor	..	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	Do, do.
	NELLORE—	..	..	4,150	..	..	..	..	Do. Coonoor.
257	Municipal Provident Institution, Nellore	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	
258	Local Fund Provident Institution, Nellore	..	..	12,850	..	..	..	..	Chairman Municipal Council, Nellore.
259	Nellore District Board, Railway cess	..	..	89,808	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Nellore.
260	Kalingapuram Inam and water Pandal Inam	40,000	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
	NORTH ARCOT—	..	..		..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Nellore.
261	Mrs. Eliza Arundel's Choultry at Dharapadavedu	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	
262	Mahomedan Scholarship, North Arcot	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Tiruppattur.
263	Muhammadan Orphan School, Arcot	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of North Arcot, and President, Taluk Board, Ranipet.
264	Vellore Dispensary	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do do.
265	Vellore Municipal Lingarkhana	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Collector of North Arcot.
266	Municipal Provident Institution Vellore	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
267	Do Walajapet	..	..	2,900	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.
268	Do Vaniyambadi	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do. Walajapet.
269	Local Fund Provident Institution, North Arcot	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do. Vaniyambadi.
		..	..	21,300	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, North Arcot.
	RAMNAD—								
270	Veluppa Servai's Chettiram at Tiruppalani	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	..	
271	Malaippadi Sera water-pandal at Paramagudi	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Ramnad.
272	Nammasi Varaghavier's Chattram at Sattur	..	..	4,600	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
273	Sattur Lighting Fund	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do. Sattur.
274	Municipal Provident Institution, Srivilliputtur	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do do.
275	Municipal Provident Institution, Rajapalaiyam	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputtur.
276	Sundram Ayyangar's [illegible] at Sivagangai	..	..	6,000	..	5,000	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Ramnad.
277	Ramnad District Board Railway Cess	..	..	4,25,700	..	..	..	..	Do
277a	Local Fund Provident Institution, Ramnad	..	..	30,400	..	..	..	..	Do
									Do.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

Serial number	Name of Person in Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1913-14	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1884	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1888	3 per cent. of 30th June 1909.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1958	Municipal Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—contd.			Rs.				Rs.	
	SALEM—								
278	House Vaccination Fund			5,050					Collector of Salem, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners
279	Krishnagiri Vaccination Fund			2,700					Do. Do.
280	Hosur Charitable Dispensary			5,000					Collector, and District Surgeon, Salem.
281	Surplus Pagoda Fund			43,000					Do.
282	Hosur Hospital			100					President, District Board, Salem.
283	Prize Fund for the Krishnagiri School			300					Do.
284	Salem District Board Railway cess			6,37,300					Do.
285	Local Fund Provident Institution, Salem			3,050					Do.
286	Tate Prize Municipal College, Salem			400					Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem.
	SECUNDERABAD—								
287	Johnstin Water-works			44,200					Credited to the Fund.
	SOUTH ARCOT—								
288	Civil Hospital, Mar jakuppam			21,000					Collector, and District Surgeon, South Arcot.
289	Tyagu Mudaliyar's Charity			4,200					Collector, and Treasury Officer, South Arcot
290	P. Krishna Ayyar's Girls' School, Pudupalaiyan, Cuddalore.			2,000					Collector of South Arcot, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.
291	Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurchi Middle School Prizes			400					President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur, and Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot.
292	Ellu Chaultry at Olukkai			2,200					President, District Board, South Arcot.
293	Perichi Gurukkalthi Chaultry			300					Do.
294	South Arcot District Board Railway cess			6,44,400					Do.
295	Local Fund Provident Institution, South Arcot			14,200					Do.
296	Mortandichavadi Watershed			100					Do.
297	Mandarpet Chaultry, Tirukkoyilur			600					President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur.
298	Bhuvanagiri Chaultry			200					Do. Chidambaram.
299	Shalatope Chaultry			200					Do. do.
300	Kannangaram Chaultry			600					Do. do.
301	Hyder Chaultry			1,200					Do. do.
302	Vellan Arcot Chaultry			300					Do. do.
303	Endowment for the Board Incomplete Secondary School, Chidambaram			10,700					President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam.
304	Meghanam Watershed			111					Do.
305	Ellis Chaultry			200					Do.
	SOUTH CANARA—								
306	Mangalore Jubilee Scholarship							11,000	District Judge, South Canara, President, District Board, South Canara. Chairman, Mangalore Municipal Council, and Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer in which Interest is paid.
		4 per cent of 1918–19.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1854	3½ per cent of 1st May 1856	3 per cent of 30th June 1900.	5 per cent. of 30th June 1895.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I.—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—*cont.*								
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				
	SOUTH CANARA—*cont*								
307	Haji Qasim Prize in the Government College, Mangalore ..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Mangalore College.
308	Krishnayya Prize in the Government College, Mangalore ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Credited to VII Interest.
309	Mangalore Principal School Endowment	..	..	12,700	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
310	Mangalore Municipality	..	..	7,150	..	..	..	..	Do.
311	Municipal Provident Institution, Mangalore	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	Do.
312	Municipal Office Building Fund, Mangalore	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
313	Sanskrit and Marathi Girls' School Endowment Fund, Mangalore.	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	
314	Lascarins Pool Fund	..	..	8 2-4	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer South Canara.
315	Local Fund Provident Institution, South Canara ..	..	..	81,600	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Canara.
316	Provident Fund, etc., Mangalore Municipality ..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	Do.
317	Yelur Subba Rau Prize Endowment	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
	TANJORE—								
318	Civil Dispensary, Shiyali	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tanjore,
319	Do. Tiruturaippondi	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
320	Do. Tranquebar	..	..	23,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
321	Kannagudi Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
322	Thathan Thirunesal Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
323	Tiruvarur Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
324	Vellam Chattram	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
325	Mahamakhapuram Chattram	12,200	..	13,100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore
326	Mahamakhapuram Chattram	2,000	..	15,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
327	Railway Guarantee Fund	..	..	24,56,100	10,000	..	..	..	Do.
328	Tanjore Mahapuram Chattram	..	..	97,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
329	Vayyar Chattram	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
330	Panchanada Mahamaha'puram Chattram	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
331	Ryder-hapuram Chattram	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
332	Mallion Chattram	..	..	74,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
333	Conjeveram, Tanjore	..	..	25,342	..	..	..	..	Do.
334	Dorpathanalapuram Chattram	..	..	11,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
335	Ratnamahal Chattram	..	..	45,300	..	..	..	..	Do.
336	Rajakumaramahapuram Chattram	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
337	Subramaniapuram Chattram	1,200	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
338	Subhendramahapuram Chattram	..	..	42,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
339	Tirupa Chattram	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
340	Mahadevapuram Chattram	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
341	Rajendrahapuram Chattram	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
342	Rajchoumbhaya Chattram	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	Do.

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Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3 per cent. of 1913-14.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1914.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1951.	4 per cent. of 30th June 1960.	4 per cent. of 30th June 1966	Mutual Interest Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer in whose interest is mut.
	STOCK—cont.								
	Part I—cont.								
	***Public Endowments and Institutions*—cont.**								
	TANJORE—cont.				Rs.	Rs.			
343	Nidai Chattram	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	
344	Surplus in the Railway Guarantee Fund	..	..	..	3,59,700	1,400	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore
345	Civil Dispensary, Kumbakonam	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Do.
346	Do. — Mannargudi	..	..	..	27,300	..	..	..	Collector, and District Surgeon, Tanjore
347	Local Fund Provident Institution, Tanjore	6,900	..	..	1,71,100	..	..	..	Do.
348	Sinking Fund of the Tanjore Railway Loan	..	..	..	4,38,400	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tanjore.
349	Girls School, Pattukottai	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	Do
350	Irwin Park, Tanjore	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	Credited to Fd. Interest.
351	Branch Dispensary, Kumbakonam	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Tanjore.
352	Sinking Fund of the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, for paying the Vinayagapuram District Board Loan.	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam.
353	Municipal Provident Institution, Kumbakonam ..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	Do.
354	Negapatam Municipality Water-supply and Drainage Scheme	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do. do.
355	Municipal Provident Institution, Negapatam ..	..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	Do. Negapatam
356	Boulton Medal	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	Do. do
357	Edward Bird Scholarship	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Kumbakonam College.
358	Chandrasekara Mupanar's Medal and Scholarship	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Do. do.
359	Morris' Essay Prize	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Do. do.
360	Subbaraya Ayyar's Scholarship in the Kumbakonam College.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Do. do.
361	Sundaresvara Rayi Ammani's Charity	..	..	..	7,950	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Principal, Kumbakonam College, and Collector of Tanjore.
362	Grand Anicut Chattram	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board Tanjore.
363	Municipal Provident Institution, Tanjore ..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	Do
364	Kallimadu Chattram	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore.
365	Municipal Provident Institution, Mannargudi ..	..	..	..	1,00,500	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Mannargudi.
366	Do. Mayavaram ..	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi.
	TINNEVELLY—	..	..	..	5,200	..	..	..	Do. Mayavaram.
367	Civil Dispensary, Ambasamudram	..	..	..	4700	..	..	..	
368	Do. Ooty Branch	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	Collector and District Surgeon, Tinnevelly.
369	Do Palamcottah	..	..	..	31,000	..	..	..	Do.
370	Do Tuticorin	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	Do.
371	Local Fund Provident Institution, Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	25,800	..	..	..	Do.
372	Scholarship in the Tinnevelly District Board Technical Institute.	..	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	President, District Board, Tinnevelly. Do.
374	Tinnevelly District Board Railway-cess ..	..	..	..	1,38,900	15,000	..	..	Do.
374a	Ambasamudram Bridge Lighting Fund	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Sharanduri.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 4 per cent. of 1915-16.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1858.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1906.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1898.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is remitted.
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART I—*contd.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—contd.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	TINNEVELLY—*contd.*								
376	Nangenoor Lower Secondary Talaiy Hamlis School			900					President, Taluk Board, Sawmadevi
377	Kalladakurichi Sanskrit School			400					do.
378	Water-supply Scheme, Tinnevelly Municipality			35,300					Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly.
379	Municipal Provident Institution, Tinnevelly			4,100					Do. do
380	Municipal Council, Tuticorin								Do. Tuticorin.
381	Municipal Provident Institution, Tuticorin			2,700					Do. do.
382	Water-supply Scheme, Tuticorin			13,000					Do. do.
383	Municipal Provident Institution, Palamcottah			1,500					Do. Palamcottah
384	Tenkasi Water-pandal			400					President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly.
385	Dispensary building, Vilattikulam			5,100					Do. Kovilpatti
	TRAVANCORE—								
386	Famine Relief Fund of 1852			2,500					Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
	TRICHINOPOLY—								
387	Municipal Dispensary, Trichinopoly			12,100					Collector of Trichinopoly
388	Local Fund Provident Institution, Trichinopoly			29,900					President, Local Fund Trichinopoly.
389	Trichinopoly District Board Railway Cess			1,84,100					Do.
390	Chairman, near Trichinopoly Port			10,600					Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam.
391	Lower Secondary School, Kulittalai			1,200					President, Taluk Board, Karur.
392	Sinking Fund, Water-works Loan, Trichinopoly			95,500					Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.
393	Drainage Scheme, Trichinopoly			23,400					do. do.
394	Water-supply Scheme, Trichinopoly			8,100					Do do.
395	Municipal Provident Institution, Trichinopoly			1,200					Do. do
396	Municipal Provident Institution, Srirangam			1,200					Do. Srirangam.
397	Drainage Scheme Srirangam			32,500					Do. do.
398	Water and Drainage Tax Fund, Srirangam			54,000					Do. do.
	VIZAGAPATAM—								
399	Ramanuja Venkatanna Rao's Scholarship			20,000					Collector of Vizagapatam, Inspector of Schools, I Circle, and M. R. Ry. R. Suryanarayana Sastrulu.
400	Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College at Vizagapatam			1,00,000					Collector of Vizagapatam and Inspector of Schools, I Circle.
401	Local Fund Free Boarding Institution, Vizagapatam			50,000					President, Do Board, Vizagapatam.
402	[illegible]			8,000				8,000	Do.
403	Sultan Saheb Memorial Choultry			3,000					President, Taluk Board, Vizagapatam.
404	Jubilee Gold Medal in the Municipal High School, Bimlipatam.			600					Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimlipatam.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1915-16	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1916.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1917	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1917	5 per cent. of 30th June 1918	Nizam's famine Government securities	Municipal Loan, Government, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART I—*cont.*								
	Public Endowments and Investments—cont.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	VIZAGAPATAM—*cont.*								
407	Jagannadha Rau Endowment for feeding the poor	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram.
408	Municipal Investment Institution, Vizianagram	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
409	Ashton Jubilee Endowment	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	The Senior Missionary, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizagapatam, Inspector of Schools, I Circle, and H R Ry. M Venkata Rau, Relah Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
406	John Hay Scholarship	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
407	V. N. Ejya Rao Nayudu's Scholarship in the London Mission High School, Vizagapatam.	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Inspector of Schools, I Circle, Principal, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizagapatam, and M E Ry. A. Narasimhamurti Nayudu.
408	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	Collector, and Treasury Officer, Vizagapatam.
409	Local Fund Provident Institution, Rajahmundry	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	Treasurer, District Board, Rajahmundry.
410	Municipal Provident Institution, Vizagapatam	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.
411	Mahomedan Charity Fund	..	..	7,100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
412	Municipal Provident Institution, Anakapalle	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. Anakapalle.
	Total ..	2,51,000		19,95,957	8,11,500	49,400	11,400	42,38,500	
	PART II.								
	Other Investments								
	ANANTAPUR—								
413	Venkataramayya, M., Amalt Contractor	..	..	..	..	7,000	..	..	Collector of Anantapur.
414	S. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Second Shroff	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
415	Syed Sahabuddin, Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	Do.
416	V. Chengaraya Ayyar, Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
	BANGALORE—								
417	T. S. Ponnuswami Chetti, Farrier Sub-Inspector and Shroff, Government Farm Warehouse, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
418	M. Govindaswami, Shroff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
419	K. Venugopal Chetti, Head Shroff, Resident's Treasury ..	..	..	100	..	400	..	..	Do.
420	Venkatasami Naidu, R., Treasurer, Resident's Treasury, Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	Resident in Mysore.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		4 per cent of 1916–1918.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1864.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1895.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1896.	Municipal Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.								
	BELLARY—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
421	Narasinga Mudaliyar, P. Manager, Municipal Office								
422	Bandar Race								
423	Sandur Famine Insurance Fund			2,20					Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
424	Sandur Pension Fund			54					Collector of Bellary, and Political Agent, Sandur.
425	Sandur Marriage Fund			5					Do
426	Sitaramaraju, S., Power Treasurer			10,5					Do
427	Sitaratna Tera Raju, Sowcar Rama			7,0					Do.
428	S. Ramanna, Shroff (O. P. No. 223 of 1911)			8					Collector of Bellary
429	Basavanna Gowd (O. S. No. 252 of 1912)			1,06,1					Diwan of Sandur.
430	Lingana, Minor								District Judge, Bellary.
431	Irulappa, Minor (O. P. No. 278 of 1911)			37,5					Do.
432	Kanji Jadva Surety to I. P. Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of 1908			33,0					Do.
433	C. S. No. 21 of 1907 (Minor Arabo Nojamma)			4,0					Do.
434	Muver Mallappa (C. P. No. 196 of 1914)			7,4					Do.
	CHINGLEPUT—			1,7					Do.
435	P. Appana Mudaliyar								
436	Dawoodsaw Pillai, T., Head Shroff			2,0					Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.
437	Devarayagoon Pillai, A., Shroff, Conjeeveram			5					Collector of Chingleput.
438	T. Santana Rau, Treasurer								Do
439	Sahiba Begum, Manufacturer Pensioner								Do.
440	Anbalagandia Pillai, Peon			2					Do.
441	Mirza Mohammad Taqi Pensioner			2					Do.
442	Sankaralari, A., Shroff, Mudurantakam bank			4					Do.
443	Tammaya Mudaliyar, W., Deputy Shroff, Conjeeveram bank			5					Do.
						5			Do.
444	Compensation Reference No. 2 of 1903			8					
445	Darga of Shah Hasan Auliya			4					District Judge, Chingleput.
446	T. Govinda Nadar, Contractor			3,1					Do.
	CHITTOOR—								Treasury Officer, Sadasyal.
447	A. Venkatasubba Mudaliyar, Head Pleader					2,0			
448	K. C. Sellarayulu Chetti, Secretary					1,0			Collector of Chittoor.
449	H. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Hon. Treasurer					4,0			Do.
450	[illegible]								Do.
451	Julian Saleeb [illegible]					40			
452	Jubilee Gold Medal in the Municipal rings [illegible]			5					President, District Board, Chittoor.
				5					Do.
						5			Do.
									Do.
									Do.

Serial number.	Name of Payee and Office on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent of 1920-1921	3½ per cent of 20th June 1925.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1948	3½ per cent of 20th June 1950	5 per cent of 30th June 1945	Munsif Inam or Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	Part II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
	COIMBATORE—								
455	Thiruvalangadu Mudaliyar, A. T., Arcot Munsif's Court	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Coimbatore.
456	R. Sangaya Chetti, Head Treasury	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
457	T. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	Do.
458	Venkatasami Nayudu, C., Local Fund Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Coimbatore.
	CUDDAPAH—								
459	Krishnamurthi Rao, M., Head Treasurer	..	1,000	2,000	..	800	..	..	Collector of Cuddapah.
460	Abdul Khader, Head Sheriff, Head Treasury	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
461	Roop Singh, H. S., Second Sheriff	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
462	G. Subbarayudu, Head Treasurer	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
463	Perati Anjaneyulu, Minor in C.M.P. No. 61 of 1908	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge of Cuddapah.
464	Jutur Anjaneyulu (Minor)	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
465	M. Narayanaiah, Minor (O.P. No. 61 of 1909) ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
466	O.P. No. 192 of 1911	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
467	Syed Hussain Saib, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division.
	GANJAM—								
468	Messrs. Parmananda Saha and Three others, Contractors of Country Spirits	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Ganjam.
469	Venkata Rao, S., Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
470	Ramamurthi Lakshmi, S., Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
471	A. E. Frost, Jailer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, District Jail, Berhampur.
	GUNTUR—								
472	K. Narasimha Rao, Ramachandra Rao and Sitharamayya..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Provincial District Board, Guntur.
	GODAVARI—								
473	M.P. Nos. 70 and 77 of 1913	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Godavari.
474	O.P. No. 258 of 1910	..	..	24,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
475	G. V. Subba Rao, Cashkeeper	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Collector of Godavari.
	KISTNA—								
476	Jagannadhan, G., for A. Nanchanayanam, Head Sheriff ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kistna.
477	Majesty Subba Rao Pantulu Sahebayya, S., Taluk Sheriff, Tenali	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
478	Narayana Rao, Late Huddar-ul-on account of his widow.	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
479	Jagannadham, G., for Gopalakrishnayya, A., Sheriff, Tiruvur	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
480	Chintamani A. Jagannadham, I.r. M.R.Ry. E. Veeriah, Head Treasurer, Collector's Office	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	....	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 4 per cent of 1918-1948	3½ per cent of 30th June 1934	3½ per cent of 1st May 1865	3½ per cent of 30th June to 6	3 per cent of 30th June 1966.	Mixed Interest Government securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	BIGGE—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.			Rs.		Rs.			
	KURNOOL—								
482	Shah Hyder Sahib, Honor Treasurer	..	..			5,000		..	Collector of Kurnool.
483	H. W. S. D. A. S. J. Rahman Khan, Head Sheriff ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
484	Mahomedswami, Minor (G. A. No. 5 of 1904) ..	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Kurnool.
485	Bangarupalle State	..	..	1,48,000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Kurnool and Political Agent of Bangarupalle.
	MADRAS—								
486	Krishna Rao Sayaji, M., Guicow	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Accountant-General, Madras.
487	J. V. Bangaru Raju, Government Road Cess Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
488	Hope & Co., Madras, Contractors for the supply of L.P. fodder.	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
489	K. Chinnaswami, Bailiff	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	Do.
490	Kuthuswami Mudaliyar, T. P., Treasurer and Ballotkeeper.	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.
491	Annamalai Pattl, P., Clerk	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	T. P. Kuthuswami Mudaliyar, Currency Treasurer.
492	Appasawmi Mudaliyar, C., Head Boiler	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
493	Appaswami Mudaliyar, E. H. Coir Buyer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
494	Chinnaswami Ayyar, S., Teller	..	..	2,000	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
495	Hussainsahib Mudali, S., Deputy Treasurer ..	..	..	1,000	..	500	..	..	Do.
496	Jayavelu Mudaliyar, K., Engineer	..	..	2,000	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
497	Kadhamuda Mudaliyar, K., Kist Baling	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
498	Kanniappillai Pillai, S. K., Reserve Clerk ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
499	Kanniappa Rao, L., Reserve Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
500	Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, P., Note Examiner ..	..	..	3,000	..	500	..	..	Do.
501	Palaniswami Mudaliyar, P. K., Note Examiner ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
502	R. of Krishna Ayyangar, Note Examiner	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
503	S. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, Note Packer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
504	Vasa Pillai for Inland Vasa Varadiah Chetti for M. Tiruvengadam Pillai, Assistant Treasurer.	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
505	K. Chinna and Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
506	A. Appaswami Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
507	A. Palaniswamy Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
508	V. A. Chinnayya Chetty, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
509	[illegible] Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
510	T. Narasimha [illegible], Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
511	T. Sundaraya Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
512	T. K. Viswanatha [illegible] K. Pitchaiyah Mudaliyar, ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
513	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.

Serial number	Name and Nature or Extent of Interest in Property.	Amount of Interest.						Name of Office to whom Interest is sent
		4 per cent. of 1915-16	5 per cent. of 30th June 1916	Amount of 1st May 1916.	Difference per cent. of 30th June 1916	Difference per cent. of 30th June 1916	Name of Government Servant.	
	MADRAS—contd.							
811	A. Venkatesha Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	250	..	..	..	T. T. Kachcheri and Mudaliyar, Carnac by Treasurer
815	T. R. Kanniappa and Muthiah, Clerk	..	..	800	..	..	..	Do.
813	P. Narasinga Pillai, Clerk	..	..	0 0	..	..	..	Do.
812	S. Jagannatha Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	1,0	..	..	..	Do.
814	D. Kanniah Chetti, Clerk ..	..	..	2,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
815	T. K. Sesha Aiyar, Clerk	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
816	D. A. Stephen, Clerk	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	Do.
811	G. Chokkalinga Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	Do.
817	M. A. Kumar and Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
818	Diwan Bahadur M. C. Pathasarathy Ayyangar, Retired Accountant-General, Agent	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
721	A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Clerk	..	..	..	..	800	..	Do.
823	C. Sivaraja Mudaliyar, Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	..	..	11	..	Do.
82	Paramesam Mudaliyar, Peon, Usher	..	..	1 50	..	150	..	Do.
827	Ramanujachari, C. Sheriff	..	..	850	..	..	..	Do.
825	Ramanuja Mudaliyar, G., Note Examiner	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
829	Ramanujam Pillai, Note Examiner	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
82	Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar, M., Clerk	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
831	Singaravelu Mudaliyar, T., Peon	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
832	B. P. Ramanujachari, Note Writer	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
833	S. N. Narasimhachari, Clerk	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
813	W. P. Thirugnana Nayudu, Note Writer	..	..	500	..	800	..	Do.
815	T. Natesa Mudaliyar	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	Do.
816	Venkatesam Pillai, T., Note Examiner	..	..	1 0	..	..	..	Do.
817	Thirukotiswami Pillai, P., Clerk	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
818	Subbaiya Chetti, C., Note Writer	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do.
839	Subrahmanya Venkatesam, M. R., Note Writer	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
81	Ramachandramurthi Mudaliyar, C., Clerk	..	..	1,0 0	..	500	..	Do.
811	P. Nagaswami Nayudu, Note Writer	..	..	500	..	1,150	..	Do.
812	Ahmed Hussain Sahib, Canungo, Deputy Collector's office	..	..	..	..	500	..	Collector of Madras.
813	P. Venugopal Pillai, Canungo	..	..	..	..	500	..	Do.
811	Raghava Rao, K. V., Sheristadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
815	Rama Aiyangar, C., Head Sheristadar	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
816	Ratnasami Mudaliyar, Alag Disapyandar, Collector, Salem	..	..	1,0 0	..	..	..	Do.
817	Venkatramania Ayyar, C. N., Canungo	..	..	..	..	150	..	Do.
818	P. Subbarama Achari, Overseer, Kottam	..	..	..	..	100	..	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3 per cent. of 1913-16.	2½ per cent. of 30th June 1934.	2½ per cent. of 1st May 1935.	2½ per cent. of 30th June 1935.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1935.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
549	C. T. Ranganwami Ayyangar, Stamp-vendor								
550	N. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar					2,000			Collector of Madras.
551	M. Ahmed Mohiuddin Hajee, Sheriff, Sea Customs					500			Do.
552	P. Rajoo Mudali, Stamp-vendor			500					Collector of Customs, Madras.
553	T. S. Gopalaswami Chetti, Sheriff					2,000			Collector of Madras.
554	D. Raghavendra Rao, Cashkeeper			692					Collector of Customs, Madras.
555	Pandaswamidas Datta, J. V., Acting Sheriff					5,000			Collector of Customs, Madras.
556	G. Ramappa Chetti, Customs House Agent					500			Do.
557	P. S. Subramanya Ayyar, Customs House Agent			108					Do.
558	Agents, B I S N. Company, Limited			500					Do.
559	Messrs. Watson & Co.			3,000					Do.
560	T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Customs House Agent			3,000					Do.
561	Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., Agents for Clan and Well Lines			1,000		500			Do.
562	Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., Agents for the Scandinavian Indian Lines			500					Do.
563	T. A. Taylor & Co.								Do.
564	Messrs. Ford & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., Limited			10,500					Do.
565	Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents, B I S N. Co., Limited			500					Do.
566	Messrs. Best & Co., Agents, Ellerman Lines, Anglo-Indian Line, Venice Line, and Nova Line.			2,500					Do.
567	P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Junior Supervisor					500			Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.
568	Lakshmana Chetti, S., Head Supervisor					2,000			Do.
569	S. P. Palni Mud Iyar, Junior Supervisor					1,500			Do.
570	V. R. Rang. Asauri, Junior Supervisor					1,500			Do.
571	N. G. Narayana Rau Storekeeper					2,000			Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.
572	W. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, Cashkeeper					500			Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
573	Rajam Ayyangar, M. R., Cashkeeper					400			Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
574	T. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Publication Storekeeper					500			Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
575	P. S. Appadorai Mudaliyar, Cashier					2,000			Do.
576	A. Narasimhaswami Pillai, Pathmaster Storekeeper			500					Do.
577	S. Ramaratnam Mudaliyar, Sub Clerk					500			Do.
578	C. Subramania Ayyar, Storekeeper, Penitentiary Branch					500			Do.
579	M. Appaswami Chetti								
580	K. A. Ranganwami Ayyangar, Clerk					1,000			Do.
581	L. V. Krishna Ayyar, Assistant Cashier					500			Do.
582	Gopalaswami Ayyangar, K. C., Storekeeper					500			Do.
						500			Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment							Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1916-26.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1954.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1953	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1950	3 per cent. of 30th June 1948.	Miscellaneous Securities and Shares.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other investments—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
593	Joseph Reddi, R., Steward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
594	Personal Pillai P., Contractor	..	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
595	Messrs Binny & Co., Contractors	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
596	T. Ramanjulu Naydu, Head Clerk, Post Office, Tuticorin	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Presidency Post Officer, Madras.
597	C. Gunnapragasam, Head Clerk and Accountant	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
598	T. Perumaual Mudaliyar, Accountant, General Hospital, Madras	..	..	200	..	1,600	..	..	Do.
599	Subramania Ayyar, M. S., Second Assistant Steward, General Hospital, Madras	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras
600	P. S. Venkatramana Ayyar, First Assistant Steward and Cashier	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
601	K. Ramaraja Pillai, Linen keeper	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
602	A. J. Venkataraghavier, Storekeeper	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
603	V. Veerabya Naycdu, Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
604	Anantavelu Mudali, Cashkeeper	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Commissioner of Police, Madras
605	Chenkalraya Mudaliyar, Vic Dharmakarta, Sale Viruyaga Temple, Madras (L.C. No. 8 of 1895)	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
606	Dawood Sahib (Minor) (L.C. No. 9 of 1906)	..	..	492	..	..	..	..	Do.
607	Land case No. 36 of 1913	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
608	Do. No. 20 of 1913	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
609	T. C. Anthonysamy Pillai, Head Clerk, Small Causes Court	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
610	Land case No. 2 of 1914	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
611	Do. No. 3 of 1914	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
612	Do. No. 15 of 1914	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
613	Hamza Sahib (Minor) (L.C. No. 6 of 1906)	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
614	Messrs. V. Krishnama Aehariyar and P. Rajagopa Mudaliyar, Trustees of Mylapore Vedanta Desikar Temple (L.C. No. 7 of 1897).	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
615	Mr. Lowry Frederick Ball, Registrar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
616	Mr. A. B. Morgan, late of Mr. G. A. Hoppes of Messrs. Maltwell & Co., Madras (L.C. No. 1 of 1907)	..	..	3,000	..	300	..	..	Do. Do.
617	T. Ramaraju, Gullah	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	
618	Muhammad Shaik Mustan Sahib (L.C. No. 5 of 1916)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
619	M. Rajan Mudaliyar, Gullah	..	..	200	..	200	..	..	Do.
620	Land case No. 1 of 1909 (Dharmakarta of Sembakapillai and Kadar Ammal temples).	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
621	Land case No. 40 of 1909 (C. Appa Chetti)	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer in whom interest is vested.
		4 per cent. of 1915-16	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1914.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1915	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1909	3 per cent. of 30th June 1909.	Bhopal-Nawab Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	MADRAS—*cont.*								
612	Murugesa Mudaliyar, T., Dharmakarta, Varatthi Vinayakar Temple, Cho 1st (L. C. No. 5 of 1904).	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
613	Rawden, G. H., Bailiff	..	..		500	..	..	..	Do.
614	Land-loan No 61 of 1914	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
615	Do. No. 74 of 1914	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
616	Do. No. 91 of 1914	..	..	3,900	..	..	..	..	Do.
617	Do. No. 95 of 1914	..	..	13,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
618	Do. No. 1 of 1915	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	Do.
619	Do. No. 3 of 1915	..	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
620	Do. No. 9 of 1915	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	Do.
621	Do. No. 11 of 1915	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
622	Ruthnavelu, S. K., Sheriff	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	Do.
623	Land-loan No 9 of 1913 (Trustees of Tiruvallikeni Temple, Triplicane)	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
624	B. H. Ismail, Nazir			1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
625	A. S. Natesagamani Mudaliyar, Assistant Treasurer ..	..	..	6 0	..	..	..	..	Do.
626	Land-loan No 5 of 1914 (Trustees of Kapaleswarar Temple)	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
627	Do. No 10 of 1913 { do. } ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
628	Do. No. 18 of 1913 { do. } ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
629	Do. No. 11 of 1913 (Subramanya)	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	Do.
630	Do. No 3 of 1913 (Trustees of Sri Kumaraswamy temple)	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
631	Do. No 1 of 1912 (Trustees of Hafiz Ameddhan Mosque, Triplicane)	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
632	Subbarayalu Chetti, N., and Subbarya Chetti, C., Trustees of Kulipayar Kasbi Nagammal Charity at Triplicane (L.C. No 1 of 1903)	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
633	Land-loans No 21 of 1914	..	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
634	Do. No 27 of 1914	..	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
635	Do. No. 18-A 1914	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
636	Do. No 31 of 1914 .. .. (Trustees of Chennakeswarar and Chennakesavaperumal	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
637	Varadiah Naidu, G., Zamindar ——— Kapula G. Dharmakarta of Chint dripet Andhra Reserve Fund—G. Audiyappa Mudaliar Tanjore (L.C. No 5 of 1902).	..	..	3,500	..	100	..	..	Do.
638	Rajamal (L.C. No. 2 of 1906)	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer in whom interest is vested.
		5 per cent. of 1916-17.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1951.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1950.	4 per cent. of 30th June 1948.	3 per cent of 30th June 1926.	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—*contd.*								
	MADRAS—*contd.*				Rs.				
639	Land Lease No. 26 of 1909								
640	Do. No. 14 of 1909			2,800					Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras
641	Do. No. 17 of 1909			300					Do.
642	Do No. 19 of 1909			2,200					Do.
643	Do No. 20 of 1909			6,200					Do.
644	Do. No. 22 of 1909			2,600					Do.
645	Do. No. 45 of 1914			4,800					Do
646	Do. No. 61 of 1914			400					Do.
647	Do No. 80 of 1914			200					Do.
648	Do. No. 85 of 1914			2,000					Do.
649	Do. No. 68 of 1914			600					Do.
650	Do. No. 76 of 1914			100					Do.
651	Do. No. 17 of 1915			200					Do
652	Do. No. 90 of 1915			1,000					Do.
653	Do. No. 22 of 1915			19,000					Do
654	Do. No. 19 of 1915			1,100					Do
655	Do. No. 12 of 1915			31,800					Do
656	Do. No. 22 of 1910 (Pharmacies of Egathaseeran Temple)			2,200					Do.
657	Do. No. 25 of 1910 (Trustees of Tayumbaranathar Devasthanam)			200					Do.
658	Do. No. 13 of 1916 (Chellavarama)								
659	Do No. 97 of 1916 (Rangasami)			400					Do
660	Do. No. 8 of 1916 (Dharmakarta of Tiruvottiyur Temple)			1,200					Do
661	Do. No. 15 of 1916 (Trustees of Chennakesava Perumal koil)			200					Do.
662	Do. No. 45 of 1902			1,700					Do.
663	Do. No. 51 of 1909			600					Do.
664	Do. No. 6 of 1902			500					Do.
665	Do. No. 20 of 1909			400					Do.
666	Do. No. 24 of 1911			2,400					Do.
667	Do. No. 2 of 1913			1,500					Do.
668	Do. No. 6 of 1913			200					Do.
669	Do No. 61 of 1908			1,800					Do.
670	Tandavaraya Mudaliyar, P., Perumbala Mudaliyar, P., and Vijia vasandarayan Mudaliyar, Dharmakartas of Tirumalla koil Perumal.			400					Do.
				600					Do.

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Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment: 4 per cent. of 1910-16	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1904	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1886.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	Municipal Investment Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer in whose Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investment—cont.								
	MADRAS—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
671	Land case No. 22 of 1914 (Ahmed-ul-in Ahmed)	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	
672	Do. No. 31 of 1914	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
674	Do. No. 63 of 1914	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do
674	Do. No. 66 of 1914	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do
675	Venkatarayaga Temple, Georgetown (L.C. No. 6 of 1906)	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do
676	Land case No. 9 of 1911 (Arimed-dn and Fam-ed-in)	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do
677	Do. 17 of 1911 (Rubbummal)	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
678	R. Narth Ra , Treasurer	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
679	M. Arumalai Mudaliyar, Cashkeeper	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
680	Messrs. Parry & Co., Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, for the Arcaud Supply of South Canara and Malabar Districts.	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
		..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras
681	D. Thambuli Raja	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	
682	Ethiraja Pillai, M., Cashkeeper, Central Office, Madras	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
683	M. R. Ry. A. R. A. S. M. Somasundaram Chetti Contractor.	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Do do
684	Singa Rao, P., Cashkeeper	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do do
685	Chapel Estate	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras
686	Uthamapalayam (Ayan) Estate	18,500	..	18,500	..	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras
687	Jarak Estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
688	Kurgudi Estate	..	..	41,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
689	Urkam (Ayan) Estate ..	..	..	42,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
690	Mirapparai Estate ..	..	..	2,57,900	..	2,000	..	6,34,100	Do.
691	South Valur Estate	..	..	1,22,100	..	..	..	4,62,000	Do.
692	Sivaganga (Ayan)	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	20,500	Do.
693	Thomajaram's Estate	..	..	46,40	..	..	..	..	Do
694	Kalikota and Attapadi Estates	2,000	..	3,60, 00	..	..	..	..	Do.
695	Mamburi Estate	500	..	7,100	..	..	..	5,000	Do.
696	Ilapur Estate	..	..	62,800	..	..	..	..	Do
697	Kadambur Estate	2,000	..	20,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
698	Berikai Estate	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
699	Jeedimetla Estate	1,000	..	18,1-0	..	..	..	..	Do.
700	Unclaimed creditors' balances transferred by the Administrator-General, Madras.	..	..	43,200	..	..	..	..	Do
		..	..	1,89,600	..	..	..	..	Interest is invested
701	K. P. M. Pavari the Pilot, Cuddalore	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
702	A. E. Basha Ashari, Assistant Cathier	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
									Do

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment							Name of Officer in whom Interest is vested.
		4 per cent. of 1915-16.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1930.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1935	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1950.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1956	Minor Issues Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—contd.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	MADRAS—*contd.*								
704	V. Karuhaettia Mudaliyar, Cashier			..	..	600	..	..	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras
705	M. Jagannatha Naicker, Cashier			..	..	600	..	..	Do.
706	B. C. Venugopal Sayulu, Accountant			2,250	..	..	..	..	Registrar, High Court, Madras.
707	C. Srinivasa Sastri, Manager, Crown Cafe			2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
708	Nasir-ul-din Muhammad			450	..	..	..	..	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
709	Kutub-ud-din Muhammad			450	..	..	..	..	Do
710	Amthul Ishmer Begum, minor			250	..	..	..	..	Do.
711	Amatoolh i Zora Kanija Begum			250	..	..	..	..	Do
712	Amatha b Wahab Inayath Ummun Begum			100	..	..	..	..	Do.
713	Ameer-un-nisah Begum ..			200	..	..	..	..	Do.
714	C. Nagiah, Contractor			1,000	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras.
715	Nadhi Hussain Sahib, Contractor			..	..	700	..	..	Do. do.
716	M E Ky. A. R. A. R. S. M. Somasundram Chetti, Contractor.			500	..	..	..	..	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, etc., Central Division, Madras.
717	V Chinnaswami Pillai, Merchant			..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
718	A Sabapathi Mudaliyar Contractor			500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
719	T. V. K. Perumaal Chetti, Contractor			500	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
720	V. Venkatasubbayya Chetti, Contractor			200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
721	K. C. Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Contractor			..	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
722	P. M. Kuppuswami Ayyar			..	..	500	..	..	Do. do.
723	M K Ganapati Mudaliyar			1,000	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras.
724	S Ranganadi, Contractor			1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
725	M. Krishnaswami Reddi, Contractor			1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
726	G. M. Ramaswami Naycku, Manager			..	..	1,000	..	..	Protector of Emigrants Madras
727	K. Bhimarao, Surveyor and Land Collector			500	..	..	..	..	Administrator-General, Madras.
728	M. Viraswami Mudaliyar Shroff			1,000	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
729	A. P. G. Albuquerque Manager			..	2,000	..	..	..	Do. do.
730	V. Veeraraghavier, Cashkeeper			500	..	..	..	..	Secretary to Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.
731	J. P. Viellet, Storekeeper			1,000	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Public Works Stores Division, Madras.
732	B. B Gadgil Lori Endowment			1,000	..	..	..	..	S. B. Gadgil, Bhimbleshwar, Bombay
	MADURA—								
733	Head Shroff, Hosur Treasury			..	..	..	..	..	Collector of Madur
734	K. S Rangavatha Rao, Deputy Shroff, Tirunelveli			500	..	..	..	..	Do

Serial number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount or Interest, etc. 4 per cent. of 1916-1918	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1896.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1896	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	3 per cent. of 30th June 1865.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—*cont.*								
	PART II—*cont.*								
	Other Investments—cont.								
	MADURA—*cont.*			Rs.		Rs.			
736	Rani Sita, minor son of late Venkata Narasimhulu Raja.								
737	A. R. Narayana Raja, Shroff	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Collector of Madura.
747	P. S. Parameswara Aiyar, Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do.
754	D. M. Sajid Ahmad Rajesh Sahib, Contractor	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	Do.
755	O. S. No. 453 of 1910 (Annual Thunivar Dongin)	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	Executive Engineer, Madura Special division.
				500	..	..	..	..	Principal District Munsif, Madura.
	MALABAR—								
710	G. G. Sherman, Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Collector of Malabar.
711	T. S. Gopala Rao, Local Fund Overseer	..	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
742	D. Narasimha Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
743	Land Case No. 105 of 1909	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	District Judge, North Malabar.
744	L. A. M. P. No. 27 of 1902	..	..	3,400	..	..	..	..	Do.
746	L. A. Case Nos. 62 to 76 and 92 of 1909	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
747	L. A. Case No. 119 of 1900	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
748	L.A. Case Nos. 81 and 83 of 1910	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	Do.
749	L.A. Case Nos. 8, 9, 53 and 54 of 1888	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
750	L. A. M. P. Nos. 97, 107, 108, 111 and 127 of 1900 and 231 and 232 of 1902	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
750	L.A. Case No. 113 of 1900	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
751	L. A. M. P. Nos. 70, 107, 108, 111 and 127 of 1902	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do.
752	Land Case No. 2 of 1913	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
753	L. A. C. No. 121 of 1900	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Do.
754	L. A. M. P. No. 400 of 1913	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	Do.
755	L. A. M. P. Nos. 347 and 348 of 1899	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
				100	..	..	..	..	Do.
	NELLORE—								
756	M. Venkatasubbayya, Head Shroff	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	Collector of Nellore.
757	Huzur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
758	Ramaswami Chetti, T., Shroff, Udayagiri Circle	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	Do.
759	Venkatasubbayya Nayudu, K., Acting Shroff, Inda Circle	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs (Department, Nellore Sub-Division.
760	Mr. P. Thyagaraya Chettiyar, Contractor	..	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Nagapattam Sub-Division.
761	P. Gurumurti Chetti, Surety to G. Appalasami, next friend of her minor son Venkataramanayam in O.S. No. 179 of 1886 and No. 193 of 1885, District Munsif's Court,	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	District Munsif, Nellore.
	NILGIRIS, THE—								
762	C. V. Krishna Rao, Treasurer	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Collector of the Nilgiris.
763	Ayla Bai (O.P. No. 762 of 1911)	..	..	16,000	..	..	..	..	Sub Judge, Ootacamund.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent of 1915-16.	3½ per cent of 15th June 1864	3½ per cent of 1st May 1865.	3½ per cent of 15th June 1900	3 per cent of 30th June 1894	Miscellaneous Government Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc	Name of Officer in whom interest is vested.
	TOTAL—cont.								
	PART II—cont.								
	OTHER INVESTMENTS—cont.			Rs.		Rs.			
	NORTH ARCOT—								
764	S. Ganapathi Mudaliar, Head Shroff					2,000			Collector of North Arcot.
765	P. Narayanaiah, Huzur Treasurer					5,100			Do.
766	Anantavaradiah Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer			500					President, District Board, North Arcot.
767	Somasundara Mudaliyar, G., Local Fund Overseer			500					Do.
768	M. R. Venkatachellam Pillai, Reserve Overseer					500			Do.
769	G. D. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, Local Fund Overseer			500					Do.
770	Rajabakhar Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer					500			Do.
771	V. Rajakrishna Mudaliyar, Local Fund Sub-Overseer					500			Do.
772	P. T. Ramanatha Mudaliyar, Local Fund Overseer					500			Do.
773	P. Subramania Ayyar, Jailor			700					Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.
774	Upthon, L. A. M., Deputy Jailor			500					Do
	RAMNAD—								
775	S. Chakrapani Nayudu, Third Shroff					500			Collector of Ramnad.
776	T. A. Govindaswami Pillai, Treasurer					1,000			Do
777	Compensation in C P. No 237 of 1910			100					District Judge of Ramnad.
778	SALEM— Kandaswami Chetti, Shroff, Ulungurai			500					Collector of Salem
779	Sengalrayan-kara M., Third Shroff			500					Do
780	T. M. Rajam Pillai, Shroff					900			Do
781	Venkatasami Mudaliyar, S. J., Second Shroff, Huzur Treasury			500		1,000			Do.
782	P. D. Alaganda Mudaliyar, Huzur Treasurer					5,000			Do.
783	S. Gurusami Nayudu, Shroff					500			Do.
784	V. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, Second Shroff					1,000			Do.
785	Subba Rao, K., Local Fund Overseer			500					Do.
786	G. S. Mahadeva Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer			500					President District Board, Salem.
787	Subramania Ayyar, K. D., Secretary, Municipal Council			500					Do.
788	Rice, E. F. C., Jailor			500					Chairman Municipal Council, Salem.
	SOUTH ARCOT—								Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem.
789	Messrs. Parry & Co., Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory (Limited)			6,000		10,000			Collector of South Arcot.
790	C. Venkatramana Rao, Huzur Treasurer								Do.
791	Ponnuswami Sadar, V., Abkari Contractor			5,000		5,000			Do.
792	Vinayagamudia Nayudu, G., Head Shroff			2,000					Do
793	P. Muthuswami Nayudu, Fourth Shroff			500					Do.

Serial number.	Name of Person or Part on whose behalf it is H	Amount of Interest 4 per cent of 1915-16.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1914.	3½ per cent of 1st May 1914.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1910.	3 per cent of 30th June 1898.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal debentures, etc.	Name of Office to which interest is sent
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—contd.			Rs.		Rs.			
	SOUTH ARCOT—*contd.*								
784	S. Sreenivasulu Mudaliyar, Head Shrist			2,000					District Judge, South Arcot.
785	C. S. Gopalakrishna Rau, Second Shrist			1,000					Do
786	Compensation R. F. No. M. P. 30 of 1902			500					Do
787	O.P. No. 20 of 1908			600					Do
788	O. P. No. 13 of 1904			709					Do
789	S. Varadaraja Rau, Storekeeper, Palur Agricultural Farm			250					Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Division, Cuddalore.
806	J. A. Mitchell, Jailor					500			Do. do.
									Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore.
	SOUTH CANARA—								
861	C. Ramanayya, Head Treasurer			3,000					Collector of South Canara—
862	Annapayya, T. Head Shrist, Uppinangadi taluk			600					Do.
863	L.A. Case No. 330 of 1903			405					District Judge, South Canara.
	TANJORE—								
894	V. Perumaswami Sedar, Abkari Contractor								Collector of Tanjore.
895	Venkatesam Nayudu, J. B., Shrist, Sea Customs Office, Negapatam			500					Do.
896	O.P. No. 313 of 1913 (Gowlala Chetti's Estate)			98,300					Do.
897	S. Rajagopala Ayyar for V. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Head Treasurer.			1,500					Do.
898	A Balakrishna Chetti, Lessee, Mangalavilasam Estate					4,000			Sub-Judge, Tanjore.
899	O.S. No. 58 of 1912 (Tanjore Palace Estate			5,48,100					Do
910	V. S. Vasava Sastri, Shrista					2,000			Collector and Government Agent, Tanjore.
911	Mangalavilasam Estate			5,000					Sub-Judge, Tanjore.
912	R. Chinnapan Chettiyar, Lessee			4,400					Do
913	E Venkatachala Chetti, Lessee, Palace Estate					5,000			District Judge, Tanjore.
914	O P No 314 of 1913			16,400					Do.
915	O P No 497 of 1914			150					Do.
916	O P No 1187 of 1913			200					Do
917	O P No. 413 of 1910			2,500					Do.
918	O P No 301 of 1913			200					Do
921	Trustees of Kumbakonam			2,200					Do.
922	O.P. No. 561 of 1904			10,07,800		900			Do
923	O.P Nos. 551 and 554 of 1913			800					Do
924	O.P. No. 482 of 1910 (Tanjore Chetti)			10,300					Do.
				100					Do.
				1,500					Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf Debt is held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1917-18.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1914.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1885.	3½ per cent. of 31st June 1906.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1918.	Miscellaneous Government Securities.	Municipal Debentures, etc.	
	STOCK—*contd.*								
	PART II—*contd.*								
	Other Investments—contd.								
				Rs.		Rs.			
	TANJORE—*contd.*								
825	C P. No 56 of 1918	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore
826	C P No 818 of 1916 (Mallion Chettram)	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
827	Register L C. No 1190 of 1911	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
828	C P Nos 109 to 112 of 1911	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	Do.
829	Receipt No. 6923 of 1911 (C P No. 703 of 1912, I A. No. 453 of 1913).	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
830	C P. No 148 of 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
831	Para Krishnaswami Mudaliyar *alias* Chidambaranathan's Estate.	..	..	1,103	..	..	..	..	Sub-Judge, Mayavaram
		..	..	12,400	..	..	..	..	Do. Negapatam.
849	Ibrahim Sahib, Lessee of chatlram lands, Kumirjari village.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
853	T K. Kanakiagae Pillai, Lessee	..	..	8,800	..	..	..	..	President, District Board.
854	A. Ayyaswami Asaiti, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
		..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	Do.
	TINNEVELLY—								
835	Hindu Andowr Thalka at Kandiyaperi, Tinnevelly taluk.	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Tinnevelly.
836	Gurusami Nadar, T., Arrack Contractor	..	..	10 000	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tinnevelly
837	N A Chidambaram Pillai, Head Examiner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do
838	T S S. Subramanya Pillai, Proprietor, Sivaprakasam Press.	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	Do.
839	T. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, Deputy Sheriff, Ambasamudram	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
840	C R Subba Rao, Head Sheriff .	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
841	M Sivakumaya Ayyar, Serishtadar, Sub-Court .	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do
842	P S. Sundara Ayyar, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	District Judge Tinnevelly.
843	Chinnana Reddi, Contractor	..	..	1,000	..	500	..	..	Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division.
		..	..	700	..	..	..	..	Do
	TRAVANCORE—								
844	P Chinnaswami Pillai	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
	TUTICORIN-POLY—								
816	Gomathi Nayudu, K., Sheriff Odaiyarpalaiyam taluk	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Collector of Tuticorin-poly.
817	K Ramachandra Pillai, Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	2 000	..	..	Do.
847	Paraksara Pillai, T. P., Head Sheriff Collector's Office	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
848	Ramaswami Chetti, C. R., Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	Do.
849	Venkatasami Chetti, S., Deputy Sheriff	..	..	100	..	1 000	..	..	Do.
850	Ramaswami Ayyangar, P., Head Treasurer	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..	Do.
851	Ranganatha Rao, T. D., Sheriff	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
852	Viraraghavulu Chetti, T. D., Sheriff	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.

Serial number	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent of 1916–17.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1926.	3½ per cent of Inst. Sts. 1896.	3½ per cent of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent of 30th June 1926	Minimum Interest Securities	Municipal Debentures, etc.	Name of officer to whom Interest is sent.
	STOCK—cont.								
	PART II—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Other Investments—cont.								
	TRICHINOPOLY—cont.								
853	K. Varadarajulu Sheriff	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	Collector of Trichinopoly.
854	Sitarmayya, S., Deputy Sheriff, Namakkal	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Do.
856	M. Ramasamiah, Deputy Jailor	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
856	Srirangam Devasthanam	..	..	625	..	..	..	..	District Judge, Trichinopoly.
857	Jambukesvaram Devasthanam	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	Do.
858	O.P. No. 16 of 1912	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
859	O.P. No. 414 of 1911 (Anantanarayanayyan) ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	Do.
860	O.P. No. 164 of 1909	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
861	O.P. No. 181 of 1911	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
862	O.P. No. 87 of 1913	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do.
863	O.P. No. 101 of 1913	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	Do.
864	O.P. No. 313 of 1913	..	..	705	..	..	..	..	Do.
865	O.P. No. 53 of 1913	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	Do.
866	Minor Subrahmanya Aryar (O.P. No. 242 of 1910) ..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
867	O.P. No. 347 of 1914	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	Do.
868	O.P. No. 348 of 1914	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
	VIZAGAPATAM—								
869	Mr. Francis, Junior	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	Superintendent, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
870	K. Balaramamma, Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Collector of Vizagapatam.
871	Rajamundry Ramulu, K., Huzur Treasurer ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Do.
872	G. V. Subbarayudu, Head Sheriff	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	Do.
873	Vizagapatam Commercial Corporation, Contractors for the supply of country spirits.	..	..	..	..	6,100	..	..	Do.
874	K. Ramayya, Secretary	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	Chairman, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College Committee, Vizagapatam.
875	P. Subba Rao, Clerk	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. Do.
876	G. Alchayya, Peon	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
877	G. Sitha Raju, Manual Training Instructor ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	Do. Do.
878	V. Lakshmana Rao, Librarian	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	Principal, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College Committee, Vizagapatam.
879	M. Viraraghava Rau, Clerk	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	Do. do.
880	South Indian Industrials (Limited), Madras ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments, Northern division.
	Total	20,800	1,000	42,20,900	7,500	1,95,800	..	10,31,500	
	Total of Parts I and II	2,51,810	6,000	1,31,72,353	8,62,340	2,20,210	41,400	23,70,100	

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
25th January 1918.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTS.

Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investments.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb 1868	3½ per cent. of 10th June 1854.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865.	3½ per cent of 10th Jan 1892.	4½ per cent. of 30th June 1900	5 per cent. of 30th June 1906	
V. Venkatasubbiah Chetti	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	Rs. ..	..	Rs ..	Rs ..	Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Central Division, Madras.
N. Kandaswami Mudali, Local Fund Overseer, Salem	..	400	..		..	..	President, District Board, Salem.
T. Krishna Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer, Omalur	..	..	..	..	300	..	Do. do.
E. Pasupati Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer.	..	..	..	..	600	..	Do. do.
P. S Narasimma Achari, Local Fund Sub-Overseer, Rasipur	..	500	..	..	..	..	...
Local Fund Provident Institution, South Canara	..	..	150	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Canara.
S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Local Fund Overseer, Dharmapuri	..	200	..	..	..	..	President, District Board, Salem
R. Sankarna Achari, Local Fund Overseer, Kanna	..	..	..	..	400	..	Do. do.
S. Rajagopala Ayyar for N S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Huzur Treasurer, Tanjore	1,000	2,000	600	..	..	..	Collector of Tanjore.
T. S Rajaswami Ayyar, Head Sheristadar, Huzur Treasury, Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	Do. do.
S. Muthuswami Ayyar, salt merchant, Madras Depot.	..	..	..	..	..	500	Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Central Division, Madras.
B. Guruvappa Chetti	..	500	..				Do. do.
Karnool District Board Railway cess ..	..	..	15,300	..	..	..	President, District Board, Karnool.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Karnool.	..	..	600	..	..	..	Do. do.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Kurupat.	..	..	500	..	..	..	President, District Board, Kurupat, Vizagapatam
M. R. Subba Rau, guat-mat karnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	Collector of Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar	..	..	800	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
Municipal Provident Institution, Cocanada.	..	..	900	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.
J. Krishna Rau	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Messrs. G. Appa Rao, Limited, Vizagapatam.	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	The Secretary, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, Madras.
G. Rama Mudali, acting karnam, Madras Taluk office.	..	..	..	..	..	500	Collector of Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution South Canara.	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Canara.
Doddabetta and Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan.	..	..	900	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund.
Maidland Reservoir Loan	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	Do do
Tiger Hill Reservoir Loan	..	..	400	..	..	..	Do do.
Madura District Board Railway cess ..	200	..	2,000	..	4,200	..	President, District Board, Madura.
Unclaimed creditors' balances transferred by the Administrator-General Madras.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	Administrator-General, Madras.
Water-supply scheme, Tuticorin	..	..	700	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council Tuticorin.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Vizagapatam	..	..	400	..	..	..	President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
G. Subba Reddi, Huzur Treasurer	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	Collector of Cuddapah.
South Arcot District Board Railway cess	..	..	2,900	..	..	..	President, District Board, South Arcot.
Rs. Mandi taps and water-pandal loans.	..	..	100	..	..	..	President, Taluk Board, Nellore
Pottapalem water-pandal loans ..	..	..	755	..	..	..	Do. do.
Mirasparam estate	20,000	100	900	..	1,15,000	2,000	Secretary, Court of Wards, Madras.
Ponnammal's endowment, Manu Madura	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	Collector of Rammad at Madura.
P. Tangaraya Chettiyar, contractor ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Northern Division, Waltair.
W. C. S Rajaratnam, Abkari renter ..	..	1,000		..	..	..	Collector of Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar	..	..	500	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Anantapur.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	President District Board, Anantapur.

Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investments.						Name of officer in whom interest is vested.
	3½ per cent. of 1st Feb. 1848.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1884.	3½ per cent. of 1st May 1885.	3½ per cent. of 15th Jan. 1879.	3½ per cent. of 30th June 1900.	3 per cent. of 30th June 1896.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Water-Works Sinking Fund..	..	..	950	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
							Do. do.
Drainage Works Sinking Fund	..	..	150	..	..		Do do.
Reserve Drainage Fund	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	Do. do.
Park Land Fund	..	..	100	..	..	..	
South Indian Railway Provident Institution, Trichinopoly.	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	The Agent and General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.
C. Parameswra Mudaliyar, Proprietor, Indian Law Gazette.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
D Changalvra Nayudu, Head Shroff	500	..	..	..	..	1,500	Collector of Chittoor.
K. Rangopala Ayyangar, High Court Vakil for K. Seeh Acharlu, Government Security Clerk.	..	2,000	..	..	..		Accountant-General, Madras.
Annadrachariar alias Rama Ayyangar, Local Kaivara Mahal Cantreem.	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	President, District Board, Tanjore.
Madagula estate	..	..	..	..	45,200		Secretary, Court of Wards.
Judicature Water-works, Secunderabad.	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.
Lord and Lady Pentland Scholarships in the Madras College for Women	..	1,100	1,200	..	..	..	Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar.	..	800		..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
Janaki Bai Annual, Security in G.S. of 1906	..	800	..	..	..	..	Temporary Sub-Judge, Tuticorin.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Godavari.	..	..	5,700	..	..	..	President, District Board, Godavari
T. Aravamuda Mudaliyar, Assistant Treasurer	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	Currency Treasurer, Madras.
C K. Pakkiriah Mudaliyar, Tailor	..	..	..	..	..	500	Do. do.
C Balambrahmanya Mudaliyar, Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	500	Do. do.
T Sarasa Mudaliyar, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	900	Do. do.
M. V swamiah Clerk ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
C P. Ranganatha Nayudu, Clerk ..	500	..	..	..	..	..	Do do.
M Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Clerk ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do, do.
K. S Sachidananda Mudaliyar, Clerk,	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do do.
R. Poonuswa mi Pillai, Clerk ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do do.
V N Durairaswami Mudaliyar, Clerk ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do. do.
M. D. Parthasarathi Ayyangar for C Rajamohan, Clerk.	..	..	500	..	..	..	Do. do.
C Ratnaswami Chetti, Clerk ..	..	200	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
T K Sriniwasa ri, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
P Lakshmana Pillai, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
M. S. Loganatha Mudaliyar, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	Do. do.
A. Kaveri Bai for A. Parthasarathacharl, Head Treasurer.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	Collector, Guntur.
T. A. Sriniwasa Ayyar, Accountant ..	..	200	..	..	..		Superintendent of Police, Madura.
C Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	Treasurer, Paper Currency Department, Madras.
V. Balaia Chetti and V. Varadiah Chetti for W. P. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Clerk.	..	..	..	..	..	500	Do. do.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Cuddapah.	..		600	..	..	..	President, District Board, Cuddapah.
Cuttack Canal Toll Fund, Godua ..	..		1,100	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuttack.
T. S Rayalinga Mudaliyar, Assistant Treasurer.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	Treasurer, Currency Office, Madras.
Local Fund Provident Institution, Malabar	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	President, District Board, Malabar.
Kangundi estate	..	..	2,900	..	..	..	Secretary, Court of Wards.
sinking Fund, Madura Municipal Loan.	..	..	400	..	..	..	Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
Local Fund Provident Institution, North Arcot.		..	7,300	..		..	President, District Board, North Arcot.
G.S. No. 26 of 1913-Pulney estate, Tanjore.		..	43,500	..	..	..	District Judge, Tanjore.
Total ..	96,200	12,700	1,24,250	..	1,72,100	26,500	

AMOUNT OF SECURITY DEPOSITS for more than twelve months held by the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1915 under article 164 A of the Civil Account Code.

Number of Deposit.	From whom Securities were received.	Name of Trust, Fund or person.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.
325 A & 326 A	Registrar, High Court	Second Appeal No. 991 of 1895	4,000	
71 A, 72 A, 73 A, 86 A, 143 A to 145 A	Do.	C. S. No. 378 of 1893	5,500	
358 A	Do.	C.S. No. 188 188 of 1891	2,000	
617 A & 618 A	Do.	Appeal No. 52 of 1898	4,000	
782 A & 783 A	Do.	Appeal No. 5 of 1901 (C M P. No. 841 of 1904).	4,000	
325 A & 326 A	Do.	Second Appeal No. 2788 of 1903 (C M.P. No. 1881 of 1905)	4,000	
340 A & 341 A	Do.	C.S. No. 57 of 1906 ..	600	
362 A & 364 A	Do.	O.P. No 99 of 1906 ..	400	
3237 A to 3239 A	Do.	A. S No. 33 of 1907 (C.M.P. No. 422 of 1915).	4,000	
1140 A to 1143 A	Do	Appeal Nos. 158 to 160 of 1907 (C.M P Nos. 429 to 431 of 1910).	4,000	
1144 A to 1146 A	Do.	Second Appeal Nos. 1434 and 1435 of 1904 (C M.P. Nos. 731 and 732 of 1910 and 822 of 1911).	4,000	
2157 A to 2160 A	Do.	A S. Nos. 106 to 108 of 1903 (C.M.P. Nos. 1685 to 1687 of 1909).	12,000	
				43,450
2161 A to 2162 A	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital Madras.	F. Personal Pillai		2,500
461 A	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.	Small Causes Court Prohibitory Order No 237 of 1891 and City Civil Court Prohibitory Order Original Suit No. 179 of 1913		300
886 A & 887 A	District Judge, Tanjore ..	T. V. Tulasiram Rao, Contractor		300
1054 A	Subordinate Judge, Tanjore ..	R. M. P. R. V. Valliyappa Chetty (O.S No 39 of 1895).	..	2,000
		Total ..	..	52,550

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
18th January 1916.

A NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

Account of Security Deposits for twelve months or less held by the Accountant-General, Madras, on 31st December 1915 under article 107-A of the Civil Account Code.

Nums of Deposit.	By whom deposited.	Amount.
		Rs.
1350, 1726 to 1728, 1781 and 1782 ..	Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Madras	2,300
1377 1393, 1516 to 1574, 1611 to 1615, 1961 and 1962, 1983, 2023 to 2034, 2052 and 2043 2162 to 2064, 2056, 2057 to 2059, 2212 to 2214, 2221 and 2222, 2236 to 2238.	Collector of Madras	67,600
1587, 1710 and 1711, 1771, 1791, 1799, 1812 to 1815, 2112 to 2116, 2276 to 2307.	Inspector-General of Police	14,700
2339 to 2339, 1763 to 1765, 2097 to 2100, 2162.	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras	6,400
1650, 1724 to 1725, 1767 and 1768, 1759 to 1762 1777, 1783 to 1785, 1786 to 1788, 1805 and 1808, 1812 to 1815, 1856 to 1843, 1845, 1849 and 1860, 1955 and 1956, 1957 to 1979, 1986 to 1989, 2016 to 2021, 2167 to 2170, 2183, 2194, 2198 to 2200, 2203, 2210 and 2211, 2215 to 2226, 2259 to 2263, 2329 to 2215, 2275 to 2278 2283 to 2286, 2293 to 2297, 2308 to 2311, 2316 to 2322, 2324 to 2325, 2341 to 2351.	Registrar, High Court, Madras	1,82,200
1748	Executive Engineer, Presidency Division	400
1941	Do Tirunelveli Division	1,000
2219 to 2228	Superintendent of Prisons, Madras	2,500
2217 to 2178	Medical Storekeeper to Government	6 750
2234 and 2235	Surgeon-General, Madras	1,200
2157	Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras	500
2182 to 2146, 2146 and 2147, 2152 ..	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Central Division, Madras.	12,500
1910 to 1910 and 1953 and 1954 ..	City Civil Judge, Madras	3,100
1950 and 1946 to 1954	Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras ..	1,100
2045	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, Madras	1,000
1945	Late Manager, Messrs Joseph Henry & Co., Rangoon ..	500
2015, 2096, 2270 to 2283	Secretary, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, Madras ..	3,600
2044	Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division	600
2212	Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras	100
2340	Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division	100
	Total ..	2,35,700

Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
15th January 1916.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following dues have been outstanding in the accounts of this office, from October 1914 and December 1915, respectively and the parties concerned are hereby informed that, if they do not receive the amounts after producing proper authority within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government:—

(1) Rs. 2-12-0 due to G Ramasaramiah, for "constructing ryots' shed in the compound of Sub-Collector's office, Ongole, and

(2) Rs. 30-10-0 due to Messrs. King & Co., for supply of materials to Judge's Court and Collector's office, Guntur.

Guntur, 22nd December 1915.

G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

A bill for Rs. 11-3-4 for supply of door and window shutters to the work of constructing a store and masalchia room for the taluk office, Rayachoti, payable to Messrs Dymes & Co., is outstanding in the books of the Cuddapah division accounts and is not claimed by the Company in spite of repeated reminders. The amount will be forfeited to Government if no claim is put forward within a month from the date of this notification.

Madanapalle, 22nd December 1915.

F. C. L. CLIFT,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts, being arrears of wages due to coolies who worked on the Anamalai Ghat road are outstanding in the accounts of this office. If no claim is preferred within three months of the date of this notification they will be credited to Government

Name of coolie.	Father's name.	Period.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
Periya Palani	Karuppan	16th December 1914 to 16th January 1915.	0 10 0
Rangan	Chinnan	Do. do.	0 4 0
Kali shetty	Ramaswami Chetty	Do. do.	2 0 0
Chinna Palani	Periya Palani	Do. do.	0 4 0
Mara	Karuppan	Do. do.	0 4 0
Periya Raman	Nago	Do. do.	0 4 0
		16th December 1914 to 16th January 1915.	6 0 0
Seperumanian	Krishna Pillai	Do. do.	1 11 0
Kunja Velai	Kandan	Do. do.	3 12 0
Nor Koothan	Thambi Koothan	16th December 1914 to 15th January 1915.	0 6 0
Veeran	Sami	Do. do.	0 4 0
Velayutha	Do	Do. do.	0 12 0
Kanatchi	Mari Chetti	Do. do.	0 12 0
Abdul Kadir	Ahmed Sahib	Do. do.	0 12 0
Periya Palani	Karuppan	1st January to 15th February 1915	0 6 0
C. Palani	P. Palani	Do. do.	0 4 0
Kali Chetty	Ramaswami Chetty	Do. do.	0 2 0
Nalla	Mari	Do. do.	0 2 0
C. Kallan	Muthan	Do. do.	0 3 0
C. Karuppan	Rangan	Do. do.	0 12 0
Annan	Chinnan	Do. do.	0 6 0
Venkitachallam	Pethamberam	Do. do.	0 3 0
Mariyappan	Chinnakannan	Do. do.	0 8 0
Gnani	Velumuthan	Do. do.	3 10 0
Rangi	Rangan	Do. do.	2 8 0
Mariyappan	Chinna Kavilidan	Do. do.	3 10 0
Chami	Velayudan	Do. do.	2 12 0
Palaniyandi Pillai	Karuppa Pillai	16th October to 17th November 1915.	0 2 0
Seethi	Rangan	Do. do.	0 4 0
Vellai	Bakka Raman	Do. do.	0 5 0
Mayandi	Do	Do. do.	0 1 0
Karuppan	Thekalop	Do. do.	0 11 0
Chinna	Do	Do. do.	0 4 0
Velan	Do	Do. do.	0 1 0
Muthu	Kandasami	Do. do.	0 4 0
Chinna Palani Malai	Kuppalan	Do. do.	0 1 0
Appayi	Do	Do. do.	0 0 6
Velayutha Pandaram	Linga Pandaram	Do. do.	0 3 0
Pandian	Chinna	Do. do.	0 7 6
Sinna Mayandi	Chami	Do. do.	0 6 6
Nara Reyan	Pethi Reyan	Do. do.	0 1 6
Periya Kandan	Murugan	Do. do.	0 4 0
Sinnan	Muthu	Do. do.	0 10 0
Rasu	Kuppayi	Do. do.	0 2 0
Periya Chami	Velan	Do. do.	0 8 0
Erawla Karuppan	Vellan	Do. do.	0 5 0
Seppiyan	Do	Do. do.	0 4 0
Ratnam	Ramaswami	Do. do.	0 2 6
Palaniyandi	Arumachallam	17th October to 16th November 1915.	1 3 0
M. Kenan	Muthandi	Do. do.	0 1 0
Kuthan	Chinna	Do. do.	0 10 0
Sellaman	Muthukaruppathi	Do. do.	0 11 0
Kittan	Thiruvarthi	Do. do.	0 11 0
Mari	Kathiran	Do. do.	3 11 0
Kannan	Ponna	Do. do.	1 2 0
K. Kenan	Kannan	Do. do.	0 10 0
Murthi	Ramaswami	Do. do.	1 4 0
Karuppi	Vellayan	Do. do.	0 0 6
Kali	Ottagiu	Do. do.	3 15 0
Odayan	Kannan	Do. do.	0 2 0
Kaiyan	Kuppan	Do. do.	0 2 0
Kallan	Marae	Do. do.	2 10 0
Veeran	Naman	15th May to 14th June 1915 ..	3 12 0
Coopoo	Ogan	Do. ..	0 0 0
Nachiah	Maree	Do. ..	2 4 0
Andiahi	Karuppan	Do. ..	1 0 0
Baba Bai	Dhivan	Do. ..	1 4 0
Mayan	Chanan	Do. ..	3 0 0
Arumugam	Kangan	Do. ..	2 2 0
Periyanaiki	Velan	Do. ..	3 0 0
Raman	Do	Do. ..	2 4 0
Kunja	Hoshan	Do. ..	3 12 0
Kandan	Velan	Do. ..	2 4 0
Perumal	Mallan	Do. ..	3 0 0
Palani	Andy	Do. ..	3 4 0
Villian	Pathan	Do. ..	0 0 0
Sinna	Sellaraman	Do. ..	3 12 0
Appu	Subbu Mannady	Do. ..	2 4 0
Govindan Nair	Narayana Nair	Do. ..	4 14 0
Kali Chetty	Karuppa Chetty	Do. ..	0 0 0

Name of coolie.	Father's name.	Period.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
Ramaswami	Kaliappa	17th June to 16th July 1915 ..	0 13 0
Krishnaveni	Krishnan	Do. ..	0 10 0
B. Chenny	Chellan	Do. ..	0 8 0
Ramiah Navandan	Appiah	Do. ..	3 0 0
Sami	Nagan	Do. ..	4 0 0
Velayudan	Iyyapan	16th July to 15th August 1915	1 8 0
Eeswara	Do. do.	Do. do.	0 11 0
Palaniammal	Do. do.	Do. do.	0 2 0
Mariyappan	Chinnayya Kavandan	16th August to 15th September 1915.	0 10 0
Peeran	Usman	Do. do.	2 4 0
Kuppan	Muni	Do do.	0 6 0
Ramayya	Kali	Do do.	1 0 0
Thiruma Boyan		Do. do.	0 6 0
Vellanthan	Velan	Do do.	4 12 0
Rama Mudali	Ummar Mudali	Do. do	4 10 0
Govt. dan Nair	Nanaswan Nair	Do. do	2 0 0
Palani Boyan	Kinda Boyan	Do. do	0 8 0
Matan Boyan	Chinna Boyan	Do. do	0 8 0
Veera Boyan	Thana Boyan	Do. do.	0 8 0
Kuppan	Kuppan	Do. do.	0 8 0
Mariyappan	Chinna Kavandan	16th September to 15th October 1915.	4 2 0
Thirumurthi	Subbaraya Kavan	Do. do	1 0 0
Forest	Mayan	Do do.	0 14 0
Vellayan	Kali	Do. do.	5 14 0
Thamma	Pentan	Do do.	3 2 0

Coimbatore, 8th January 1916.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

The following amounts are outstanding in the books of this office to the credit of the individuals noted against each. The claimants are hereby directed to receive payment within three months from this date, failing which the amount will be forfeited to Government:—

Name of claimant.	On what account due.	Amount due	Date from which outstanding.
		Rs. A. P.	
Duraiswamy Reyudu of Vellore ..	Work done for repairs to No. 4, Veerappa Reddi Cheruvu, Chittoor district.	5 0 0	June 1913.
Arumuga Mudaliyar	No. 11 Veerappa Reddi Cheruvu, Chittoor district.	4 10 0	November 1913.
K. Santirachari of Irala ..	No. 1 Konagatla Cheruvu, Chittoor district.	69 0 0	August 1914.
Do.	No. 14 Peeru Hissa Cheruvu, Chittoor district.	6 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do. do.	19 13 0	Do.

Vellore, 3rd January 1916.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.B.S. Division, IV Circle.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts being the arrears of wages due to work people in the Bezwada Workshops for the period 1st April 1915 to 31st August 1915, are outstanding in the accounts of the Asst. Central Division. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government.

Ticket No.	Name.	Amount.	Ticket No.	Name.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
..	Pasupuleti Pyndaiah	0 6 0	204	Gonela Venkataswami	1 6 0
202	K. Appalaswami	0 1 4	93	B. John Ana da Rao	0 4 0
158	Mohamed Ibrahim	0 1 8	147	Thumma. Eleyya	0 7 0
178	Varga a Kannayya	0 2 0	152	Bommeri Ranga Rao	0 4 0
165	Angati Kuyya	0 2, 0	170	Kal Veerabhavela	0 1 0
168	Vadlamudi Venkata Rao	0 5 0	171	Sankaja Venkataramayana	0 1 0
171	Sankaja Venkataramayana	0 1 0	93	Natha Pantayya	0 1 0
35	Thota Ramayya	0 4 4	171	Sankari Venkataramayana	0 1 0
35	Thota Ramayya	0 4 4	170	Kali Viranghavela	0 2 0
98	Kolli Simmulu	0 0 0			5 3 0
113	Gandam Durgayya	0 2 4			

Bezwada, 8th January 1916.

H. B. DOGRA,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 5-12-10 due to one Palani on account of his wages as lascar on the Anaimarayan channel, Erode sub-division, for the period 1st October to 6th November 1915 is outstanding in the books of this office and if it is not claimed by him within three months from the date of this notification the amount will be credited to Government.

Coimbatore, 4th January 1916.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

The materials lying at the site of the Civil Debtors' Ward, District Jail, Cuddalore, left by contractor Srinivasa Rao, will be sold in public auction, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government, if they are not removed on or before the 16 February 1916.

Cuddalore N.T., 7th January 1916.

P. V. GEORGE,
Offg. Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Vessels which passed through the PAMBAN CHANNEL during the month of December 1915.

No. of vessels.	Rig.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Rig.	Tons.
6	Steamers	5,191	..	Ketch	..
1	Barquentine	187	1	Boats	61
3	Brigs	298	..	Canoes	..
2	Schooners	609			
4	Dhonies	262			
..	Baglas	..			

Abstract.	Draft in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels.	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	2	5	6	2	..	23

Total pilotage collections Rs. 108-2-0.

Pamban Port Office,
3rd January 1916.

W. J. SWAN,
Port Officer.

(True Copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th January 1916.

W. B. RUDDLESTON, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS HARBOUR with DESTINATION, ETC., on the 15th January 1916, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Belle of England" ..	2469	R. V. Kelway ..	Calcutta ..	1916 16th January ..	Messrs. S.I.N. Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Powers" ..	3403	Andrew Munro ..	Rangoon ..	18th do ..	Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Clan Mackinnon"	3049	L. G. Operatow ..	London ..	18th do. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Umkuzi" ..	1287	W. Edwards ..	Calcutta ..	15th do. ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 9th to the 15th January 1916.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name	Wharfroom.
1916.					
10th Jan.	S.S. "Belle of England" ..	2469	B.	R. V. Kelway ..	Calcutta.
13th "	S.S. "Powers"	3403	"	Andrew Munro ..	Rangoon.
14th "	S.S. "Clan Mackinnon" ..	3049	"	L. G. Operatow ..	Galle.
14th "	S.S. "Mundale"	6 30	"	C. J. Swanson ..	Calcutta.
14th "	S.S. "Umkuzi"	1287	"	W. Edwards ..	Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nature of vessel.	Commander's name.	Whence bound
1916					
8th Jan. ..	S.S. "Treverbyn" ..	9512	S.	R. Chesil ..	Marseilles
10th „ ..	S.S. "Clan Shaw" ..	7502	„	C. J. Higgins ..	London.
10th „ ..	S.S. "Rewa"	3634	„	C. J. Ellis ..	Calcutta.
12th „ ..	S.S. "Clan Cumming" ..	7 0[illegible]	„	[illegible] ..	Do.
14th „ ..	S.S. "Nippon"	2551	„	A. Y. Lundgaish ..	Do.
15th „ ..	S.S. "Madura"	1199	S.	C. J. Swanson ..	London.

Port Office, Madras,
15th January 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10.—Under rule XIX of the Opium Rules contained in Government Notification No. 509, dated 5th October 1915, published on pages 1713—1715 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915, Part I, the Board of Revenue prescribes the following rates for the issue of opium from Taluk Kacheris from 1st April 1916:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For a full *seer* cake	41	8	0
For a half-*seer* cake	20	12	0

Notification No. 6, dated 9th January 1915, will cease to be in force from 1st April 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 23rd December 1915.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules:—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	M. R. Ry. Indupur Subbaraoul Reddi of Kotapalli, Gudur village, Bellary taluk and district.	13th January 1916	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 14th January 1916.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Ag. Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd February 1916 for the supply of the following oils during 1916–17:—

(1) Cocoanut oil, per gallon.
(2) Turpentine, per gallon.
(3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
(5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
(6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
(8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency note as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
11th December 1915.

H. F. DuCOUDRAY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUNDRY ENGINEERING STORES.

Tenders for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from April 1, 1916 to March 1917 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd February 1916. Forms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after 1st February 1916.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
15th December 1915.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd February 1916 for the supply of the following during 1915-16 :—

Packing cases or tats straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ½ c.ft.
Packing cases ½ to ¾ c.ft.
Packing cases ¾ to 1 c.ft.
Packing crates per c.ft.
Straw packing per c.ft. with nails including labour.
Unnailing dealwood cases from Stores per ton.
Gunny bags including, stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each including twisting labour, etc.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
15th December 1915.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd February 1916 for the supply of the following during 1915-16.—

Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Work boys, per ton

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Casuarina roots."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
15th December 1915.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd February 1916 for the supply of carts and coolies for deposits of stores from Public Works Stores during 1915-16.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

3. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per cooly per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per mile, whether each article or articles put together weighing more than one ton

N.B.—Separate rate in tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given.

Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor

4. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched on the same day without delay.

5. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distances laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to Part St. *George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Medical Stores and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer

10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
15th December 1916.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER, TIN INGOT AND OIL, KEROSINE.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores during the year 1916-17 will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, up to 12 noon on Monday, the 24th January 1916.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (T. A. F. Z. 2120 and 2121) of the stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, can be obtainable on payment of the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing and same of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.).

3. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of a pie to which will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank / Treasury. Receipt or Government Promissory notes, Provincial or Municipal Debentures, or Port Trust Bonds, as *earnest money*, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory notes being furnished, they must remain in the name of the depositor. *No cash or currency notes will be accepted as earnest deposit.*

5. No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

6. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without assigning cause. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

7. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday, the 24th January 1916. Tenderers are invited to attend.

8. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

9. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

10. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and superscribed clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Timber, etc.," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, and not to any officer by name.

11. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies required.	Where required.	Quantity required	Remarks.
Timber, teak, planking, scantlings	To be delivered at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu (Nilgiris) or S.O.R. A standard is the case of calculation optional.	C. F. 2,500	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from cracks, shakes and flaws of any kind. The scantlings to be supplied of the following sizes :— Length 12 feet, and upwards — Breadth. Thickness. Thus 1000 c. ft. 9 inches. × 6 inches. 600 10 " × 6 " 500 12 " × 6 " 400 12 " × 8 " 600 12 " × 9 " 500 To be supplied between April and June 1916.
Timber, cedar, red, planking	Do	" 2,500	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned and free from cracks, shakes and flaws of any kind. The scantlings to be supplied of the following sizes :— Length 12 feet and upwards — Breadth. Thickness. Thus c. ft. 9 inches. × 1½ inches. 400 10 " × 2 " 500 10 " × 3 " 500 12 " × 2 " 600 12 " × 3 " 600 To be supplied between April and June 1916.
Tie ingot	Do	lb. 75,000	The ingot should not contain more than 2 per cent. of impurities. To be supplied between April and June 1916.
Oil, Kerosine (Monkey Brand, flashing point 125°).	Do.	Gallons 1,200	To be supplied in tins packed in cases. Cases and tins will not be returned. Supply to be made at the rate of 100 gallons at a time as required by the Cordite Factory.

Aruvankadu (Nilgiris),
22nd December 1915.

G. C. SHURROCK, Major, R.A.,
Asst. Superintendent in charge, Cordite Factory.

TENDERS FOR THE SALT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

SEALED tenders for the following works in connection with the transport and storage of salt (present estimate about 25 lakhs of maunds, to be manufactured during the 1916 season in the four southern factories (Kulsur, Veyalur, Attipat and Vallur) of the Ennore Circle will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th January 1916, operations to commence about 1st April 1916 :—

At the factories.

Number of work.	Nature of work.
I.	(a) Filling the salt (excluding a quantity of one or two lakhs of maunds of salt but not exceeding two lakhs of maunds produced at the Vallur factory and transported to the Madras Depot in bulk) on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the bags with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself and placing the bags so filled in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per gaze of 120 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the department.
	(b) Loading in bulk a quantity of one or two lakhs of maunds of salt but not exceeding two lakhs of maunds from the drying ground of the Vallur factory in open boats supplied for transport, using suitable baskets of uniform size each to contain about half a maund of salt to be supplied by the tenderer himself, covering the salt with tarpaulins provided for the purpose which shall be securely fastened to the sides of boats by means of cords, the ends of which shall be sealed with lead seals supplied by Government in such manner as will be pointed out by the officers of the department. (Rate per gaze of 120 maunds to be specified.)

At the Madras Salt Depot.

II.	(a) Removing the bags from the boats, stacking them on the platforms of the Madras Salt Depot in such places and in such manner as may be pointed out by the Inspector or other officer duly deputed by him for the purpose, conveying the bags and emptying them on to the space of storage, and forming the salt into heaps, each containing 30 gazes or 3,600 maunds as the aforementioned officer may direct; conveying 15 per cent of the bags received from the Attipat and Vallur factories to the Poulers' premises for check weighment and thence reconveying and emptying them on to the space of storage; protecting and securing against damage by rain or otherwise every evening the unstored salt lying on the platforms with materials supplied by the department and removing the same for storage every morning; accounting to the officer in charge of the depot for the mat roofs supplied in this connection; also collecting the empty bags and returning them to the respective boats for their next journey, and whenever this cannot be done owing to delay in stacking, unloading or other causes, returning such gunnies to stores. (Rate per gaze not to be specified.) It will be optional to the Inspector to weigh the salt before storage either on the weigh-bridges or by means of Grainger's pan or Kilby's pan scales or Pooley's or Avery's machine.

(b) (i) Unloading from the boats using baskets provided by the tenderer himself, a quantity of one or two lakhs of maunds of salt but not exceeding two lakhs of maunds manufactured at the Vellar factory and transported in bulk to the Madras Salt Depot and conveying and stacking the salt on platforms in such places and in such manner as may be pointed by the officer in charge of the depot ;

(ii) Storing the salt so unloaded and stacked by weighment and forming into heaps as may be directed ; or

(iii) Unloading from boats, using baskets provided by the tenderer himself, a quantity of one or two lakhs of maunds of salt but not exceeding two lakhs of maunds manufactured at the Vellar factory and transported in bulk and storing, without stacking the same, direct by weighment by means of Gadinger's or Kirby's machine and forming into heaps on platforms as may be pointed out by the officers of the department.

Rates per gauge to be specified separately for (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

III. Covering the salt heaps at the Madras Salt Depot except such of the heaps as may be covered with Madras mats like (Rate per 30 gauge heap exclusive of the cost of the materials to be supplied.)

IV. Supplying large sized palmyra leaves. (Rate per 1,000 leaves to be specified.)

V. Supplying coir rope ..

VI. Supplying thatching grass for ridges ..

VII. Supplying soft clay for ridges and borders of salt heaps.

VIII. Supplying pegs ..

} Rate per 30 gauge heap to be specified for each of the works giving data of cost for each kind of materials.

NOTE.—The materials referred to in works Nos. IV to VIII are not required for such portions of salt as can be covered with materials of test weighed heaps, if any, and such of the heaps as may be covered with Madras mats.

2. Tenders can be made for any one or more or for the whole of the above works.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for works No. of the salt transport and storage special one."

4. Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below :—

Work No. I (a), Rs. 50 for each factory ; I (b), Rs. 25.
Work No. II (a), Rs. 100 ; (II) (b), Rs. 25.
Work No. III, Rs. 50.
Works Nos. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, Rs. 25 each.

5. Successful tenderers will be called on to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I (a), Rs. 25 for work No. I (b), Rs. 200 for work No. II (a), Rs. 25 for work No. II (b), Rs. 100 for work No. III and Rs. 100 for each of the remaining works and to execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspectors, Madras Depot and Konore Circles, with reference to the works to be done in their respective circles) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by the tenderers.

6. Samples of the several articles to be tendered for and particulars of the quantity required for each heap can be seen at the said depot.

7. The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspectors, Konore and Madras Depot Circles, so far as the works relating to their circles are concerned.

9. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

Office of the Asst. Commissioner,
Chief Superintendent, Port Offices premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
14th December 1918.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Asst. to Commissioner.

LEASE OF TANJORE CHANK FISHERY.

Offers are invited for the lease of the Government Chank Fishery situated off the coast of the Tanjore district for a period of three years from the 1st March 1919.

2. Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, up to noon of 27th February 1919, when they will be opened by him and submitted to the Honorary Director of Fisheries, Madras, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred). In the case of the unsuccessful tenderers the deposit will be returned to them immediately after the final acceptance of a tender.

4. The rental shall be payable in chank shells of and above 2½ inches gauge diameter delivered at Negapatam not later than 31st October in each year.

5. The successful tenderer must also be prepared to deposit a further sum of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand) as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and this will be returned only when the contract is satisfactorily completed.

6. Any further information may be obtained on application from the Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.

Government Fisheries Office, Tuticorin,
28th December 1915.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES, AT PACHAL, TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Chepauk up to 2 p.m. on the 1st February 1916, for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mofussil tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional Office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-Divisional offices.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub-Division offices at Tindivanam on all working days between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 p.m. on the 2nd February 1916.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest-money as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
1,000 ..	Earth work excavating foundations in hard soil	1,000 c. ft.
1,076 ..	Forming floor with a coat of cow dung, ...	100 sq. ft.
9·80 ..	Concrete broken stone in mortar	100 c. ft.
14·60 ..	Country brick in mortar	Do.
19·46 ..	Do. in mud	Do.
8·90 ..	Flat arch-work brick in mortar	Do.
1358 ..	Kadaki wood wrought and put up	C.ft.
2·64 ..	Do. batten doors	Sq. ft.
84 ..	Do. batten windows	
6 ..	Do. posts	Each.
1,880 ..	Roofing with flat and pan tiles over tank rescues and complete	100 sq. ft.
5,775 ..	Painting with chunam lamming whitewashing two coats	Do.
3,080 ..	Tarring two coats	Do.
9 ..	Cuddapah slabs 2" thick under verandah posts	Each.
6 ..	Forming fire places	Do.
8 ..	Providing shelves in the huts	Do.
25 sq.ft. ..	Cuddapah slabs for providing shelves in the work in the kitchen room drain in front ..	Sq. ft.

J. D. WAY,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

Madras, 3rd January 1916.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

THE following property is lying unclaimed in Koyyam, Chipurupalli taluk of Vizagapatam district. Any person or persons claiming the same should appear before the Divisional Magistrate, Vizianagaram, within the times specified against it and establish his or their claims. If he or they fail to do so, the property will be sold in public auction and the sale-proceeds credited to Government.

Place where the property is lying.	Where and by whom found.	Description of property.	If sold the value thereof	Balance after deducting the expenses	Date of notice.
Koyyam, Chipurupalli taluk.	Ramabara Village Munsif of Koyyam	A beam (muddi wood), 10 cubits long, 3 cubits girth.	..	..	..

వేలాయు ఆస్తి.

[illegible] మండలాధికారి ఆస్తి వివాదమును బట్టి విడుదలకై కాలాకు యిచ్చిన కాయిదా [illegible] ప్రకారము వేయబడ్డది. కనుక వారికి మమ్మలాన్ని తెలియపరుచుట వలన వేళ్ళ వేయుటకు

ఫిరయాదుచేసి, కూలికి చుక్కుకొని యిచ్చిన చెక్ యే మనుష్యుడు మిగా బాకికి యెదురుగా ప్రయోగించి యిచ్చినాడో అతనికి గాని వీటియధికారం లేని మరెవ్వరికైనా యిచ్చి వుంటే వారికి గాని తగిలించుకొన్న వారికి గాని చుక్కుకొనుట కొరకు ఆ చెక్కులు ఫిరయాదుదారుడు తిరిగి యిచ్చివేయవలసినదని ఆజ్ఞాపించబడినది.

ఎక్కడ లభ్యమైనది.	యజమానుడు, కాపాడిన వివరాలు.	లభ్యమైన వివరం.	అమ్మగా వచ్చిన సొమ్ము.	ప్రకటన ఖర్చులు పోగా మిగిలిన సొమ్ము.	వ్యాఖ్యలు.
తిరుమల్లై జాతా కొయ్యారం.	కొయ్యారం గ్రామాధికారి మజూరు ద్వారా మున్సబుకు.	10 మూరల పొడుగు, 3 మూరల వెడల్పు గొంతులతో కొయ్య కర్ర.	...	...	...

L. T. HARRIS,
District Magistrate.

Chingleput, 8th January 1916.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 73 of Act VII of 1890 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the 6th of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery
Nine flat iron bars	Nil	10th January 1916	Within the Madras harbour.
One handle square iron bar	"	10th "	
Thirty-seven steel springs	S.I.R.	11th "	
Two pig iron pieces	Nil	12th "	
Two railwood pieces	"	12th "	

ఇక్కడ 1890-వ సంవత్సరపు 7-వ చట్టం 73-వ సెక్షనుప్రకారం యీయబడిన నోటీసు ద్వారా తెలియజేయడమేమనగా, మద్రాసు రేవుల పరిమితిలోపల దొరికిన కింద వ్రాసిన వస్తువులు మద్రాసు రేవుల ట్రస్టు యింజనీరు ఆధీనంలో వుంచబడినవి. వీటి మీద హక్కు కలవారు ఈ నోటీసు తారీఖు మొదలు వారం రోజులలోపల వీటిని తీసుకొనిపోవలసినదిగా కోరడమైనది. లేనట్లయితే వస్తువులు అమ్మి వచ్చిన సొమ్ములో నుండి ఖర్చులు పోగా మిగిలిన సొమ్ము ఆ తరువాత నెల 6-వ తారీఖున యివ్వబడును.

వస్తువుల వివరం.	గుర్తు.	అధికారికి దొరికిన తేదీ.	అధికారికి దొరికిన స్థలం.
9 చదరపు ఇనుపు చట్టంలు ..	లభ్యమేమీ . ..	10-1-1916 నాడు	మద్రాసు రేవు పరిమితిలోపల.
1 చదరపు కర్ర ఇనుపు కమ్మీలు ..	వుట్	వుట్ 10-1-1916	
37 ఉక్కు బుడేరీలు	S.I.R.	వుట్ 11-1-1916	
2 ముక్కలుగా వున్నవి	లభ్యమేమీ	వుట్ 12-1-1916	
2 రెయిలుకర్ర ముక్కలు	వుట్	వుట్ 12-1-1916	

Port Office, Madras,
12th January 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

ముందుగా తెలియజేయవలసినదిగా:—

ఈ క్రింద వ్రాయబడిన వస్తువు 24 అంగుళాల 6 భాగములంత పొడవు, 9 అంగుళాల 8 భాగములంత వెడల్పుగల్గి, 200 వ్వ్ల భరువుండును. ఈ కొయ్య మీద కలవారు ఎవరైనా వుంటే వారు ఈ ప్రకటన వచ్చిన వారము రోజులలోగా యీ కొయ్య తమదనియు దీనిమీద వున్నవారమనియు యీ ట్రస్టు ఇంజనీరుకు తెలియజేసి, ఖర్చులు యివ్వవలసినదిగా కోరడమైనది. ఆ ప్రకారం చేయని యెడల యీ కొయ్య వట్టిది యీ నెల 6-వ తారీఖున వేలం వేయబడును. 1 రూపాయి కమీషనుపై ఈ కొయ్యను అమ్మడమైనది. వుచ్చుకొన్న సొమ్ములో నుండి ఖర్చులు పోగా మిగిలిన సొమ్ము వచ్చే నెల 6-వ తారీఖున యివ్వబడును.

J. NARAYANA REDDI,
Deputy Collector.

Kandukur, 9th January 1916.

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LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1st December 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4. (8 p.)

CORRECTED LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY ON SALARIES OF Rs. 20 PER MENSEM AND UPWARDS, corrected up to 30th September 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 8. (8 p.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Correction slips Nos. 46 and 47 to Coimbatore-Nilgiri district. Each Pice 6. (6 p.); Nos. 34 to 42 and Nos. 44 to 60 to South Arcot district. Each Pice 4. (4 p.); Nos. 17 and 18 to Godavari-Vizagapatam district. Each Pice 6. (6 p.); Nos. 12 to 16 to Madura district. Each Pice 6. (6 p.); No. 25 to North Arcot district. Pice 6. (7 p.)

MADRAS JAIL MANUAL, 1913 edition. Royal 8vo, cloth Rs. 4-8. (7 as.). First list of corrections. Pice 6 (5 p.)

STATISTICS OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1914. Foolscap folio, board. As. 10. (1 a. 6 p.)

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1914. As. 6 (1 a. 6 p.)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1914. Foolscap folio, board. As. 12 (1 a. 6 p.)

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART II, 1916 edition. Imperial 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-12. (7 as. 6 p.) (for sale to officers of the Registration Department only on application received through the Registrar of the district concerned). First list of corrections. As. 2-6. (6 p.).

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, 4th edition. 1911. Addenda and Corrigenda. No. LI. Pice 6 (5 p.); No. LII, Anna 1 (6 p.); No. LIII, As. 1-6. (8 p.); No. LIV. Pice 6. (6 p.); No. LV. Anna 1. (6 p.); No. LVI. Anna 1. (6 p.)

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SPECIAL FUNDS CODE. Eighth list of corrections. Anna 1-6. (6 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

NOTE-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL FACTS AND FIGURES (by R. Coull Wood, Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore). Published 1915 Foolscap 8vo, cloth. As. 14. (1 a. 6 p.)

REPORT ON THE WORK OF AGRICULTURAL STATION FOR 1914-15. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Sandyal, Anna 1. (6 p.); Hagari, Anna 1. (6 p.); Mungandlay, Anna 1. (6 p.); Tellaparamba, Anna 1. (6 p.); Samalkota, As. 2-6. (8 p.); Siruvi, Anna 1. (6 p.); Polur, Anna 1. (6 p.); Koilpatti, As. 2. (6 p.); Coimbatore, As. 2 (6 p.), Anakapalle, Anna 1. (6 p.)

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RESETTLEMENT MANUAL. Correction slips Nos. 1 and 2 of 1913. Each Plate 6. (6 p.)

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Errata No. 2 of 1916. Plate 6. (6 p.)

REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MALABAR DISTRICT (issued with Board's Proceedings R.S. No. 288, dated 4th August 1911). Seventh list of corrections. Plate 6. (6 p.)

REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE NILGIRI DISTRICT (issued with Board's Proceedings R.S. No. 87, dated 29th January 1910). Ninth list of corrections. Plate 6. (6 p.)

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REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT (issued with Board's Proceedings R.S. No. 287, dated 4th August 1911). Sixth list of corrections. Plate 6. (6 p.)

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MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (SPECIAL) issued with Board's Proceedings R.S. No. 47, dated 19th February 1914. Second list of corrections (August 1915).

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABKARI REVENUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1914–15. Foolscap folio, paper cover. Rs. 1–2. (3 as. 6 p.)

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List of Books published from July to December 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1911. (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch 28.) As. 2-3. (1 s.)
THE BALUCHISTAN CODE, 3rd edition, 1914. Royal 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. (5 s.)
LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR (2nd edition), 1915. Royal 8vo, board. As. 8 or 6d. (9 s.)

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THE ASSAM CODE, VOL. I, EDITION 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d (6s).
THE ASSAM CODE, VOL. II, EDITION 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 4 or 6s. (8s.)
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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for public service for a post of clerk on Rs. 40 (permanent and pensionable) in the office of the undersigned. Preference will be given to candidates who are serving as clerks in any Divisional or Forest Conservator's office.

Applications should be submitted through the head of the office not later than the 15th March 1916.

Port Blair, 18th December 1915.

J. W. A. GRIEVE,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a Temporary Surveyor on Rs. 60 ...seem to be entertained for six months in the District Forest Office, Vizagapatam. Only those ...e qualified and can survey on hill slopes need apply.
...plications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th January 1916.
...ies of testimonials, if any, should also be submitted along with the application.

...apatam, 23rd December 1915.

SD A. QADIR,
District Forest Officer.

...PLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer (salary Rs. 30—2—50) ...ly vacant in Cuddapah district from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed ...Overseers of the "Civil Engineering College, Madras".
...applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications and the previous service.
...pplications should be submitted before the 31st of January 1916.

...pah Collector's Office,
...f January 1916.

A. H. BANERJI,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary typist-copyist in this court. The vacancy is at present for one year. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 24th January 1916. The selected candidate should bring his own typewriter.

V VENUGOPALA CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
7th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the post of a temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem in the West Coast division, Calicut.

Applicants who possess some knowledge of office routine in accounts will be preferred.

Applications should reach this office not later than the 22nd instant.

A. VIPAN,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Calicut, 7th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited from passed candidates for posts of Rs. 20 and above in the Judicial Department of this district. In special cases preference will be given to men with civil experience and legible writing.

Specimens of free handwriting in English, Telugu and Canarese and copies of testimonials should be annexed to the applications.

Form of application.

1. Applicant's full name and address and his *native place.*
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Caste and sect.
5. Examinations passed including Special Tests with reference to the page in the Gazette. School Final Candidates should give the marks obtained in several subjects as compared with the Pradhan or average.
6. Whether the applicant can freely read and write and translate Telugu and Canarese.
7. Whether the applicant knows Shorthand and Typewriting and what examinations passed in either, or both, referring to the page in the Gazette.
8. What civil experience is possessed and for how long, if at all he has been in service.
9. Nature of relationship possessed with men employed, or practising as Pleaders, in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur.
10. Landed property possessed in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, if any.

R. A. JENKINS,
District Judge.

District Court, Bellary,
8th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the rules of the College of Engineering for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs. 10 in Cuddapah division (head-quarters, Madanapalle). Applicants should state their age, qualifications and enclose copies of testimonials. Applications should be addressed to Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, Madanapalle, before the 31st January 1916.

F. C. L. CLIFT,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Madanapalle, 8th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40 plus 20 per cent of the salary, local allowance, per mensem, vacant in this division.

Persons who have had past experience of the Public Works Department work will be preferred.

The applications should reach the undersigned by the 5th February 1916.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Toludur Project Division.

Tirupati, 11th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of District Board Engineer, Kistna district, falling vacant about 1st of February next. This is at present a first-class district and the pay is Rs. 700—2—1,000.

Applications stating age, service and qualifications should reach the President, District Board, Kistna, by the 15th of February 1916.

J. M. TURIN,
President.

Kistna District Board's Office,
12th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test or the Sub-Overseer's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the posts of two temporary sub-overseers on Rs. 40 each per mensem for works in Tanjore City for about two months.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1916.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 17th January 1916.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 25th January 1916 for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Rajahmundry, 14th December 1915. P. SUNDARASIVA RAO.

On or after 15th January 1916 I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 15th December 1915. M. RAGHAVACHARI.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 26th January 1916 for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 18th December 1915. S. VENKATAPATI MUDALIYAR.

I intend moving High Court on or after 25th January 1916 to enrol me as Vakil thereof.

Madras, 20th December 1915. C. L. NILAKANTAN.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 11th January 1916 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Egmore, 11th January 1916. T. K. VIJIARAGHAVULU NAYUDU.

I intend moving the High Court on or after 7th February 1916 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Rajahmundry, 3rd January 1916. N. KAMESWARA RAO.

On or after 12th February 1916, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Chingleput, 14th January 1916. V. ANANTARAMA AYYAR.

On or after 20th February 1916, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 17th January 1916. A. RAGHUNATHA RAO.

I, BOMMAGANTY SUBRAHMANYAM, intend changing my name into BOMMAGANTY SUBRAHMANTA SASTRY.

Peddapur, 10th January 1916. B. SUBRAHMANYAM.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 1st November 1915 the estate of Cornelius Aaron Barefoot deceased, late of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 18th October 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 5th February 1916 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 23rd December 1915. C. E. ODGERS, *Administrator-General of Madras.*

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that the publication of notices, calling upon all persons having claims against an estate under his administration as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees, or in any other manner to prefer their claims to him on or before a certain specified date, will cease to appear in newspapers with effect from the 1st January 1916, as such publication is not required by the rules framed by Government for the Office of the Administrator General of Madras.

These notices will, from the above date, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* only, in accordance with Rule 111 (1) of the aforesaid rules.

Administrator General's Office, Madras, 23rd December 1915. C. E. ODGERS, *Administrator-General of Madras.*

NOTICE.

The Administrator General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 6th January 1916 the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Bogue deceased, late of Kotagiri, Nilgiris, under a grant of Letters of Administration made to him on the 1st December 1915 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 9th March 1916, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 6th January 1916. C. E. ODGERS, *Administrator-General of Madras.*

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 10th January 1916 the estate of Iytha Ramiah Chetty deceased, late of Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 4th January 1916 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 15th February 1916 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction

C E ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
11th January 1916.

Miss ISABELLA GEORGINA AITCHISON OR SINCLAIR (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the Estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Isabella Georgina Aitchison or Sinclair sometime of 8, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh, 19, Snowdon Place, Stirling and 17, Blacket Place, 194, Grange Loan, 24, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh, and latterly of 18, Craigmillar Park there, Widow but now deceased who died at Edinburgh aforesaid on or about the 30th day of January 1915 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's Estate *notice* is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said Estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of February 1916 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Isabella Georgina Aitchison or Sinclair deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

BRIGHTWELL & MORESBY,
Attorneys for Administrator.

High Court House, Madras,
5th January 1916.

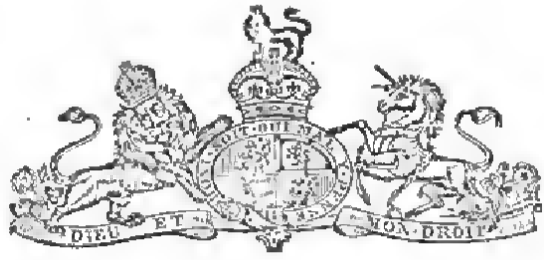
NOTICE OF PURCHASE.

Notice of purchase is hereby given that on the 10th January 1916, I purchased from Mr. C. Ananthiah Nayudu the *sama* "*Good-will*" *trade marks* "*Challenge Brand*" belonging to the East India Cigar Company. I am now therefore sole proprietor, C. Ananthiah Nayudu having ceased his entire connection from the above said date.

T. M. MANIKKAM PILLAI.
Proprietor.

"Cigar mart," 59, Bunder Street,
Madras, 12th January 1916.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 2 annas

TABLE OF RAINFALL

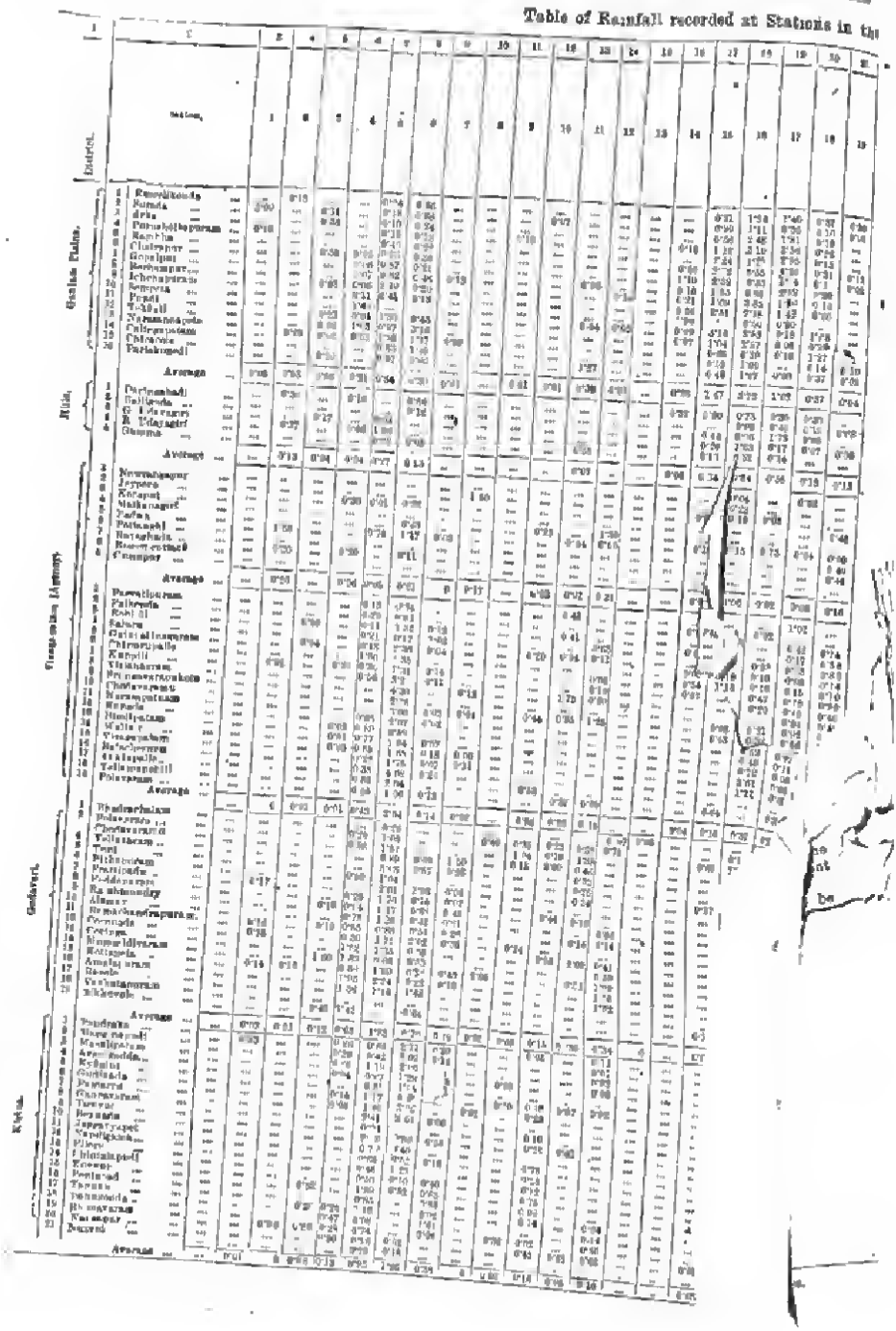
RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

NOVEMBER 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*contd.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Districts.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
South Arcot (cont.).	9 Manambadi (Forest Range)	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·19	0·07	2·28	1·00	0·48	...	...	...	...	1·00
	10 Chittalapakkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·00	2·00	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	2·57
	11 Thammampatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·60	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Tirumalaikodi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·25	1·15	1·00	0·18	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Tirukoyilur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·00	0·39	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Vridhachalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·07	0·19	0·20	0·16	...	...	0·08	...	...
	15 Kallakurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	0·19	0·20	0·16	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Tirukkoyilur	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·25	0·71	0·73	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·10
	17 Devikapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	0·10	0	0·09	0·09	1·01	1·73	0·27	...	...	0·08	...	0·13
Tanjore.	1 Orathi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	1·45	1·80	0·91	0·00	...	...	0·12	0·77
	2 Nedumangal	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·20	0·59	0·00	...	...	...	1·12
	3 Tevirajapettai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	1·41	0·40	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·70
	4 Mayavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	0·42	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	0·19
	5 Kumbakonam	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·03	0·08	...	1·00	...	...	...
	6 Papanasam	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·40	...	1·04	...	...	0·26	0·15
	7 Valangiman	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·95	0·00	...	0·10	...	...	...
	8 Nachiarkoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·20	0·17	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Nannilam	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·01	...	1·01	1·70	1·01	...	0·10	...	...	...
	10 Tiruvarur	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·02	1·10	...	...	1·10	...	...	...
	11 Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·84	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Tiruvidaimarudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Tiruvaiyaru	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·00	...	...	0·10	...	0·00	0·01	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Tiruvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Tiruvaiyaru	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Manargudi	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19 Tiruthuraipundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 Tanjore	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21 Vallam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22 Pattukkottai	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23 Adirampatnam	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Kumarandi	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	25 Arantangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·15	0·01	0	...	0	0·05	0·21	0·13	...	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·21	0·21	0·20	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·10	0·10
Trichinopoly.	1 Manni	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·04	1·03	1·10	0·74	...	...	...	...
	2 Turaiyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·20	0·17	0·00	0·76	...	3·07	...	...	0·10	...
	3 Uppiliapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·07	...
	4 Settiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	0·10	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
	5 Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	0·06	0·03
	6 Ariyalur	0·00	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Kolpalur	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·14	1·30	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	1·00
	8 Jayankondasolapuram	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Lalgudi	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·07	0·00	0·07	...	...	...	...
	10 Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·07	...	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	...	...	0·00	0·03
	11 Kulittalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·04	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	0·00	...
	12 Manapparai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...
	13 Thuraiyur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	14 Marungapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·13	0·00	...	...	...	...
	15 Karur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	16 Aravakurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·14	0·11	0·16	0·00	...	...	...	...
	17 Nannilai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	...	0·14	0·16	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	18 Pannai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	19 Thalaimalaipatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	20 Kandiyamanaickanpalaiyam	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·05	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	...	0	...	0·03	0·00	0·03	0·08	0·03	0·10	0·01	0·17	0·02	...	...	...
Pudukkottai State.	1 Pudukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·07	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·14	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Kattalaikkudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·12	0·71	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Tirumayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Kulattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Kolattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Kolattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·13	1·10	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·00	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Kolattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Aranthangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Pattukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·03	0·00	0·07	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
Madura.	1 Nattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Melur	0·31	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	3 Kodaikanalam	0·00	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	4 Ambasamudram	0·35	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·00	0·73	0·00	...	...	...	...
	5 Periyakulam	1·21	3·30	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
	6 Tirumangalam	0·00	1·00	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
	7 Usilampatti	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	8 Chinnamanur	0·43	1·06	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	9 Madhurantagi	0·32	1·52	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	1·21	0·14	0·10	0·18	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	10 Peraiyanam	1·47	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·00	0·00	1·40	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	11 Sedapatti	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·00	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	12 Melur	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	13 Vadipatti	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	14 Sedapatti	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	15 Chinnamanur	0·00	1·30	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	16 Palni	0·32	...	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·32	1·30	0·14	...	...	...	0	...	0·04	0·14	0·12	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	16 Kottaimalai	0·25	0·11	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	...	0·12	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...
	Average	0·31	1·10	0·13	...	...	...	...	0	0·04	0·14	0·13	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*cont.*

No.	Station.	District.	Rainfall from 1st to 30th	Rainfall from 30th to 1st	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.
1	Vilavancode	Travancore-Cochin and Sapuram Division.	7·66	4·55	12·21	...	3·38	16	...
2	Trivandrum		7·00	4·77	11·77	...	3·00	17	...
3	Padmanabhapuram		6·31	5·07	11·38	...	2·75	16	...
4	Kanniel		5·78	5·13	10·91	...	2·13	18	...
5	Colachel Magistrate's Office.		7·98	4·77	12·75	...	3·38	16	...
6	Colachel Alloa		7·85	4·73	12·58	...	3·38	16	...
7	Rajakamangalam		8·73	4·75	13·48	...	3·75	16	...
8	Arumanai		8·04	4·96	13·00	...	3·75	16	...
9	Thuckalay		8·15	4·75	12·90	...	3·38	16	...
10	Thuckalay Salt factory.	Dis trict.	6·15	5·24	11·39	...	3·38	16	...
11	Nagercoil		6·59	5·04	11·63	...	3·38	16	...
12	Nagercoil		6·66	4·82	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
13	Nagercoil		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
14	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
15	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
16	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
17	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
18	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
19	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
20	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
21	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
22	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
23	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
24	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
25	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
26	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
27	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
28	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
29	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
30	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
31	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
32	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
33	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
34	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
35	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
36	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
37	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
38	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
39	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
40	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
41	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
42	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
43	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
44	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
45	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
46	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
47	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
48	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
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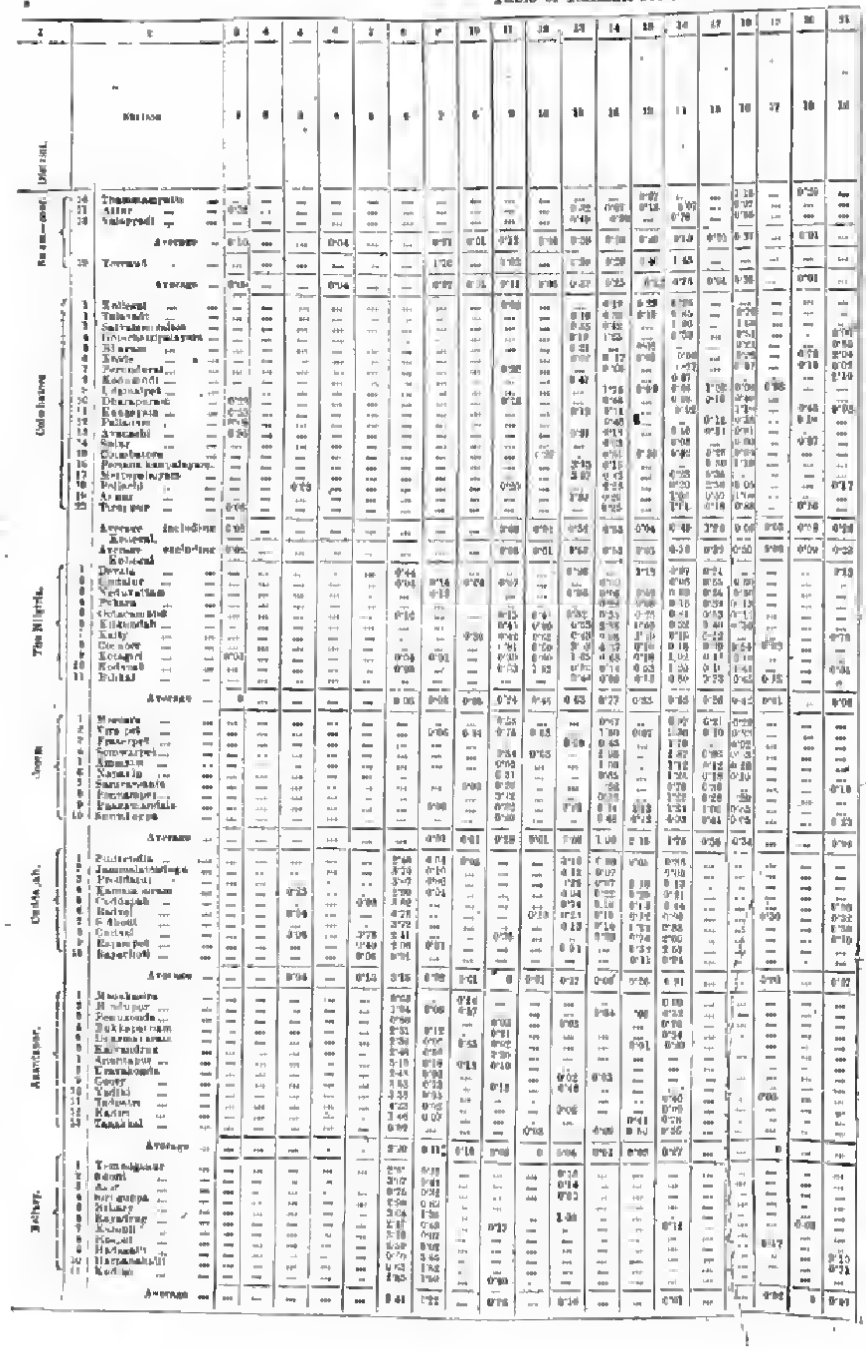
306	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
307	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
308	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
309	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
310	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
311	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
312	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
313	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
314	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
315	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
316	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
317	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
318	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
319	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
320	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
321	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
322	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
323	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
324	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
325	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
326	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
327	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
328	Kangayam		6·10	5·01	11·11	...	3·38	16	...
329	Nagercoil		6·33	5·00	11·33	...	3·38	16	...
330	Dharapuram		6·59	4·89	11·48	...	3·38	16	...
331	Kangayam	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*cont.*

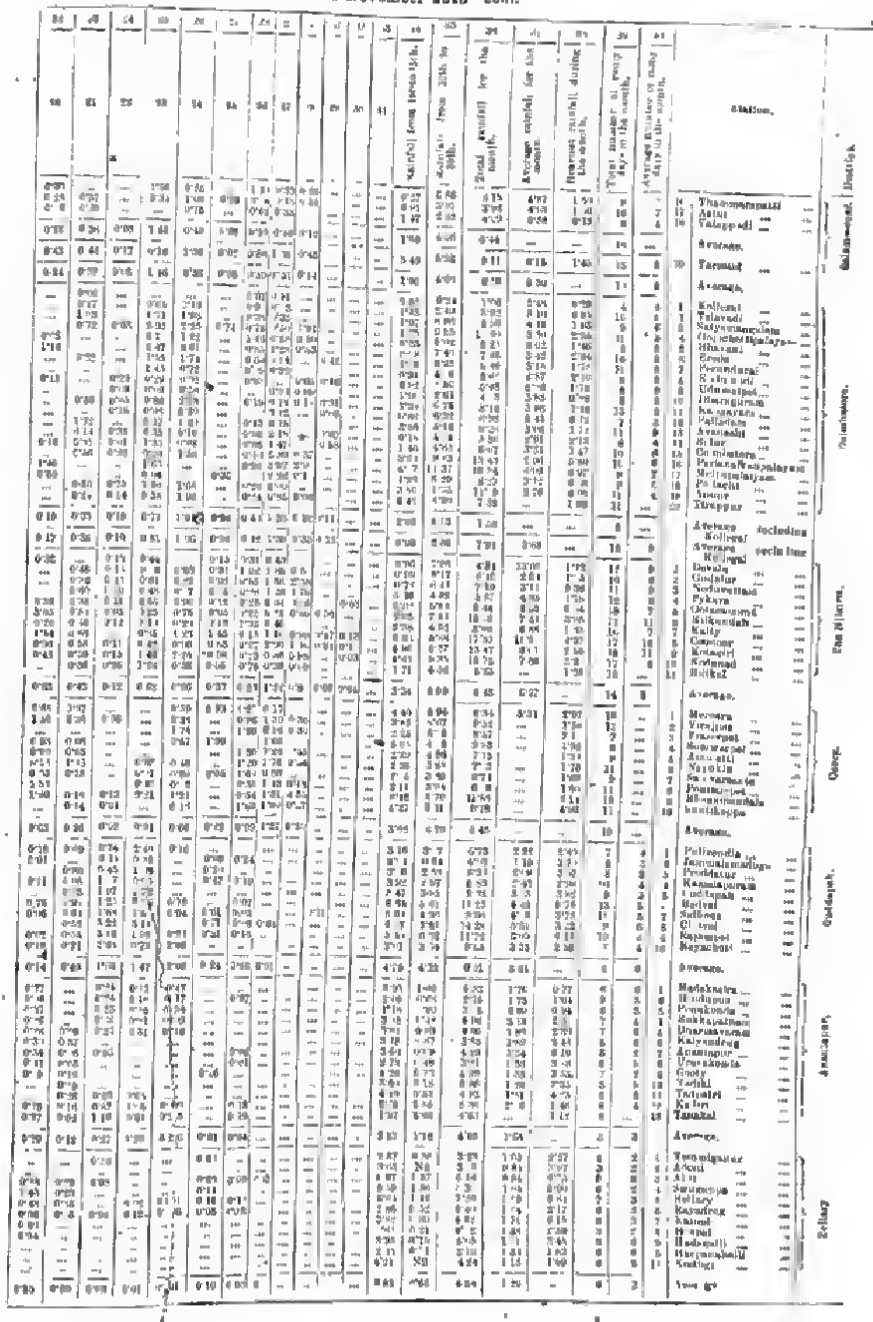


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	District.																				
Kurnool.		Nandyal																			
		Kurnool																			
		Adoni																			
		Yemmiganur																			
		Pattikonda																			
		Gudur																			
		Average																			

Meteorological Office, Madras,
15th December 1915

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1915—*contd.*

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Station.	District.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to last.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month	Average number of rainy days in the month.		
0·20	0·16	0·20	1·44	0·14	1·04	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·70	2·99	3·69	3·07	0·18	3	3	1 Markapur	Kurnool.
0·05	0·13	0·23	2·85	0·32	0·77	0·53	...	...	...	...	3·86	3·04	6·90	3·45	2·03	10	5	2 Cuddapah	
0·03	...	0·12	1·37	0·15	0·18	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·31	1·19	1·50	0·75	0·31	3	2	3 Gooty	
...	...	0·02	0·42	...	0·36	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·18	0·84	1·02	0·51	0·18	2	1	4 Alamuru	
0·02	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·30	0·15	0·10	2	1	5 Nandyal	
...	0·10	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	5·25	6·97	3·48	2·05	6	3	6 Kurnool	
...	0·04	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·81	1·13	0·56	0·32	3	2	7 Dhone	
...	...	0·19	...	...	0·24	0·18	...	...	...	...	4·04	0·74	4·78	2·39	3·98	2	1	8 Koilkuntla	
0·14	0·36	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	0·19	1·40	0·70	0·21	3	2	9 Alur	
...	...	0·02	...	...	0·06	0·02	0·13	...	...	...	1·10	0·08	1·18	0·59	0·31	3	2	10 Adoni	
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1·72	2·11	1·06	0·43	4	2	11 Yemmiganur	
0·02	0·70	0·03	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	4·04	0·20	4·24	2·12	3·84	2	1	12 Nandikotkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·55	1·65	0·83	0·54	2	1	13 Pattikonda	
0·17	0·93	0·76	0·81	0·66	3·75	0·11	0·02	0·13	...	...	0·10	2·05	2·15	0·54	0·10	1	1	14 Gooty	
											0·45	1·70	2·15	1·33	...	5	2	Average.	

R. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 6 *pies.*

ABKARI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1916–17

Notice is hereby given that the Pattai Arrack shops and Taverns shown in the subjoined schedules will, for the leases commencing from 1st April 1916, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on the 1st February 1916. The sale will commence at 12 noon and if not completed on the date specified will be continued on the following days commencing at the same hour.

Schedule I.—Pattai Arrack Shops

Place and date of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Tuesday, the 1st February 1916.

Shop No.	Locality.
1.	New Washermanpetta, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Arunachalesvarapat Annan Coil and Venkata-krishnan's Street, 200 yards.
2.	Rayapuram, Mannarswami Coil Street, between Police Station and premises No. 60, 300 yards.
3.	Old Washermanpetta, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Goldsmith Park Street and Cemetery Road.
4.	Perambur, Perambur High Road, between the Railway Station and Parochery.
5.	Casrestown Salai Vinayagar Street, between the Broadway and Ramanuja Street.
6.	Do. Will be published later on.
7.	Do. Seven Wells Street, between Annan Coil Street and St. Xavier Street, 31" yards.
8.	Do. Elephant Gate, Maragappan Street, between Wall Tax Road and Kandappa Mudali Street, 93 yards.
9.	Choolai D'Silvalows Road, between the Basin Exploraula Road and the lane leading to Choolai Slaughter-house.
10.	Narayanapalaiyam, Perambur Barracks Road, between Vadamalai Pillai Street and Venkatachella Mudali Street, 110 yards.
11.	Choolai, between Municipal Cart stand in Arulanandam Pajoar Street and Pedukadai Street branching from Choolai Bazaar Road, opposite to Dharmaraja Coil.
12.	Purasawalkam, Kandappa Mudali High Road, between Purasawalkam High Road and Mathiala Naick Street, 100 yards.
13.	Periamet, Krumpa Street, anywhere in the street, which is 110 yards long.
14.	Pudupet anywhere in Thilavanga Naick Street or Veluyuda Chetti Street.
15.	Nungambakam Agasteswaran Coil Road or Village Road, between Nungambakam High Road and the Police Station.
16.	Triplicane, Tiruvatteeswarapettai S. rd, between Arasuga Chetti's Street and Arunachella Achary's Street, 100 yards.
17.	Triplicane, anywhere in Vanian Street, Pulicora Bazaar.
18.	Triplicane.—Will be published later on.
19.	Royapet, High Road between the Old Police Station and Peter's Road, 210 yards.
20.	Teynampet, Mount Road, still in 200 yards south of the bridge which is near the Horticultural Gardens.
21.	Egmore, Cutchery Road, between Bazaar Road and Canal bridge.

Schedule II.—Foreign Liquor Taverns

Place and date of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Tuesday, the 1st February 1916.

Shop No.	Locality.
1.	Kayappoom Andrappa Chamani Street, which is 330 yards long.
2.	Georgetown, Seven Wells Street between St. Xavier's Street and Anakara Konan Street 123 yards.
3.	Do. Anappa Naick's Street, between Mint Street and Gundappa Naick's street.
4.	Do. Mint Street or Nayanippa Naick's Street, at Memorial Hall North Street, between Memorial Hall and Kasappa Chetty Street.
5.	Purasawalkam in Wallahbad Street, between the Burial ground and the Perambakam High Road, or in the Purasawalkam High Road, situate the Kandappachetty Street and the Pitheridon Road.
6.	Vepery, High Road between Park Gate and Perianna Mudali Street.
7.	Saidapet, High Road, between Egmore Police Station and Post Office.
8.	Mount Road, between Round Thana and Nail's Statue.
9.	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Veeraraghava Mudali Street and Triplicane High Road, a distance of 200 yards.
10.	Mylapore, Cathedral Road, between Arundel Street and Bazaar Road, and the wheels of Bazaar Road.

N.B.—As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the initial deposit of Rs. 50) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the initial deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

2. Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops only in unobjectionable sites within the limits specified above, and at a distance of not less than 100 yards from one another.

3. Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of their particular sites selected by them within ten days from the date of sale and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered, where necessary.

4. Successful bidders of whose solvency the Collector is not satisfied, will immediately on notice either pay up an additional deposit of two months' kist or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licenses will be withheld.

5. Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual licenses is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

6. As regards the payment of shop kist the following rules will be observed :—

(i) The kists should be paid not later than the 10th of each month.

(ii) For payments made after the 10th interest at 6 per cent per annum will be charged from the 10th and a fine of Re. 1 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the kist before the 25th of the month will render the shop liable to be resold at the risk of the licensee.

7. No arrack shop or foreign liquor tavern in Madras should be opened before 9-30 A.M.

Madras Collector's Office,
23rd December 1915.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 6 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1916.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine	General weather.
January.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs	
10th Mon.	29·087	77·1	70·7	85·0	66·6	160·4	71	E. by N.	138	..	33	8·3	Fine
11th Tues. ..	·091	76·6	71·1	80·2	72·3	143·1	86	N.E. by E.	220	..	40	7·0	Fine with passing clouds.
12th Wed ..	·061	75·6	69·6	80·0	73·7	148·5	66	N.E. by E	247	..	20	7·8	Fine
13th Thurs ..	·049	77·2	69·0	86·0	68·3	160·1	64	N.E. by N.	194	..	38	7·8	Fine with passing clouds.
14th Fri. .	·086	76·2	69·0	82·2	66·9	150·4	66	N.N.E.	162	..	43	7·0	Do.
15th Sat. .	·108	77·4	70·8	83·0	72·1	146·4	71	N.E. by N.	168	..	53	6·7	Passing clouds.
16th Sun. ..	·061	78·7	69·8	85·5	69·2	148·8	76	N.E.	156	..	28	7·6	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 4 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty year's observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·94 inch, the average due for the same period being 0·57 inch.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 17th January 1916.

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II-Sup.-6

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1916. [Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda reservoir 38·84 feet and Surada 27·65 feet. Sowing of greengram and blackgram proceeding or concluding; transplanting of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu fair; redgram, horsegram and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly proceeding, of greengram and ragi proceeding or concluding; transplanting of ragi commencing, of ragi and paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested chillies, horsegram, tobacco, sugarcane, redgram, cholam, paddy and ragi; cumbu fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2·4 feet above anaikat. Ploughing, sowing of wheat and gingelly, planting of sugarcane, raising of seed-beds for paddy and trans-planting of paddy and tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and cholam, cumbu fair to normal; greengram and cowgram, normal; ragi, chillies, blackgram and horsegram, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·9 feet above anaikat. Sowing of tobacco commencing; of maize and gingelly proceeding; of blackgram, horsegram, cholam, varigu and garlic concluding; raising of seed-beds for paddy and bangalgram in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cumbu fair to normal, cholam, fair; and chillies, normal. Pasture insufficient in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and preparing seed-beds for paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cholam, cumbu, korra indigo and gingelly; cumbu fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest, anthrax and blackquarter prevail in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Tungabhadra anaikat, but discharge sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and trans planting of ragi in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cumbu, korra, cholam, paddy, groundnut, cotton and indigo; cumbu fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam, cumbu fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, sugarcane, castors, cholam, pulses, korra and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested pulses; outturn not reported. Pasture scanty, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding, of ragi and cholam proceeding; planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, bengal, groundnut, korra, gingelly, sugarcane and chenai; outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water supply sufficient. Slight flow in six rivers. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi and indigo proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, indigo, groundnut, chillies and horsegram; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle-disease prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nellore anicut. Supply at Nellore and Sengam duties and in the Kandeyr reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu and cumbu, outturn normal; cholam, korra and oilseeds, fair to normal; arugu, bad to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and blackquarter prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varagu and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rain is urgently needed in parts of two taluks.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, indigo and gingelly commencing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, varagu, sugarcane, groundnut and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair but rain is required in parts.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and chillies proceeding; transplanting of paddy commencing and of ragi commencing or proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, redgram, sugarcane, groundnut, varagu, chenai and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair but more rain required in two taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and tobacco, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi, groundnut, redgram and pulses; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair but more rain is required in parts of three taluks.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair to good but more rain is required in one taluk. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of paddy ragi, and varagu and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy outturn normal to bumper; sugarcane, cholam, groundnut, cumbu, tenai and pulses, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. No flow over the Grand Anaikat. Adequacy of discharge not reported. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly and cumbu, and transplantation of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi, cholam, cumbu, paddy gingelly, sugarcane and varagu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow 3·2 feet and 4·3 feet over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the lower anaikat. Sowing of paddy, ragi and maize, planting of tobacco, and transplantation of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

[Report not received].

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Average discharge in the Periyar main canal 1,078 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy in progress; weeding concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and manuring; sowing, transplantation and weeding proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, samwa millet, cholam, varagu, groundnut, and cumbu, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anaikat, but discharge adequate. Sowing of dry crops, transplantation of paddy and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvest in progress; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of third rice crop commencing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest of paddy progressing. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient; ploughing and pruning of main crops proceeding; sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee, outturn fair Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 15th January 1916:—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and Central except Coimbatore. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four districts; fodder available except in parts of three districts. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, 18th January 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY 1916.

District.		Rainfall in inches: In the week 1916.	In the week: Average of 40 years.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April: 1916.	Up to the end of the week from 1st April: Average of 40 years.	Prices in pounds per rupee: Rice: Average for January.*	Rice: Last week.	Rice: This week.	Ragi: Average for January.*	Ragi: Last week.	Ragi: This week.	Cholam: Average for January.*	Cholam: Last week.	Cholam: This week.	Cumbu: Average for January.*	Cumbu: Last week.	Cumbu: This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·1	35·4	44·0	9·0	7·9	7·9	16·1	12·8	12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	..	..	31·0	35·0	10·2	9·1	9·1	19·0	13·8	13·6	..	12·2	12·1	13·9	13·6	13·4
	Vizagapatam (L.)	..	0·2	49·5	30·6												
	Godavari	..	0·1	61·3	38·4	9·6	8·2	8·2	18·2	15·2	15·2	17·8	13·9	14·1	..	17·7	17·6
	Kistna	..	0·1	62·1	9·3	9·7	9·3	9·3	17·8	13·6	13·3	15·4	13·1	13·1	..	14·7	14·7
	Guntur	..	0·1	46·3	31·0	10·4	7·9	7·6	..	12·2	10·3	15·6	14·2	14·4	17·0	14·0	14·2
Deccan	Kurnool	..	..	28·1	29·4	9·6	8·4	8·4	..	10·7	12·7	19·4	17·6	17·6	16·6	16·3	16·0
	Bangalore	..	..	27·3	23·6	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	17·0	19·0	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	..	28·0	22·3	8·3	7·8	7·8	.	20·7	21·0	19·9	19·1	19·1	..	..	..
	Cuddapah	..	..	27·3	25·4	8·2	8·2	8·1	19·0	16·2	18·0	19·0	16·8	16·5	16·9	16·7	16·7
	Nellore	..	0·4	28·3	24·0	10·6	9·1	9·0	17·0	16·5	16·6	16·6	14·9	14·9	19·2	14·6	14·9
Carnatic	Chingleput	..	0·2	42·2	44·2	9·7	8·9	8·9	13·9	14·1	14·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·3	40·5	47·0	7·9	7·1	7·1	14·9	15·0	15·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	0·2	30·5	43·6	9·0	7·5	7·6	14·9	19·5	19·6	..	..	..	14·1	12·2	12·9
Central	Chittoor	..	0·4	36·8	32·2	10·2	8·5	8·6	17·2	16·4	16·2	..	..	..	16·4	16·3	15·7
	North Arcot	..	0·2	47·9	37·0	9·6	8·8	8·7	16·4	11·8	14·7	..	..	..	19·1	14·7	14·6
	Salem	..	0·2	37·1	32·0	8·5	7·9	7·8	19·0	17·9	17·2	14·3	12·1	12·8	19·9	13·6	13·6
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	30·4	23·5	8·2	7·2	7·2	16·8	16·9	16·5	13·5	12·5	12·6	15·2	14·7	14·6
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	35·7	31·4	9·0	8·2	8·6	15·6	14·6	14·6	13·4	14·5	14·5	15·9	12·3	12·7
South	Tanjore	..	0·2	38·0	42·0	9·0	9·8	8·8	15·0	14·9	14·9	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	..	‡ 0·1	32·6	‡ 30·1	..	6·3	..	..	14·3	..	..	14·5	..	..	15·0	..
	Madura	..	0·6	30·5	29·4	9·2	7·5	7·4	14·4	15·0	15·7	14·8	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·2	12·7
	Ramnad	..	0·5	21·1	21·8	8·9	7·4	7·5	13·3	13·8	14·0	14·8	13·0	13·0	12·9	11·1	11·3
	Tinnevelly	..	0·9	25·0	24·4	9·5	7·8	7·5	17·7	15·0	16·0	15·0	12·9	13·0	12·6	11·9	11·2
West Coast	Malabar	..	0·1	116·9	110·7	9·1	7·8	7·8	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	0·1	128·9	149·1	10·9	9·4	9·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	..	0·1	89·1	‡ 89·8	..	7·4	7·4	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	..	117·5	† 108·2	..	7·1	7·1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	0·2	70·4	85·0	9·0	7·9	7·9	14·2	13·6	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Local. * Average of the 15 years ending 1914-15. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-10. ‡ Average for the 10 years ending 1909-10.

Note.—Explanation is being obtained for the r[illegible] fall in the price of ragi in Guntur and for the rise in the prices of cholam and cumbu in Madura.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Vice-President—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BEGBIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SOMERSET.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUDRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARA. I. REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAM SOMA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AIYANGAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMY NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMA KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUDHEAD, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES GEORGE TODHUNTER, I.C.S.

The Honourable Mr. JOSEPH HENRY STONE, C.I.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specifying the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar :

Appointment of Muhammadan Sub-Judges.

1 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muhammadan District Munsifs who are qualified to be Sub-Judges ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint at least one Muhammadan Sub-Judge as there seems to be no such officer at present ?

1 *A.*—There is no special qualification by examination or length of service required for the post of Subordinate Judge. One Muhammadan District Munsif is at present acting as Subordinate Judge.

* Came late by an hour.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Religious disturbance at Uttamapalaiyam.

2 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that on the night of the 21st April last some Hindus, while going in a procession at Uttamapalaiyam, sacrificed goats in the front of mosques and thereby some Muhammadans were beaten and some were murdered?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what actions have been taken in the matter?

2 *A.*—(*a*) It is a fact that on the day named a riot took place at Uttamapalaiyam between certain Hindus who were conducting a procession and some of the local Muhammadans, in the course of which two Muhammadans were killed and several Hindus injured. There is no reliable evidence to show that the cause of the riot was as stated in the question.

(*b*) The procession was stopped and an order issued under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Inquiries were subsequently made by the police, as a result of which one of the Hindus has been charged with murder. The case is still *sub judice*.

Representation of Muhammadans on local bodies.

3 *Q.*—With reference to my question 37 and answer given by the Government thereto in the meeting held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to say whether they are now in possession of the views of the Government of India regarding the setting apart of separate elective seats for Muhammadans?

3 *A.*—The views of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received.

Muhammadan burial-ground at Tuticorin.

4 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Muhammadans of Tuticorin have sent up a memorial to the Government, dated 5th August 1915, regarding the retention of the Muhammadan burial-ground at Tuticorin?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to review their Order Mis. 651 M., dated 27th April 1915, in view of the reasons stated in the memorial and sanction the retention of the present burial-ground or provide for a separate "convenient and fitting place" in order to safeguard the religious interests of the community?

4 *A.*—A memorial has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

Nomination

5 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that a vacancy caused by expiry of term of office of a Muhammadan member of the Tanjore District Board was filled by a non-landholder Brahman vakil, in spite of the assurances given by the answer to my question 39 at the meeting held on 2nd April 1913 and representation made by me in the matter before the nomination?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there is only one other nominated Muhammadan member in the Tanjore District Board and will they be pleased to issue necessary orders to reserve sufficient seats for Muhammadans?

5 *A.*—(*a*) Before receipt of the Honourable Member's representation, the Government had approved the proposal of the President of the Tanjore District Board to appoint M. R. Ry. B. S. Nataraja Sastrial Avargal in place of the Honourable Member who had been elected as a member of that Board. There has been no departure from the policy expressed in the answer of Government to question 39 at the meeting of the 2nd April 1913.

(*b*) The Government are aware that including the Honourable Member himself there are three Muhammadan members on the District Board and that the Muhammadan population of the district cannot be considered to be inadequately represented.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"May I know how many of them are nominated members of the District Board?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"There are three Muhammadan members."

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Sir Swaminathan Ayyar ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Including myself?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Out of them, how many are elected and how many nominated?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Honourable Member can find the information from the Civil List."

Ramnad-Virudupatti railway

6 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the inhabitants of Abiramam and Nattam, Mudukulattur taluk, Ramnad district, have submitted to Government a memorial, dated 12th October 1915, praying that the proposed Ramnad-Virudupatti railway line should pass through Abiramam also?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the request and issue necessary orders for the construction of a line from Ramnad to Virudupatti passing through Kilakkarai and Abiramam in view of the facts mentioned in the memorial under reference and in view of the difficulties expressed by the President, District Board, Ramnad, for maintaining a proper road from Kilakkarai to Ramnad?

6 *A.*—(*a*) The memorial referred to has been received.

(*b*) The request to carry the line through Abiramam was considered by the South Indian Railway Company at the time of the survey of the line and was rejected as it was open to a number of objections.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"May I know what were the objections which were then urged to the construction of a railway line from Ramnad to Kilakkarai?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am afraid that I cannot give the Honourable Member a summary of the objections in answer to a supplemental question; but if he will repeat the question at a subsequent meeting I shall endeavour to answer it."

Cremation of dead body of a Muhammadan plague patient at Dhanushkodi.

7 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that a respectable Muhammadan of Bombay who died of plague at Dhanushkodi on 13th September 1915 was ordered to be cremated by the Sub-Magistrate of Ramnad in spite of protest made by the Muhammadans of Dhanushkodi?

(*b*) Are the Government also aware that the body was carried by scavengers and placed on the funeral pile for being burnt, but saved by timely

(*c*) Government further aware that the Sub-Magistrate persisted in his action in spite of the G.O. 246 P., dated 18th April 1914, being brought to his notice?

(*d*) Have the Government communicated copies of that Government Order to all officers, and if so, what action was taken on the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate who proceeded to cremate the body in spite of that order?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to issue stringent and clear orders not to cremate dead bodies of Muhammadans, having regard to the religious feelings of the Muhammadans?

7 *A.*—(*a*) The order was not given by the Sub-Magistrate, but by the Tahsildar, who acted under instructions from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

(*b*) The body was carried to the place of burning by scavengers because the Muhammadans present refused to carry it.

(*c*) The Tahsildar withdrew his order immediately he became aware of G.O. 246 P., dated the 18th April 1914.

(*d*) The order in question was not communicated to officers outside the Tanjore district in the first instance. It has since been communicated to all districts.

(*e*) In the communication above referred to, orders on the point mentioned have been included.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Maraikkayar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Post-mortem on the dead body of a gosha Muhammadan lady of Aravankadu, Coonoor.

8 *Q.*—(*A*) Are the Government aware that

(*a*) on the 15th October 1915 a gosha Muhammadan lady of Aravankadu, Coonoor, took opium with the object of committing suicide, that she was treated by Captain Baldry, Medical Officer of Aravankadu, that she died and that a certificate was given to that effect by Captain Baldry;

(*b*) the Police authorities took the body on the 16th October to the Lawley Hospital to hold post-mortem examination after the medical certificate had been issued by a qualified doctor who attended the deceased before her death;

(*c*) the body was laid in the hospital for two days, *i.e.*, 15th and 17th October, for want of a lady doctor and in spite of offer to bear all expenses of the sending for a lady Medical Officer competent to hold the post-mortem; and

(*d*) the post-mortem was held by a male doctor?

(B) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take necessary action to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

8 *A.*—(*A*) (*a*) A Muhammadan girl died on the 15th October in the Cordite Factory cooly lines. There was evidence that some opium had disappeared and she showed symptoms of opium poisoning, but the Chemical Examiner found no traces of any. Captain Baldry met a sub-assistant surgeon going to the case under the impression that it was a plague case, went with him, found the girl dying and did what could be done under the circumstances. He did not treat the case and he does not appear to have given a certificate.

(*b*) The death being a suspicious one the body was taken to hospital. The facts as to treatment are given above.

(*c*) The body was in the hospital for 20 hours in all. The only lady doctor available on the spot was asked to hold a post-mortem examination, but was unable to do so for reasons of health. By the time her reply was received it was too late to send to Coimbatore or Ootacamund.

(*d*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(B) Inquiries have been made and they appear to show that the incident was unavoidable.

Bridge across Kaduvayar, Negapatam.

9 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to G.O. 1282 L., dated 9th September 1915, will the Government be pleased to provide the promised contribution towards the construction of the bridge across the Kaduvayar at Negapatam in the budget for 1916–17?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the District Board to proceed with the preliminaries for the carrying out of the work in 1916, considering that the District Board and the Municipal Council have promised to provide for the moiety of the cost?

9 *A.*—The Government regret that they are unable for the present to comply with the Honourable Member's requests.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Pool supply in the Nilgiris.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Prices at Ootacamund" at page 5 of the *South of India Observer*, dated 20th March 1915, and whether the complaint therein of Government competition with private men in retail fuel trade is well-founded;

(*b*) whether the statements therein "that the planting of bluegum by the "State was originally undertaken for climatic reasons and with the object of conserv- "ing the sources of water-supply" and that "in neither case has the experiment "been a success" are true;

(*c*) whether bluegum drains off all springs and even marshy soils and whether the Sanitary Commissioner recently condemned the planting of bluegum in the catchment area of the Merlimund reservoir;

(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)

(*d*) whether the Government would consider the feasibility of substituting some other species of forest growth for bluegums after the removal in due course of the present stock;

(*e*) what is the area under Government bluegum on the Nilgiris, the quantity felled, the quantity supplied to and amount realized from (1) Government institutions like the Cordite Factory at Aravankadu and (2) private persons, and the annual profit to Government from bluegums for each of the last five years;

(*f*) whether Government consider it feasible or desirable to sell away their bluegum plantations just as they sold away their casuarina plantations on the plains; and

(*g*) whether the acreage of private bluegum plantations has decreased steadily during the last ten years; and, if so, why?

10 *A.*—The planting of bluegums was undertaken by the State not only for climatic reasons and to preserve sources of water supply but also to provide fuel and thus to protect the indigenous shola which was being destroyed by the local population and it is not true that the experiment has been a failure. The acreage of private bluegum plantations decreased from 2,876 acres in 1904-05 to 1,988 acres in 1913-12 but has since increased to 2,183 acres in 1914-15. The Government consider that it is undesirable to sell the Government bluegum plantations, because if they did so, private owners would be able to raise the price of fuel and this would result in hardship to the poorer class of consumer. The substitution of any other species of forest growth for bluegum would involve very heavy expenditure and would therefore not be in the public interests. The Sanitary Commissioner has pointed out that the planting of bluegums in the catchment area of the Marlimund reservoir is likely to reduce the quantity of water obtained therefrom and the propriety of removing these trees from that area is under consideration.

Information on the points referred to in clause (*e*) of the question is given in the statement laid on the table.*

Payment of carriage expenses to voters at local board and municipal elections

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the desirability of extending to local board and municipal elections the recent rules forbidding payment of carriage expenses to voters at Legislative Council elections?

11 *A.*—The Government will consider the proposal.

Irrigation under the Amaravati.

12 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Irrigation under the Amaravati" at page 3 of *New India*, dated 17th August 1915, and whether the Government will take steps to protect the rights of the lower riparian ryots especially by "insisting on the construction of a head sluice and on the observance by the grantee of the conditions imposed on him" as referred to therein?

12 *A.*—The Government have perused the article referred to. The Board of Revenue has instructed the Collector to enforce the condition set out in G.O. 531, Revenue, dated 18th September 1898, and to assert the right of Government to make an equitable distribution of the river water with a view to safeguard the interests of Kallapuram and other villages lower down, if the necessity for such a course arises. The construction of head sluices was carefully considered in 1895 and definitely negatived on practical grounds. It was reported by experienced engineers that none of the parties interested could derive any benefit from the construction of such sluices.

Publication of a Blue Book Quarterly for Madras.

13 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will start a journal on the lines of the Bombay Blue Book Quarterly?

13 *A.*—The Government do not contemplate starting such a journal at present.

* *Vide* Appendix I on page 46 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Consolidated index to interpellations in the Legislative Council

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be pleased to order the consolidation of an index to the answers to interpellations in this Council?

14 *A.*—As the Honourable Member is aware, an annual volume of questions and answers is published with an exhaustive index. The Government do not consider that the issue of a consolidated index would serve any useful purpose commensurate with the labour involved.

Publication of a Jail Code.

15 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to order the early publication of a Jail Code, no copy of which is easily available now?

15 *A.*—A new edition of the Madras Jail Manual has recently been published and copies are available at the Government Press, Madras

Government rights of ownership in trees held under tree-patta.

16 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the right to trees held under tree-patta is owned in three different ways in different districts, like Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, the Government owning the entirety in one case, the pattadar in another, and both in equal halves in the third case; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of securing uniformity and greater interest in the trees on the part of the pattadars by giving up its rights of ownership in those trees?

16 *A.*—The conditions regulating the ownership of scattered trees and topes are laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 18. In 1906 and 1908 the Government passed orders (*a*) relinquishing all claim to trees growing in patta land, the Tinnevelly district being excepted, and (*b*) modifying the rules regarding the holding of trees growing on Government land, the Tinnevelly and Tanjore districts being partially excepted. These exceptions are due to local conditions and cannot be modified in order to produce uniformity, nor are the Government prepared to adopt the suggestion that the State's rights in trees growing in Government land should be abandoned. It may however be mentioned that in G.O. 1732, Revenue, dated 11th June 1912, the Government have sanctioned the experimental introduction of a scheme for the encouragement of private planting of trees on Government poramboke under which the usufruct and the timber of the trees is left entirely free to the planter thereof. This scheme is still on trial.

Supplies to officials.

17 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether in the matter of supplies to officials a periodically revised list of rates at which articles should be supplied is maintained in each area in Baroda; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of ordering the maintenance of similar schedules of rates in each taluk or local area in this Presidency?

17 *A.*—The Government are enquiring into the matter but are not yet in a position to say whether the procedure suggested is suitable for adoption in the conditions of this Presidency.

Catalogue of the library of the Registrar of Books.

18 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will order the early publication of an up-to-date card catalogue of the library of the Registrar of Books?

18 *A.*—There are published lists of the books in the library available in the form of the Registrar's quarterly returns and a card catalogue extracted from these is maintained at the library. The periodical publication of a complete alphabetical catalogue would involve considerable expense which would not, in the opinion of Government, be justified.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Land Revenue Manual.

19 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will order the early publication of an up-to-date Land Revenue Manual?

19 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to order the compilation of such a manual.

Reorganization of the Law College.

20 *Q.*—Have the Government passed final orders for giving full effect to the Law College reorganization scheme and, if so, will the same be placed on the table?

20 *A.*—The scheme is at present under the consideration of Government.

Medical inspection of schools.

21 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what amount has been provided for medical inspection of schools and school children this year;

(*b*) whether any such medical inspection is now going on and, if not, when it is expected to go on; and

(*c*) what amount, if any, has been spent already on such inspection and how much more is expected to be spent before the close of this year?

21 *A.*—The medical inspection of schools and school children has not yet been commenced and no specific amount has been provided for the purpose in the current year's budget.

Classification of convicts.

22 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in reference to question 20, dated 13th February 1913, whether they have finally decided if any provision similar to rule 777 of the Bengal Jail Code (1880) as to classification of convicts, for purposes of food and treatment, into first-class misdemeanants, etc., could be introduced in this Presidency?

22 *A.*—The Government have ascertained that the Bengal rule is practically inoperative and have decided therefore to await the recommendations of the Jail Committee which it is understood the Government of India propose to appoint after the war, before taking further action.

Management of alien enemy institutions by local bodies.

23 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to G.O. 1096 (a), dated 7th August 1915, whether they would be pleased to direct the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, before addressing any missionary agency, to address the local bodies within whose area any German or other enemy mission school or medical institution is now working and is about to be closed, to take up such school or institution if it is possible for them to do so?

23 *A.*—The suggestion will not be lost sight of.

Commercial Museum at Madras.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the feasibility of opening a Commercial Museum at Madras, on lines referred to in G.O. 560, Separate Revenue, dated 6th August 1915?

24 *A.*—The Government have the question of establishing a commercial museum at Madras under their consideration.

Institution of original suits instituted before District Munsifs and Judges.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) how many original suits of a value between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 were instituted before District Munsifs in 1914; and

(*b*) how many suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,000 in value were instituted before District and Subordinate Judges in 1914?

25 *A.*—(*a*) 28,023.

(*b*) The information has been called for and will be furnished to the Honourable Member if he will repeat his question.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Publication of Mr. Phillips' report on civil courts.

26 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place Mr. Phillips' report on the jurisdiction of mufassal civil courts on the table before the amendment of the Civil Courts Act is taken up?

26 *A.*—Mr. Phillips' report does not relate to the proposed amendment of the Madras Civil Courts Act and the Government do not intend to publish it at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to state if there is anything in Mr. Phillips' report that will affect the proposed increase of the pecuniary jurisdiction of district munsifs' courts from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not think so."

Transfers of sub-assistant surgeons.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) the total number of sub-assistant surgeons in this Presidency;

(*b*) the number of transfers amongst them in 1914 and for each of the preceding four years;

(*c*) whether it is a common experience of sub-assistant surgeons to have ordinarily one or two transfers each year;

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider how the present system of frequent transfers, causing considerable hardship to the public and the sub-assistant surgeons, may be so altered as to minimize such hardship; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to order the inclusion of information as to the total number of transfers of sub-assistant surgeons in the year in the annual report on Civil Hospitals?

27 *A.*—The Government will call for information. The Honourable Member may repeat his question at a subsequent meeting.

Closure of medical institutions.

28 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) if four local fund or municipal dispensaries or hospitals have been closed in the Salem district within the last twelve months;

(*b*) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries that have been closed last year and this year in this Presidency;

(*c*) how many were closed on account of the war and consequent scarcity of officers;

(*d*) whether other causes have also operated and if so which, and in closing how many; and

(*e*) what steps, if any, the Government will be pleased to take for the purpose of increasing the number of officers and to overcome the other causes?

28 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the detailed information asked for, but will call for it.

Action of the Madras Medical Council in removing a medical practitioner from their registers.

29 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) whether Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been suspended and is being tried by the Madras Medical Council for "infamous conduct" consisting in sympathy and support of an Ayurvedic free hospital;

(*b*) whether the charge against him is for something peculiar to the Triplicane Ayurvedic institution or merely for encouraging Ayurvedic *vaidyans*;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that Indian feeling has been roused by the attitude of the Medical Council towards Ayurveda; and

(*d*) what steps the Government will be pleased to adopt to re-assure the public that discouragement of Ayurvedic or Unani systems should not and would not result from the new Medical Registration Act and the institutions started thereunder?

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Gardew; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

28 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject beyond what has appeared in the public press and as the Madras Medical Registration Act provides that an appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council from any decision of the Medical Council under section 13 or 16, it would obviously be improper for the Government to express any opinion on the matter at this stage.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Government have stated that there is no information on the subject, except that which appeared in the public press. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the definition of 'covering' given in the papers omits the words 'as if he is duly qualified and registered under the Act' which are found in the British Medical Council definition—*vide* British Medical Journal of 27th November 1897?

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I have no information on that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"As it is, as the answer is too general, may I ask the Government whether the charge against Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar was that he associated with an Ayurvedic *vaidyan*?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer given. He has alluded to something that has appeared in the public press; and there is no information before the Government except what has appeared in the press; as to the actual charge, I do not know it. There is no good in the Honourable Member asking me a series of questions on this subject at this stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to call for information from the Medical Council before the close of the present session and place it before this Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The answer is certainly in the negative. It is very undesirable to make a sudden call at this juncture for such information."

Restoration of Suramangalam police station, Salem district.

30 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) whether two Superintendents of Police in the Salem district have expressed the opinion that the police station at Suramangalam should be restored;

(*b*) whether there are about 30 known depredators in Suramangalam;

(*c*) whether mahazars from Suramangalam have been received by the district authorities for such restoration;

(*d*) whether a number of serious offences on the highway near Suramangalam have been reported to the police recently;

(*e*) whether the Government would be pleased in these circumstances to consider the desirability of restoring the Suramangalam police station; and

(*f*) what number of applications for restoration of police stations were received last year by the Inspector-General of Police, how many of them have been granted and how many refused?

30 *A.*—(*a*) No such expressions of opinion on the part of Superintendents of Police are traceable.

(*b*) There are ten known depredators in Suramangalam.

(*c*) One such *mahazar* has been traced.

(*d*) One such case has been reported in the last six months.

(*e*) The Government do not consider that any case for the restoration of the station has at present been made out.

(*f*) Sixteen such applications were received and they were all refused.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Kuthandi in South Canara.

31 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the special grounds, if any, on which the land revenue in South Canara was fixed as payable in three instalments, namely, in March, April and May, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, respectively?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of introducing in this district the system of paying land revenue in four equal instalments beginning from December as in Malabar?

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

31 *A.*—The present kistbandi in South Canara dates from the year 1884 when it was introduced on the recommendation of the Collector (Mr. J. Sturrock) in supersession of an arrangement according to which the first two instalments, each of four annas in the rupee of assessment, were payable in January and February, as it was brought to notice that the poorer ryots found it difficult to pay kists in those months. In January 1887 the same Collector reported that the new system was working satisfactorily and that the abolition of the January and February kists had undoubtedly been a great boon to the people. Since 1887 the suitability of the kistbandi has more than once come under further consideration. On the last occasion, in 1905, it was examined by the Special Settlement Officer, Mr. Couchman, who considered the arrangements in force to be suitable in every way and added that there was no desire for any alteration. This conclusion was endorsed by the Board of Revenue and accepted by Government. In these circumstances the Government do not consider that the Malabar kisthandi would be appropriate to the conditions of the South Canara district.

Assessment on *mulgeni* holdings in South Canara.

32 *Q.*—Is it a fact that at the settlement in South Canara the enhanced assessment on *mulgeni* holdings was charged to the landlord?

If so, will the Government be pleased to institute an enquiry as to the extent of hardship caused to the landlord by this additional burden and to relieve him of the liability to pay such enhanced assessment? Or will the Government at least take such measures as are necessary to enable the landlord to recover the enhanced assessment from the *mulgeni* tenant?

32 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer which was given to question 64 on this subject asked by the late Mr. Kunhiraman Nayasar at the meeting of the 2nd April 1914. The Bill then referred to has been submitted to and approved by the Government of India but in pursuance of the principle of avoiding controversial questions its introduction has been deferred till after the war.

Civil court deposits in Government treasuries.

33 *Q.*—In order to enable the depositors to get at least a small interest upon the large sums often lying for long periods as civil court deposits in Government treasuries without bearing interest, will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of depositing such sums as floating money in the Presidency Banks or their branches?

33 *A.*—The Government are unable to accept the Honourable Member's proposal.

Travelling allowances of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars.

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of increasing the daily batta of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars for travelling within their jurisdiction?

34 *A.*—The Government have recently considered the question and have decided that no enhancement of the allowances referred to can be recommended.

Posting of newly appointed district munsifs to district headquarters.

35 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to order that district munsifs newly appointed should as a rule be posted to, and made to serve a certain term at, district centres where their work could be closely watched by the District Judge and regulated by an efficient bar?

35 *A.*—The posting of district munsifs is vested in the High Court. A copy of the question will be communicated to the Honourable the Judges.

Starting of a model cocoanut oil pressing mill.

36 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the idea of starting a model cocoanut oil pressing mill with facilities for the making of various by-products is under Government's consideration?

(Mr. Kaculappara Muppil Nayar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

If so, will the Government be pleased to invite Indian capitalists to take shares in the concern ?

If there is no such proposal at present, will the Government be pleased, when matters make it convenient, to consider the question of starting such an industry, with the object of demonstration and instruction, in Calicut or any other suitable locality, giving opportunities to Indian capitalists to take shares and if possible giving them scope for learning how to run such concerns ?

36 *A.*—Government have no idea at present of making experiments in the pressing of cocoanut oil.

Closure of hospitals and dispensaries run by foreign missions.

37 *Q.*—Is it a fact that all contributions and help to hospitals and dispensaries run by foreign mission agency are going to be stopped and that consequently some of these institutions are liable to be closed ?

If so, in consideration of the single question of the absolute necessity of these institutions, will the Government be pleased to adopt such measures as are necessary to prevent their closing ?

37 *A.*—It is not a fact that all contributions and help to hospitals and dispensaries run by foreign mission agency are going to be stopped. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to G.O. 1096 L., dated 7th August 1915, which explains the intentions of the Government in regard to such medical institutions as are controlled or managed by hostile missions. The Government are advised that it is not at present likely that any of the medical institutions concerned will be closed as a result of the withdrawal of grants.

Rules regarding grant of casual leave to public servants.

38 *Q.*—Is it a fact that rules regarding the grant of casual leave to public servants have been altered and restrictions placed on their availing themselves of it freely ?

If so, is it only as a temporary measure ? If not, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the matter ?

38 *A.*—A copy of G.O. 1356, Public, dated 20th September 1915, is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Local advisory committees for fixing the number and situation of abkari shops.

39 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of local advisory committees in this Presidency to regulate the number and location of abkāri shops in which officials are in a majority ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to reconstitute the committees so as to provide for a majority, or for an equal number, of non-officials thereon ?

39 *A.*—(*a*) Except in the case of the Advisory Committee for Madras City there is an official majority in the case of all Advisory Committees, which number 159. In the City of Madras, if the Division Commissioner is willing to serve on the Committee, the official and non-official elements would be equal in strength.

(*b*) The Government will consider the matter.

Publication of annual statement of information such as regards water-supply.

40 *Q.*—In view of the complaints made by the ryots about the insufficient supply of water for irrigation in the Gōdāvari delta, will the Government be pleased to order the publication of an annual statement in the District Gazette containing the information under the head "water-supply" in paragraph 135 of Mullins' Irrigation Manual ?

40 *A.*—The Government will enquire to what extent it will be practicable to publish information regarding water-supply in regard to the sub-heads indicated in Mullins' Irrigation Manual, paragraph 135.

* Vide Appendix II on page 87 infra.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Collection of water-tax in the Godāvari and Kistna deltas for irregular irrigation.

41 *Q.*—What is the amount collected during the last three years on account of the penal rates of water-tax charged on wet lands for irrigation by means of breaches, etc., in the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas?

41 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and it could only be obtained by requiring the village officers in the tract indicated to compile it specially from the village accounts.

Reconstitution of the Sanitary Board in Madras.

42 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the Sanitary Board in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh consists of both official and non-official members, unlike that of the Madras Presidency?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to reconstitute the Sanitary Board in this Presidency by increasing its strength so as to admit of the inclusion of an equal number of non-officials?

42 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The subject is under the consideration of Government.

Quarterly statement of cases tried by Magistrates outside their head-quarters.

43 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that in the State of Mysore, itinerating magistrates have to submit a quarterly statement of trials of magisterial cases outside their head-quarters, explaining the reason for such trial in each case?

(*b*) If no such statement is being obtained by the District Magistrates in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to prescribe the submission of a statement to enable the District Magistrates to watch the magisterial work of their subordinates?

43 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that a statement of the kind suggested is necessary.

Vizagapatam harbour scheme.

44 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the Conference held recently at Ootacamund to consider the question of the construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam and publish the papers connected therewith for general information?

44 *A.*—The conclusions reached by the Conference were

(i) That provisionally pending the preparation of detailed estimates, preference be given to the scheme prepared by Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners; and that detailed plans and estimates of the cost of construction, and of the traffic, be now prepared by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

(ii) That the harbour be financed and owned by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and be worked as an integral part of that undertaking, and that funds be provided as a special addition to the grants which would ordinarily be made for railway purposes.

The question of publication of papers does not arise at present.

The Madras Police and confessions of accused persons.

45 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 11th September 1915, under the heading "The Madras Police and Confessions" by Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S. (retired)?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to adopt the suggestions therein contained and issue orders accordingly in the interests of criminal justice in this Presidency?

45 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any further orders on the subject. The Government are glad of this opportunity to express their dissent from Mr. Moberly's sweeping statement that so long as the police can obtain a conviction it matters not to them if the real culprit escapes.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Physical education of students.

46 *Q.*—In view of the importance of physical education and the want of proper attention paid to it by the managers of schools at present, will the Government be pleased to take adequate measures to enforce strictly every provision which now exists for the physical education of boys and girls in all the elementary and secondary schools in this Presidency?

46 *A.*—The Government are not aware that the existing orders on the subject are not adequately enforced.

Madras School of Arts.

47 *Q.*—In view of the continuous decline of students attending the Madras School of Arts, will the Government be pleased to institute an inquiry as to the cause of this condition of things and take proper measures in order to make the School of Arts more popular and effect a larger attendance of pupils for instruction and training?

47 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 107 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915 and to G.O. 1014, Educational, dated the 16th September 1915, which was placed on the Editors' Table, and which sanctioned the institution of thirty additional scholarships in the School of Arts.

Statistics of irrigation works in the Bellary district.

48 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what new works of irrigation have been constructed in the district of Bellary during the last thirty years;

(*b*) how many tanks have been restored or improved during the period the Tank Restoration Party had been working in this district, and

(*c*) the extent of land irrigated from tanks or rivers in the Bellary district and its proportion to the total cultivated area?

48 *A.*—(*a*) A statement showing the irrigation works constructed or in course of construction in the Bellary district during the last 30 years is laid on the table.*

(*b*) Estimates for the repairs of 44 tanks have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30,249 and it is believed that most of the works have been carried out.

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to statement E-IV in Appendix I to the published administration reports of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) which contains information regarding the cultivated area and extent of irrigation in each district.

Irrigation projects in the Bellary district.

49 *Q.*—Have the Government any schemes of irrigation projects in contemplation or in course of construction in the Bellary district?

49 *A.*—There are no projects under construction in the district, but a proposal is under consideration to excavate a channel from the Basavanna channel for the irrigation of lands in the Khudagedda island in the Tungabhadra river.

Cost of improvements to irrigation schemes.

50 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any substantial improvements have been made during the last 30 years to irrigation schemes and their approximate total cost on the same during the last 30 years or for any lesser or larger period as it may be convenient to state?

50 *A.*—A statement showing the expenditure incurred on Original works, Irrigation, in the Bellary division which comprises the revenue districts of Bellary and Anantapur for the years 1890–91 to 1914–15 is laid on the table.† Information for the Bellary district alone is not available.

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* *Vide* Appendix III on page 88 *infra*

† *Vide* Appendix IV on page 89 *infra*.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Staple crops on *tanks* and *padugai* lands in Chingleput.

51 *Q.*—With reference to answer to my question 108 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th November 1913, will the Government be pleased to adopt a standard crop for fixing assessment on *padugai* and *tanks* lands as the rates would appear from the answer to have been fixed more or less on an arbitrary basis?

51 *A.*—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the district next comes up for re-settlement.

Disposal of interpellations in Legislative Council when no final answers are given.

52 *Q.*—With reference to interpellations to which *ad interim* or deferred replies are given, will the Government be pleased to include them in the agenda of subsequent meetings when the questions can be answered fully on the strength of the information obtained in the meantime, as is done in the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Bengal and in the Imperial Legislative Council, without putting the member to the necessity of repeating the question?

52 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question 48 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th November 1914: the Government see no sufficient reason for re-considering the matter at present.

Quit-rent on unlocalised inams in estates.

53 *Q.*—(*a*) In view of the decision of the Madras High Court in S.A. No. 1457 of 1911 will the Government be pleased to issue early orders prohibiting the collection of quit-rent or assessment on unlocalisable and unlocalised inams in zamindari estates which are relinquished or resumed?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to amend clause (iii) of the Board's Standing Order No. 65, so as to enable the Collectors to accept the surrender of inams even in case it is not feasible for a ryotwari patta being issued for the same?

53 *A.*—The Government have already amended clause (ii) of Board's Standing Order No. 65 in consequence of the decision of the High Court in S.A. No. 1457 of 1911 and see no reason to issue any further directions on the subject. They are not prepared to amend clause (iii) of the Standing Order in the manner suggested.

Procedure in regard to submission of administration reports of district boards.

54 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware that in certain districts Presidents of district boards have been in the habit of submitting the administration reports of the boards direct to Government subject to their being adopted by the boards subsequently?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to instruct Presidents to always submit the administration reports after they are adopted by the boards?

54 *A.*—In very rare cases, Presidents of district boards have submitted advance copies of administration reports, so as to ensure their reaching the Government Office by the due date (the 15th July). In all such cases, the reports are passed in due course by the district boards concerned, and the Government do not review the reports, until they have received the boards' resolutions thereon. In these circumstances, the Government do not consider it necessary to issue any special instructions on the subject.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Statement of legislative business for 1915-16.

55 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the measures of legislation proposed to be introduced in 1915-16?

55 *A.*—The following measures are proposed to be introduced in this session:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885.

(2) A Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884.

(3) A Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Rajkumar College for Jeypore.

56 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the committee appointed for the establishment of a Rajkumar College for this Presidency has reported on the subject?

(*b*) If the report has reached Government, will the Government be pleased to state the approximate cost of the scheme and how it is proposed to finance it?

(*c*) Will this Council have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the scheme?

56 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Draft proposals for the establishment of an institution of this kind were considered last year by a committee, or by what may be more correctly described as a conference, assembled for the purpose. No formal report was made and the subject is still under consideration.

(*c*) There is no intention at present of inviting the Council to consider the matter.

Exclusion of officials from election to district boards.

57 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the desirability of excluding officials from district board elections has been referred to the district boards and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay their reports on the table?

57 *A.*—The Government are unable to comply with the request.

Exclusion of certain areas from Agency tracts.

58 *Q.*—With reference to my questions 71 and 72 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st February 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been reached in regard to the exclusion of certain areas from the Agency tracts?

58 *A.*—The proposal in question, together with others that have arisen in connection with it, is now under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to the exclusion of certain areas from the Agency tracts, will the Government be pleased to state whether the orders will be passed?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I hope the orders of the Government will be passed very shortly—we have reached a stage when it will be possible for us to pass orders very shortly."

Forest panchayats and enhanced grazing fees in Guntur district.

59 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any forest panchayats have been formed in the Guntur district; and

(*b*) whether grazing fees have been enhanced in the Guntur district and if so on what grounds?

59 *A.*—(*a*) Proposals for the formation of twelve forest panchayats in the Guntur district have been put forward, but some difficulty has been experienced in inducing the villagers to take up the management of the reserves on the conditions proposed. The matter is however still engaging the attention of the local authorities and the Forest Commissioner.

(*b*) Yes. The grounds are stated in G.O. 1675, Revenue, dated 17th July 1915, which is laid on the table.*

Aid to schools run by alien missionaries.

60 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of educational, industrial and medical institutions maintained by German missionaries to which assistance was hitherto rendered from public funds?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the arrangements made for the continuance of the work carried on by these institutions, in consequence of the stoppage of grants to these institutions?

60 *A.*—(*a*) A statement † is laid on the table.

(*b*) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

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* *Vide* Appendix V on pages 60 to 64 *infra*.

† *Vide* Appendix VI on page 64 *infra*.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Increase in elective seats in Bezwada municipality

61 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that in April 1914 Government directed that the elective seats in the Bezwada municipality should be raised from 8 to 12?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the vacancies arising subsequent to the order of the Government referred to have been filled up by nomination and if so why this course was adopted?

61 *A.*—(*a*) Yes; but the order has not been given effect to, as the Council has not yet submitted proposals for the re-arrangement of wards and re distribution of elective seats.

(*b*) In these circumstances, the vacancies have been filled up by election in the case of elective seats and by nomination in other cases in the usual course.

Damages to crops by floods in the Budameru, Kistna district.

62 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn by the local officers to the damage caused to the crops by the floods of the hill stream Budameru, Kistna district?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter of protecting crops from the floods of the stream referred to above?

62 *A.*—(*a*) No reports dealing with this matter appear to have been received in recent years.

(*b*) No steps have been taken by the Government to protect crops from floods from this stream.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Statement of legislative business

63 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what legislative measures are now under preparation or contemplation, and when they are likely to be introduced into the Council?

63 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 55. The following measures are under preparation:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

(2) The Madras Town Planning Bill.

The Government are not in a position to give a complete forecast of legislative measures to be introduced in the course of the next few months. The duration of the war will materially affect the question.

Amendment of Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts.

64 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to circulate the draft Bills to amend the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras Municipalities Act among the various district boards and municipalities in the Presidency and obtain the opinions of those bodies, before those Bills are submitted to the Government of India or at least before they are introduced into the Council?

64 *A.*—The attitude of Government will be stated in the discussion on the Honourable Member's resolution on this subject.

Raising the jurisdiction of district munsifs.

65 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of original suits exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 and instituted in the District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Presidency during years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; and

(*b*) whether the District Judges were consulted as to the desirability of increasing the jurisdiction of District Munsifs to Rs. 3,000; and, if so, how many District Judges were for the proposed change and how many against it?

65 *A.*—(*a*) The figures for 1911, 1912 and 1913 were 269, 322 and 324. Those for 1914 are not at present available.

(*b*) The District Judges were consulted. Only two were in any way opposed to the proposal.

Income-tax due from Government officials.

66 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Government officials are liable to be assessed to income-tax on sources of income other than salaries?

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what procedure, if any, is adopted to ascertain and assess Government officials on any sources of income other than salaries?

66 *A.*—(*a*) Government officials are liable to be assessed to income-tax on income other than salaries if such other income is Rs. 1,000 and more.

(*b*) If the salary is below Rs. 1,000 but the recipient has other sources of income which, combined with the salary, bring the total to the taxable limit, it is the duty of the Income-tax Collector to bring such other sources of income to the notice of the officer disbursing the salary. In cases where the income from other sources itself amounts to not less than Rs. 1,000 such income will be separately taxed by the Income-tax Collector.

Free education in municipal elementary schools.

67 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what municipalities in the Presidency made representations to the Government within the last four years for permission to stop or suspend collection of school fees in the elementary schools under their management; and, if so, when and to what effect?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders were passed on those representations?

67 *A.*—A statement showing the information is placed on the table.*

Drainage of Madanapalle town.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any and, if so, what schemes for improving the drainage of Madanapalle town are under investigation; and

(*b*) what progress has been achieved in the investigation of those schemes?

68 *A.*—The Government are making inquiries.

Veeranala Voddu bund, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

69 *Q.*—(*a*) Is there a bund known as Veeranala Voddu under the Badvel big tank in Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, and does it regulate the distribution of water under that tank?

(*b*) Is the Veeranala Voddu in a state of disrepair and does water run waste into the Sagileru River?

(*c*) Have any representations been made to the Revenue and Public Works Department authorities for improving the bund and for providing surplus arrangements and masonry sluices at the head of the branch irrigation channels; and, if so, with what result?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and redress the grievances of the ryots concerned?

69 *A.*—The Government do not appear to have received any recent representations regarding the work named, which is a minor distributary in charge of the Revenue authorities. Any representation regarding its repair should be made in the first instance to the local officers. Until that has been done, the Government cannot undertake to intervene.

Irrigation under the kudumaramat channels in the Pennar river, Cuddapah district.

70 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the irrigation under the *kudumaramat* channels dug in the Pennar river to irrigate lands in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, Cuddapah district, is unsatisfactory and is causing considerable loss to the ryots holding lands under those channels?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve and extend the irrigation under those channels?

70 *A.*—Irrigation under the channels in question is not altogether satisfactory. The matter is engaging the attention of Government and it has been decided to take up the worst cases first, each case being considered on

* *Vide* Appendix VII on page 68 *infra*

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

its merits after the cost has been ascertained. Estimates for improving two or three spring channels have been called for, and they are awaited.

Water-supply, Cuddapah town.

71 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state (*a*) what schemes, if any, are under investigation for improving the water-supply of Cuddapah town and (*b*) what progress has been achieved in the investigation of those schemes?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of improving the water-supply of Cuddapah town, by connecting the present headworks with Peddagadi?

71 *A.*—(1) Three alternative schemes for improving the water-supply from the Bugga springs were investigated and the Sanitary Board have recently recommended one of these schemes estimated to cost Rs. 70,000. The question of financing this scheme is now under the consideration of Government.

(2) The possibility of improving the water-supply by connecting the present head-works with Peddagadi has been already examined. The Sanitary Engineer expressed the opinion that it was not so reliable as another scheme which had been suggested and which has the Pennar river as its source. The investigation of the latter scheme has been deferred, pending the results of the scheme for augmenting the supply from the Bugga springs referred to above.

Breach in the Balayapalli tank, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

72 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Balayapalli tank in Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, breached in 1908?

(*b*) Have any representations been made to the Public Works Department and Revenue authorities for the repair of that tank?

(*c*) Have any and, if so, what steps been taken to have the tank restored to proper condition?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and have the tank repaired?

72 *A.*—The Government have no information as to the facts of the case and no representations on the subject can be traced in the Secretariat. The tank being a minor irrigation work in charge of the Revenue Department, the Collector is competent to pass orders in the matter under Board's Standing Order 87 and he is the authority to whom representations should be addressed in the first instance.

Educational institutions managed by aliens.

73 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give a list of educational institutions which were, till 30th September 1915, managed by hostile nations and subsidised by the Government, local boards or municipalities, but are now prejudicially affected by G.O. 1096 L., dated 7th August 1915?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements, if any, have been made for the subsequent management of those institutions?

73 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to question 60, in which the number of such institutions is given. The separate names of the institutions are not available.

Residences for high officials in Madras.

74 *Q.*—(1) Is it a fact (*a*) that the Government intend to erect bungalows for the use of high officials in the city of Madras and (*b*) that the Government intend to acquire property for that purpose on the left bank of the Adyar river?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which necessitated such measures?

74 *A.*—(1) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) The Government are taking the course in question to avoid a future liability for heavy expenditure on house-rent allowances and purchase of sites.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Omission of certain statements from the Madras Land Revenue reports.

75 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why the following statements and tables formerly published in the Madras Land Revenue Reports have been omitted in the Madras Land Revenue Reports for fasli 1323:—

(*a*) Statement No. 18 showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act,

(*b*) Statement No 19 showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, classified according to their capacity (*eyakal*),

(*c*) Table C showing the incidence of land revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June, and

(*d*) Table E showing the transfer of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June?

75 *A.*—The changes referred to are the outcome of a special inquiry into the possibility of abolishing or materially reducing some of the statistics prepared by the Board of Revenue for the compilation of which temporary establishments have to be entertained. Statement No. 18 dealing with the classification of loans was abolished because the detailed information which it contained was seldom or never referred to and of no practical use. Statement No. 19 showing the general condition of irrigation works was materially abridged by the omission of details which were not required for administrative purposes and the statement as thus curtailed was with the approval of the Government of India adopted as Appendix C to the Season and Crop Report, being discontinued as an annexure to the Jamabandi Report. Table C, which is a quinquennial return, was omitted because a consolidated statement of the incidence of land revenue is separately published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in his volume on the "Agricultural Statistics of India" and Table E dealing with transfers of land, which also found place in the same volume, was with the approval of the Government of India discontinued on the ground that it served no materially useful purpose.

Statistics regarding criminal settlements in the Presidency.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information with regard to each of the criminal settlements established in the Presidency for the years 1913 and 1914:—

(*a*) the number of men, women and children in the settlement,

(*b*) the total cost of the working of the settlement,

(*c*) the amount of the grants received from the Government for the working of the settlement,

(*d*) the cost of the establishment maintained in the settlement,

(*e*) the amount spent on the education of children, and

(*f*) the number of boys and girls receiving instruction?

76 *A.*—A statement * is laid on the table giving so much of the information required by the Honourable Member as is available.

Improvement of water supply and pasturage in Government reserves and grazing grounds.

77 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state (*a*) the amount realised as grazing fees and (*b*) the amount spent for the improvement of water-supply and pasturage in the reserves and grazing grounds, in each district of the Presidency during the last three years?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme or programme has been drawn up for the improvement of the water-supply and pasturage in the Government reserves and Government grazing grounds in the various districts of the Presidency?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking steps to utilise the whole or most of the grazing income realised in each district of the Presidency for improving the grazing grounds in that district?

* *Vide* Appendix VIII on page 67 *infra*.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

77 *A.*—Particulars of the revenue derived from grazing fees are to be found in the annual administration reports of the Forest department, copies of which have been supplied to the Honourable Member. The Government are not in possession of information as to the sums spent on the improvement of water-supply and pasturage, but the action taken for their improvement will be noticed in future reports in pursuance of the instructions given in G.O. 1622, Revenue, dated 4th June 1914 (which has been laid on the Editors' Table). The policy of Government in this respect is stated in that order and was fully explained by Sir John Atkinson in the course of the debate on Resolution XIX at the Legislative Council meeting of the 3rd April 1914.

Sale of grazing rights in reserves in Nellore district.

78 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many Government *kanchas* were sold by auction in the Nellore district during years 1913–14 and 1914–15; and how much money was realised by the sale of *kanchas* during each of those years;

(*b*) in how many of those cases *kanchas* were purchased by persons of adjoining villages and in how many cases they were purchased by persons of other villages; and

(*c*) whether there are any restrictions imposed on the *kanchadars* as to the rates to be charged for the grazing of cattle or as to the persons whose cattle are to be grazed therein?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking steps to secure to the villagers the use of the *kanchas* in their neighbourhood, on payment of reasonable prices?

78 *A.*—(1) (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*c*) So far as the Government are aware, no restrictions are imposed on the *kanchadars* as to the rates to be charged for the grazing of cattle or as to the persons whose cattle are to be grazed therein.

(2) The Government do not at present see sufficient reason to introduce any change in the present method of disposal, such as that suggested in this clause of the question.

Grant of arms licenses, Chittoor district.

79 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government received a memorial from Vasi Reddi Narayana Reddi of Sedam, Chittoor district, regarding the grant of licenses for fire-arms?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and redress his grievances?

79 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The petition is receiving due attention.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Opening of a District Court at Vellore, North Arcot district.

80 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 111 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai at the Council meeting held on the 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to state, for the information of the public concerned, the reasons assigned by the High Court for not recommending the establishment of a District Court at Vellore?

80 *A.*—The principal reasons are (*a*) that the court has been held at Chittoor from time immemorial, (*b*) that Government have recently constructed a new court building there at considerable expense and (*c*) that, in view of the short distance between the two places and the facilities for travelling available, no real inconvenience results from present arrangements.

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

Statistics of civil litigation and petitions cases in North Arcot and Chittoor districts

81 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the number of suits, appeals and petitions received on the files of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the files of the said courts from the new district of Chittoor in the years 1912–13, 1913–14 and 1914–15?

Also a similar statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and petitions received on the file of the Sessions Court of Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the file of the said Court from the new district of Chittoor in the said three years?

81 *A.*—The statistics desired have been called for and will be furnished to the Honourable Member if he will repeat his question

Opening of a Sub-Court at Vellore, North Arcot district.

82 *Q.*—With reference to the request contained in that behalf in the address presented to His Excellency the Governor at Vellore in February 1915 by the District People's Association, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of establishing a Sub-Court at Vellore?

82 *A.*—The Government have considered the question and are not satisfied of the necessity for establishing a Sub-Court at Vellore.

Water-supply to Arcot, Rānipet and Walajanagar

83 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer given to question 3 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar at the Council meeting held on the 19th May 1914 touching the scheme of filtered water-supply from the Pālār to the towns of Arcot, Rānipet and Walajanagar, will the Government be pleased to state what progress, if any, has since been made in the investigation of the scheme?

(*b*) Will the Government be also pleased to state if the financing of the scheme will involve Arcot and Rānipet being constituted into a municipality?

83 *A.*—(*a*) The investigation is in progress. The result of the borings made and levels taken is promising. An experimental well has still to be sunk for the final quantity and quality tests; it is proposed to carry this out next hot weather.

(*b*) The question of financing the scheme cannot be adequately dealt with at this stage but it is sure to be facilitated by the constitution of the three towns into a single municipality.

Sewage farm, Vellore town.

84 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 60 (*b*) asked by me at the Council meeting held on 19th May 1914, regarding the location of the Vellore sewage farm, will the Government be pleased to state if they have considered the suggestion of the rate-payers favourably?

84 *A.*—The Government have now decided to locate the sewage farm on the northern bank of the Pālār river outside municipal limits.

Opening of a training school for mistresses in Cuddalore.

85 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 137 (2) asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of opening a training school at Cuddalore for meeting the demands of South Arcot similar to those opened at Mangalore and Tanjore in view of the fact that the present supply of trained mistresses for South Arcot is utterly unequal to the demand?

85 *A.*—Yes: so far as financial resources permit.

Cholera relief parties and pay of sanitary inspectors.

86 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the fourth cholera party has been formed as required by G.O. 1373 L., dated 4th August 1914? If it has not yet been, will the Government be pleased to state when it will be?

(*b*) Having regard to the good and useful work reported as turned out by the cholera parties employed under the said Government Order, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of organizing more parties in order that the needs and demands of all districts may be promptly met?

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

(*c*) In view of the difficulties experienced in recruiting additional cholera parties, will the Government be pleased to order that the pay of the sanitary inspectors be revised and enhanced?

(*d*) In view of similar difficulties experienced also by the municipalities in securing sanitary inspectors, will the Government consider the feasibility of enhancing their pay?

84. *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) A fourth party has not been formed. The Government have under consideration the question of forming additional parties.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government see no necessity for considering these questions at present.

Provision of protected wells fitted with pumps in rural areas.

87 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 84 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th May 1915 regarding the utility of the protected wells equipped with semi-rotary pumps, will the Government be pleased to furnish the particulars referred to therein?

87 *A.*—The matter is still under enquiry. Information will be placed on the Editors' Table as soon as possible.

Practical demonstrations in agriculture in South Arcot.

88 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer given to question 85 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to give the information therein asked for?

(*b*) Having regard to their practical value to the ryot, will the Government be pleased to order that demonstrations in agriculture be held by the staff of the department in each district at various agricultural centres?

Vernacular agricultural schools.

(*c*) Is there any proposal before Government to establish vernacular agricultural schools in the Presidency? If none, will the Government consider the desirability of establishing some, framing such rules as they think necessary to regulate admission of students into them?

88 *A.*—(*a*) The information so far as it is available will be found in the administration report of the Agricultural department for 1914–15, paragraph 54 of which shows that two very successful demonstrations were held at Pelur in the Cuddalore taluk, where there is an agricultural station, while effective demonstrational work was carried on widely at meetings held on the lands of ryots who have successfully tried methods advocated by the department.

(*b*) The Government can only repeat the answer given to a similar question (141) put by the same Honourable Member at the Council meeting of the 20th November 1914, namely, that such "demonstrations have for some time past been conducted by the Agricultural department and form an important and extending branch of its work."

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to a question on the same subject (103) put at the Council meeting of the 2nd February 1915, namely, that "for reasons which were fully explained in the discussion of resolutions II, III and IV at the meeting of this Council held on the 2nd April 1914 the Government have been unable to make any arrangements for the opening of agricultural schools or the training of teachers to take charge of such schools." There has been no change in the position since that answer was given.

Experiments regarding oil pressing industries.

89 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to question 87 asked by me at the meeting of the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to state if the three mills referred to therein have been working, and if so, the results of the investigation made by the Director of Industries regarding the possibilities of extracting oil in Southern India for purposes of export?

[Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Ramah Menon.]

89 *A.*—Two mills have been working, but they were not intended to make or capable of making anything but oil for local consumption. The mill which was ordered for the purpose of making oil suitable for export has not been received. No light has therefore yet been thrown on the possibilities of extracting oil for purposes of export

Paddy cultivation in Government farms

90 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 88 asked by me at the meeting of the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to state if the statement referred to therein has been compiled, and if so, to lay it on the table?

90 *A.*—An extract from the report of the Director of Agriculture, No. 3199, dated 2nd September 1915, is laid on the table.*

Opening of additional itinerating dispensaries.

91 *Q.*—In view of the very useful work done by the existing itinerating dispensaries in combating malaria in the hill tracts in the north of the Presidency, will the Government consider the feasibility of adding to the number of such dispensaries in order that relief may be afforded to the other hill tracts of the Presidency similarly exposed to malaria, more especially to the frontier hill tracts between South Arcot and Salem districts?

91 *A.*—The question of the extension of the system of itinerating dispensaries is under the consideration of Government, but the shortage of medical staff due to military requirements will probably render it impossible to carry the experiment much further for some time to come.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramen Menon.

Applications for fire arms licenses, Malabar district.

92 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to obtain the information called for in my question I asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915 regarding applications for arms licenses in the district of Malabar and publish it for the information of the public?

92 *A.*—There were 174 applications for licenses for fire arms in Walluvanad and Ernad in 1914-15: 156 were from persons not previously licensed, 124 were for muzzle-loading guns, 32 for breach-loaders, 16 for revolvers, 3 for pistols and 1 for a rifle. Seventy-four licenses were granted, 15 for breach loaders, and the rest for muzzle-loading guns. The Government do not think it necessary to publish the names of the 74 licensees.

Applications for revolver licenses in Ernad taluk.

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to obtain the information called for in question 2 put by me at the meeting of the 25th May 1915 with reference to revolver licenses and publish it for general information?

93 *A.*—(*a*) Three revolver licenses were cancelled in Malabar in 1914 and 1915, and four granted.

(*b*) There are twelve licensed revolvers in Ernad.

Refusal of revolver licenses to certain persons in Malabar district.

94 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased now to state if licenses for revolvers or automatic pistols were refused to the Puvalli Manakkal Nambudiripad, the Valiya Raja of Punnattur, Mr V. Kannan Nayar and Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the orders by which their applications were refused?

94 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government see no reason for publishing them.

Arms licensing rules and their application to Malabar.

95 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the rules with regard to arms licenses mentioned at page 84 of the Village Officers' Manual, volume I, published under the authority of Government still in force?

* Vide Appendix IX on pages 68 to 72 *infra*.

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

(*b*) Is the statement in rule 35 that "licenses to possess arms and to go armed for sport, protection and display will be granted to all except convicted persons, suspects and bad characters" still in force? Is this rule observed in practice when arms licenses are applied for in Malabar?

95 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The passage referred to reproduces the substance of an order of 1879, which has not been strictly observed in practice in Malabar or elsewhere. The Government hope to issue orders on the subjects very shortly.

Statistics regarding dacoities and house trespasses in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks.

96 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of dacoities and house trespasses that took place in the Ernad and the Walluvanad taluks from September 1914 to May 1915; and

(*b*) how many of the house-owners, who were victims of such offences, had licenses to possess arms?

96 *A.*—(*a*) The number of cases reported was 22.

(*b*) Statistics are not available; but in one case of house-breaking in Ernad the express object of the burglars was to steal a licensed gun and the licensee gave it to them without demur.

Qualifications and duties of Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries.

97 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the practical or theoretical qualifications possessed by Mr. Tressler and what is the particular business that he is in charge of?

97 *A.*—Mr. Tressler is a B.Sc. (London) and A.M.I.C.E. He has ten years' practical experience of engineering and has been seven years connected with the Department of Industries. He is now Director of Industries.

Starting of a soap factory on the West Coast.

98 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the possibilities of starting a soap factory on the West Coast and, if the report is favourable, will the Government be pleased to take early steps for starting such an industry?

98 *A.*—The Honorary Director of Fisheries has already a small experiment in this direction in hand. The Government have no funds available at present for experiment on a manufacturing scale.

Shoranur-Nanmuttedy railway project.

99 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any survey has been commenced with reference to the Shoranur-Nanmuttedy Railway alluded to by Sir Harold Stuart during his recent visit to the Wynaad?

99 *A.*—No survey has been commenced.

Probationary revenue inspectors and their prospects.

100 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish me with the information called for in question 19 put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council about probationary revenue inspectors appointed as sub-magistrates?

100 *A.*—The number of men recruited as probationary revenue inspectors and reported to be qualified for the post of sub-magistrate is 37. One of them has actually been appointed a sub-magistrate.

Raising the jurisdiction of duty at cannanore.

101 *Q.*—(*a*) Did the High Court of its own motion increase the pecuniary limits of the small cause jurisdiction of the district munsifs of the Presidency or was the matter suggested by the Government to the High Court?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the correspondence, if any, that passed between the Government and the High Court on the subject?

101 *A.*—The Government do not think that any public interest would be served by furnishing the information asked for or by publishing any correspondence on the subject.

(Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Appellate work of the High Court.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appeals and second appeals in which the Government were parties and disposed of by the High Court during the last five years?

102 *A.*—The following is the number of first and second appeals to which the Government were a party, disposed of by the High Court during the five years ending 1914:—

Year.	First appeals.	Second appeals.
1910	23	52
1911	3	44
1912	15	93
1913	6	40
1914	11	46

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.

Restrictions on travelling of Indian passengers to Ceylon at Mantapam.

103 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to question 117 at the meeting held on 21st November 1914, questions 49 and 50 at the meeting of the 24th March 1915, and question 30 at the meeting of 25th May 1915, asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, will the Government be pleased to state what further action was taken in the matter and if any final arrangement has been made with the Ceylon Government?

Reopening the ports of Tondi and Ammapatnam for passenger traffic to Ceylon.

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Government received a memorial, dated 9th July 1915, from the residents of Tondi and Nambut'alai and, if so, will the Government be pleased to arrange to reopen the ports of Tondi and Ammapatnam for passenger traffic to Ceylon, in view of the inconvenience and hardship which the poor travellers have to undergo by having to take the costly route through Mantapam as indicated in the questions referred to above?

103 *A.*—(*a*) The subject is still under correspondence with the Government of Ceylon who have been recently addressed on the subject of certain modifications of the existing arrangements.

(*b*) The memorial referred to was received and considered. In view of the objection taken by the Ceylon Government to passenger-traffic otherwise than through Mantapam, the Government fear that it would be useless to raise the question of restoring traffic through Tondi and Ammapatnam.

Doubling of the railway line between Madras and Pallavaram.

104 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to take steps for diminishing the delay caused to railway passengers between Madras and Pallavaram by having double lines laid between the two stations named above?

104 *A.*—A copy of the question will be communicated to the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Working of plague regulations at Jolarpet station.

105 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the articles in the *Indian Patriot* of the 3rd and 9th August and of the 18th September, with reference to the hardships suffered by the third-class Indian passengers, both men and women, from the way in which the plague rules are worked at the Jolarpet railway station?

(*b*) If so, whether any enquiry has been made with a view to secure a less objectionable working of the rules and a more considerate treatment of the passengers, especially of the women and children?

(*c*) If the enquiry has been made, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders they have passed?

105 *A.*—The Government have perused the articles and called for a report on the subject. The Honourable Member is requested to repeat his question at a subsequent meeting.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Insanitary condition of refreshment rooms and stalls at Guntakal railway station.

108 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they are aware that the right of supplying food and selling eatables in the Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment rooms and stalls at Guntakal railway station is sold in auction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and whether the present contractor has deposited Rs. 4,625 in advance, being the yearly auction amount;

(*b*) whether their Sanitary Commissioner ever inspected the said refreshment rooms and stalls and satisfied himself that they are spacious enough and in proper sanitary condition for the purpose for which they are intended; and

(*c*) if not, whether they will direct the Sanitary Commissioner to inspect the places and report whether the refreshment rooms especially, crowded in for taking food and other refreshments by a large influx of passengers at the train times, fulfil the sanitary requirements needed in such places?

108 *A.*—(*a*) The management of the Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment rooms and stalls at Guntakal railway station is usually sold in auction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, but the Company do not necessarily select the highest bidder. The right was not sold for the year 1915 but was given to the person who had held the contract for the preceding year. He deposited an advance of Rs. 4,625.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government do not propose to take action in the manner suggested; the Railway Company make their own arrangements for the regular inspection of the premises.

Classification of Satanis among backward classes.

107 *Q.*—With reference to the answer of Government to my question 40 at the last meeting of this Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have been pleased to order that "Satani Vaishnavas" should be classified under "backward classes" under the Grant-in-Aid Code?

107 *A.*—After careful consideration it has been decided that the Satani Vaishnavas shall not be classed as a backward class for the purpose of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Government see no reason to alter that decision.

Enhanced grazing fees in Guntūr district.

108 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is a fact that they have enhanced the grazing fees in the Guntūr district in forests classified as IV and that there have been *mahazar* or *mahazars* to the authorities protesting against this enhancement;

(*b*) if they are levying the enhanced rates after full discussion and consideration, whether they will lay on the table the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue and the Government Order thereon; and

(*c*) what were the previous rates of grazing fees in the same forest areas covered now by the class of forests falling under IV, what are the present enhanced rates for different kinds of cattle permitted to graze, and what are the new conditions in regard to the number of cattle and to the periods of grazing allowed in a year?

108 *A.*—The information desired will be found in G.O. 1675, Revenue, dated 17th July 1915, which is laid on the table.* The Government have only received one *mahazar* on the subject.

Enhancement of grazing fees in the Presidency.

109 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is the intention of the Government to levy the enhanced rates of grazing fees in other districts as they have done in the Guntūr district; and

(*b*) if so, whether before doing so they will not wait and see the success or otherwise of their experiment in the Guntūr district?

* *Vide* Appendix V on pages 50 to 51 *infra*.

(*Mr. Kesava Pillai.*)

109 *A.*—The Government have not arrived at any definite conclusion as to the enhancement of grazing fees in other districts though some such step will probably be necessary in some localities. Proposals for the enhancement of grazing fees have always to be considered with reference to local conditions and the orders that have been issued in the case of the Guntūr district will not necessarily be applied to other districts. The question whether the results of the orders issued in regard to Guntūr can be awaited must depend on the urgency of the position elsewhere.

Forest grievances and establishment of forest panchayats

110 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the forest grievances stated in the Cuddapah, Kurnool and North Arcot District Conferences recently held and the demand made for immediate and necessary measures to be adopted for establishing forest panchayats and for carrying out the other recommendations made by the Forest Committee?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when the officer on special duty will be able to visit these districts in order to see that the classifications are properly made and to endeavour to establish forest panchayats?

(*c*) and also to inform if it is the intention of the Government to continue to utilize the services of a special officer of experience and high standing like the one now doing service, unconnected with the Forest Department, to carry out the same sort of reform in other districts such as Coimbatore, Salem, South Canara?

110 *A.*—The proceedings of the District Conferences referred to have not been communicated to Government, but Mr. Davis has already visited Cuddapah and on account of his work in that district has been published in G.O. 1881, Revenue, dated 18th August 1915. The same order sanctioned an extension of the period of his deputation by six months, and called for a report on his operations to be submitted in January next, when the question of the need for a further extension will necessarily come under examination.

Rights of way through reserved forests.

111 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any steps have been taken, and if taken, what progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations of the Forest Committee with regard to enlarging the rights of way through the reserved forests, removal of the difficulties and mitigation of the sufferings experienced by the people owing to "the proximity of reserves to the villages or cultivation"; and

(*b*) whether steps have been taken to impress on the Forest officers and the subordinate magistrates to carry out the Government order on the recommendation of the Forest Committee contained in paragraph 54 of their report that "in the case of trespass in reserves classed as grazing grounds which may still be retained under the management of the Forest Department the levy of the pound fee alone will be sufficient punishment"?

111 *A.*—The recommendations of the Forest Committee with regard to the enlargement of rights of way through reserved forests and the treatment of cases of trespass on grazing grounds were expressly approved in paragraph 18 (2) of G.O. 3026, Revenue, dated 15th October 1913, and instructions to give effect to this decision were communicated to all Collectors and Conservators with Board's Proceedings Forest No. 7, dated 12th January 1914. In the case of reservations subsequent in the date of that order the increased width of rights of way has been duly notified.

The principal direction in which action has been taken to ameliorate difficulties arising from the proximity of reserves to village-site or cultivation consists in the classification of forests on the lines recommended by the Committee and the application of the method of treatment approved in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Government Order quoted above. A special report has recently been called for from the Board of Revenue as to the possibility of setting back the boundaries of existing reserves to a distance of half a mile from adjacent village-sites.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Interference with the discretion of subordinate Magistrates in punishing for forest offences.

112 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that contrary to the instructions issued in G.O. 102, Judicial, dated 9th February 1903, Magisterial circulars have been issued in some districts and are still in force, interfering with the discretion of the subordinate Magistrates in the punishment of forest offences?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct their withdrawal?

112 *A.*—The inquiries recently made by the Government show that in some districts standing orders of the kind mentioned are still in force. Orders are being issued which will have the effect of withholding from the trying magistrate information about the amount of the compounding fee; and attention is also being drawn to the order of February 1909.

Increase of maximum strength and elective privileges for the Tiruvannámalai Municipal Council.

113 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will favourably consider the prayer of the Municipal Council of Tiruvannámalai in their address to His Excellency the Governor in February last for

(*a*) the privilege of having an elected Chairman;

(*b*) an increase in the number of councillors from 15 to 16; and

(*c*) the privilege of having one-half of the municipal seats to be elected instead of only one-third as at present?

113 *A.*—As recently as June 1914, the Council was given a non-official Chairman, instead of an official Chairman. The Government consider that the time for making further changes in the municipal administration has not yet arrived.

Raising the Tiruvannámalai Secondary school to High School grade.

114 *Q.*—Having regard to the sympathetic reply of His Excellency the Governor to the prayer of the Tiruvannámalai Municipal Council in their address to His Excellency to raise its incomplete secondary school to the status of a high school, will the Government be pleased to state if they have considered the question and decided when the school should be raised to a high school?

114 *A.*—The matter is now under the consideration of the Government.

Control of the late Local Fund hospital at Rámipet by Mission agency.

115 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the North Arcot District Board is unable to maintain a single hospital in that district;

(*b*) the circumstances under which the Local Fund Hospital at Rámipet was transferred to the management of the American Mission;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the hospital is located in a Government building and receives an annual grant from public funds;

(*d*) whether the entire establishment of the hospital consists of Christians only, many of whom are converts from the Panchama class;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that compulsory attendance of the patients is insisted on at the Christian religious preaching held in the hospital;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that money payments are demanded from out-patients; and

(*g*) whether the Government will be pleased to withdraw its support from the institution and order the resumption of the hospital by the Rámipet Taluk Board and give necessary help?

115 *A.*—(*a*) The North Arcot District Board has not hitherto maintained any hospital, but the Cheyyar Taluk Board in this district has recently proposed to convert the dispensary at Wandiwash into a hospital; this proposal has been sanctioned by Government.

(*b*) Before 1900 the Rámipet hospital was maintained partly from a contribution of Rs. 2,666 from the Jaugirkhana funds and partly from Taluk Board funds, the Arcot American Mission paying the difference between the pay of the apothecary and that of first-class hospital assistant. In that year the Arcot American Mission having expressed their willingness to finance

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

the hospital from Mission funds with the help of a contribution from Langarkhana funds, the Taluk Board, with the sanction of Government, severed their connection with the hospital, reserving the right to withdraw the Langarkhana contribution if the management by the Mission did not satisfy the requirements of the public.

(c) Apart from the contribution from the Langarkhana funds above referred to no grant is being given to the hospital from public funds.

(d) to (f) The Government have no information on these points or as to the ownership of the building but will make enquiries.

(g) The question is one for the Taluk Board to consider in the first instance.

Attendance of village officers at public meetings.

116 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the rules regarding the attendance of Government servants at public meetings of a political nature apply to the village officers also?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to exempt them from the operations of the said rules?

116 *A.*—As stated in paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 145 the Government Servants' Conduct Rules do not apply to village officers, but all Collectors have been informed that the Board of Revenue considers it undesirable for village officers to take part in the proceedings of district conferences and the Indian National Congress. The Government agree with the Board.

Right of village officers to vote at Legislative Council elections.

117 *Q.*—(a) Are the Government aware that village officers are eligible to be elected as members of taluk boards and as members of district boards and to vote as municipal councillors in electing their Chairmen, but cannot vote at elections of Members of the Legislative Council, though otherwise qualified to vote?

(b) If so, will the Government allow them to take part in Legislative Council elections?

117 *A.*—(a) No village officers except the village headmen are eligible for election to taluk boards, the facts are correctly stated by the Honourable Member in other respects.

(b) The Government see no sufficient reason to address the Government of India with reference to the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Restoration of elective privileges to the Vellore Municipal Council.

118 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the desirability of restoring the elective franchise of the Vellore Municipality by increasing the number of elective seats in it from 10 to 15 as prayed for by the Vellore Municipal Council in the resolution adopted by it at the instance of its present Chairman in 1911, and as requested by the North Arcot District Association in its address to His Excellency the Governor on the 24th February last, and as urged by the North Arcot District Conference which assembled at Vellore on the 23rd and 24th October last?

118 *A.*—The Government will consider the question if the Council move in the matter.

Restrictions on the Treatment of Indian passengers to Ceylon at Manapaud.

119 *Q.*—With regard to the answers given to my questions 30 and 31 at the Council meeting of the 25th May last touching the grievances of the Indian passengers and emigrants to Ceylon, will the Government be pleased

(a) to lay on the table the records of the inquiry, the correspondence with the Ceylon Government, and the result of their communications; and

(b) to state whether they will employ a responsible officer of their own and nominate some non-official visitors from Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly to see that the wishes and sentiments of the people are duly respected and that the passengers and emigrants are not subjected to needless indignities and hardships?

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

119 *A.*—(*a*) The subject is still under correspondence with the Ceylon Government.

(*b*) In the circumstances stated no definite reply can be made, but the suggestion will be considered.

Reclassification of certain tanks in Polur taluk.

120 *Q.*—With reference to the answer of the Government to my question 33 in the Council meeting held on the 25th May last, regarding the reclassification of the tank of Pelasur village No. 125 and Sanikkavadi No. 147 in the Polur taluk, North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have now obtained the necessary information; and

(*b*) if not, whether they will obtain the necessary information and answer the said question?

120 *A.*—The Government have under their consideration a report from the Board dealing with the classification of the Pelasur, Odalavadi, Ellattur and Polur tanks and the propriety of the Settlement Officer's orders will come under review in that connection.

Reclassification of certain tanks, and result of re-settlement in Odalavadi village, Polur taluk.

121 *Q.*—With reference to the answer of the Government to my questions 34 and 35 at the same meeting regarding the tank of No. 141 Odalavadi village in the same taluk, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Public Works Department have restored the flood-channel from the Cheyyar river, and executed the necessary repairs to the tank, the Settlement Officer having stated to the ryots, when raising the tank from the second to the first class, that the Public Works Department would be requested by him to carry them out;

(*b*) if not, whether the increased assessment on the lands, due under the new classification of the tank by the Settlement Officer, has been or will be levied; and

(*c*) if it is to be levied, what is the old assessment of the village, the assessment under the re-settlement, and the amount of the additional assessment to be levied by raising the tank to the first class?

121 *A.*—As stated in the answer to the preceding question the Government have now under consideration the propriety of the Settlement Officer's classification of the Odalavadi tank; the assessment of its ayacut will depend on the orders which may be passed. An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,375 for repairs and improvements to the Odalavadi tank and channel was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer and according to the latest information available to Government an expenditure of Rs. 10,528 had been incurred up to the end of September 1915.

Extension of elective privilege to union panchayats.

122 *Q.*—With regard to the answers to my questions 41 and 42 in the same meeting in reference to the extension of elective principle in union panchayats, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether district boards have since May last recommended any particular unions for the privilege of election;

(*b*) if so, the name of the district boards, and the number of unions they respectively recommended; and

(*c*) also the number of unions out of 402 exercising the privilege of electing their Chairmen?

122 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Kurnool District Board have recently recommended the extension of the privilege of election of members to the unions of Markapur, Cumbum and Pattikonda. No such recommendations have been received from other district boards.

(*c*) No unions elect their own chairmen.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Elective privileges for union panchayats.

123 *Q.*—In consideration of the very limited income of a union panchayat, the power vested in a union being confined to sanitation, repairing village streets and drains and improvement of the village-site and water-supply, and, taking into regard the control and supervision exercised by the Taluk Board and its President, as well as by the District Board and its President, over it, will the Government be pleased to consider if they could grant the privilege of election of their chairmen to all the major unions for the present, and also allow half of the seats in each union to be filled by election?

123 *A.*—Until further experience has been gained of the working of the elective system in the case of members of panchayats, the Government are not prepared to move in the directions suggested.

Recruitment of labour under the Madras Planters Labour Act: of 1903.

124 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the hardships suffered by maistries and coolies working in the plantations under the conditions imposed by the provisions of Act I of 1903 which formed the subject of discussion and a resolution at the Coimbatore District Conference held this year at Erode?

(*b*) Will the Government consider the advisability of appointing a whole-timed official Protector and nominate non-official visitors to safeguard the interests of the ignorant maistries and coolies, employed under the contract provisions of Act I of 1903 in South India plantations?

124 *A.*—The Government have not yet received a copy of the resolution of the Coimbatore District Conference. The Government obtain every year from the District Magistrates of Malabar and the Nilgiris, in which districts alone the Madras Planters Labour Act of 1903 is in force, reports upon the working of that Act and these reports contain no information that coolies are not well treated. In the most recent report the District Magistrate of the Nilgiris said, "I have every reason to think that the coolies are well treated on the estates in this district"; while the District Magistrate of Malabar reported that coolies were generally well-paid and well treated. The Government do not consider therefore that the appointment of an official protector or of non-official visitors is necessary

Madras Planters Labour Act—Conviction of a maistry for failure to supply coolies.

125 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been called to the judgment of the Taluk Magistrate of Coonoor in C.C. 58 of 1914 in which one maistry Sanj Dass, Pariah by caste, was convicted to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the complaint of R. Waldeck, Superintendent, Glenburn estate, Coonoor, on a charge of having failed to supply coolies under the agreement entered into by him;

(*b*) if so, whether the judgment, and the complainant's deposition and accused's statement referred to therein disclose the facts

(1) that the estate is in a feverish locality,

(2) that some coolies were sent by the maistry but they "bolted away after working" for a few days,

(3) that the accused represented to the complainant that he could not bring the coolies because they got fever and that the other coolies whom he brought, seeing the returning coolies suffering from fever would not come,

(4) that the complainant refused to take back the advance as he master wanted only coolies but not the advance money,

(5) that the accused sent the advance money to the court as soon as a warrant was issued against him,

(6) that he was convicted and sentenced because the fact of the estate being in a feverish locality was fully known to him when he took the advance,

(7) that the advance money of Rs. 300 was ordered to be given to the accused on release; and

(*c*) in view of the hardships involved in such contracts, will the Government be pleased to amend Act I of 1903 at an early date?

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

125 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the copy of the judgment forwarded to them by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) The Government are unable to add any information to that contained in the judgment; but in regard to clause (6) they observe that the accused was convicted under section 24 (*c*) of the Planters Labour Act for failing to account for his advance. If the accused thought he was wrongly convicted, he had the right of appeal against the decision of the magistrate.

(*c*) The Government are not satisfied as to the necessity for such a course.

Assistant Station-masters' working hours, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

126 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to my questions No. 20 on the 21st February 1911 and No. 17 on the 14th February 1912, and to the replies given by the Government, with regard to the working hours of the assistant stationmasters in the Arkonam district in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, are the Government aware that the assistant stationmasters have in June last complained and petitioned to the Agent and sought redress as had been promised to them, for loyal service during the previous strike, to be relieved of their continuous night duties?

(*b*) In view of the fact that this continuous night service is a matter of public concern, involving the convenience and safety of the passengers, will the Government be pleased to move the Railway Board to enforce more reasonable and equitable working hours?

126 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information about the representation said to have been made by the assistant stationmasters in June last.

(*b*) The Honourable Member will be referred to the answers given to his question 26 at the Council meeting of the 18th February 1913 and to his question 26 at the meeting of 2nd April 1913. As stated therein, the Government do not consider any further action on their part is called for.

Criminal case against tahsildar-magistrate in Anantapur district.

127 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there was open accusation of corruption against tahsildar-magistrate A. Krishnaswami Ayyar in the Anantapur district in the year 1910 and whether the said accusation led to a departmental inquiry in September of the same year before the revenue divisional officer, Penukonda;

(*b*) whether the Collector held that no case was made out against the tahsildar;

(*c*) whether the tahsildar obtained sanction to prosecute the witnesses for false information and filed complaints in eight cases;

(*d*) whether the deputy magistrate of Anantapur held prolonged judicial trials in three cases in C.C. Nos. 57, 56 and 61 of 1911 on the file of his court and acquitted the accusers of the tahsildar-magistrate;

(*e*) whether the deputy magistrate held that he (the tahsildar-magistrate) tampered with his magisterial diary Ex. XX, fabricated Ex. FF and ante-dated bail bonds Exs. E E-1 and E E-2 in C.C. No. 61 of 1911 (*vide* paragraph 16 at pages 29, 34 and 35 of the said judgment);

(*f*) whether the deputy magistrate also held that the tahsildar-magistrate made interpolations in Exs. Y-2 and Z-2 in his defence in C.C. No. 57;

(*g*) whether the High Court *per* Sadasiva Ayyar, J. upheld specifically that finding in Cr. Rev. case No. 369/13;

(*h*) whether the said tahsildar was kept under suspension in consequence of the said judgments and whether he was asked to approach the High Court in revision when he claimed to be restored on the ground that the said judgments were erroneous, and whether the High Court in effect upheld the said judgments in revision;

(*i*) whether the Government finally framed charges against the tahsildar, obtained his explanation with the reports of the District Magistrates, considered the same and restored him to office in May 1915 with arrears of pay and his legal expenses;

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Cardew.)

(*j*) will the Government be pleased to place on the table the charges framed against the tahsildar, the explanation obtained from him, the District Magistrates' reports including that of Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., and the Government order thereon ordering his restoration; and

(*k*) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a Commissioner to inquire into the conduct of the tahsildar in view of the fabrications and interpolations judicially held to have been made by him in C.C. Nos. 61 and 57 on the file of the Deputy Magistrate and such other matters as may be deemed advisable?

127 *A.*—The Honourable Member evidently has access to records which afford the answer to the majority of his inquiries. The Government on careful consideration came to the conclusion that the charges against the tahsildar were not proved. They see no reason for re-opening the question or for laying copies of the papers on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Grant of house-rent allowance in Madura town.

128 *Q.*—In view of the fact that house-rent has risen abnormally high in Madura and that it is not possible within any reasonably short time to find accommodation for the growing needs of the residents, will the Government be pleased to modify their order in G.O. 275, dated 22nd April 1915 (Financial Department), and allow such compensation for quarters as they deem fit for the subordinate officers living in Madura?

128 *A.*—The Government see no reason to modify their Order 275, Financial, dated the 22nd April 1915.

Grain compensation allowance to subordinate officers, Madura, towns.

129 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Ramnad subordinate officers living in Madura get compensation for dearness of food while Madura officers do not?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the dearness of provisions in the town of Madura is greater than the average cost of foodstuffs in the Ramnad district? Will the Government be pleased, taking into account all circumstances attending on residence in Madura, to treat the subordinate officers working in Madura municipal limits as a special class and allow them compensation for dearness of food, even if other parts of the Madura district be not entitled to such compensation under the rules framed by the Government?

129 *A.*—(*a*) No. Under recent orders Ramnad officials stationed at Madura are, for the purpose of grain compensation allowance, treated as if they were Madura officials.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion to treat Madura town in an exceptional manner.

Punishment of village officers, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district.

130 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the dismissals and suspensions of village officers in the Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, from the year 1908 July to 1915 July, showing the reasons for such dismissals and suspensions and the educational qualifications, if any, of the dismissed and suspended servants and the substitutes appointed in their places?

130 *A.*—The information necessary to compile the statement asked for is not obtainable from any return or report which the Government receive and cannot therefore be furnished.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information and compile the statistics?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"If the Honourable Member will communicate with me and tell me what he wants this information for, I will consider whether it is worth while going to the trouble of calling for it."

Roofing the overbridge at Madura railway station.

131 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Pilgrim Committee, appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the sanitary needs of large pilgrim centres, has expressed its view that the overbridge at the Madura railway station should be covered? Will the Government be pleased, in view of the great inconveniences caused to the passengers coming from all parts of India to this great centre, to take steps to see that it is covered at an early date?

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

131 *A.*—The Pilgrim Committee's report has not yet been received.

With reference to the latter part of the question, the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the main and supplementary answers given to question 74 at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th May last.

Improvements to Palayakayal tank, Tinnevelly district.

132 *Q.*—With reference to my interpellation 101 at the Legislative Council meeting dated 20th November 1911, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to improve the water-supply in the Palayakayal tank in the Tinnevelly district?

132 *A.*—Proposals for improving the water-supply of the tank have been called for and those are awaited.

Opening of a Medical College for Women in Madras.

133 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be prepared to open a Medical College for Women in Madras?

133 *A.*—The Government consider that the provision of a Medical College for Women in this Presidency would be of great public advantage, but the possibility of such a college being provided depends largely on financial considerations and partly on the number of students likely to be forthcoming. Inquiries on the latter point are being made and the cost that would be involved in the provision of such a college will be investigated.

Water-supply scheme for Tuticorin

134 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in investigating the water-supply scheme for Tuticorin since the allotments were made last for that purpose? In view of the fact that water-tax has begun to be levied in that municipality already, will the Government be pleased to start the scheme at an early date appointing special establishment for that purpose?

134 *A.*—Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 18·25 lakhs for a water-supply scheme, with the Tambraparni river as the source of supply, have been prepared. A full power test of the supply available is being arranged for and will be carried out as soon as the river dries up. There is a grant of Rs. 80,000 in the current year for this purpose.

Repairs to the irrigation channel, Adaichchani village, Tinnevelly district.

135 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to my interpellation 69 at the Legislative Council meeting held on the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

(*b*) Is it a fact that since the interpellation, no steps have been taken to repair the channels in spite of very many requests from the ryots concerned and the *kar* crop after that date had to be abandoned resulting in heavy loss to the ryots? Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to investigate the matter and complete the repairs emergently?

135 *A.*—(*a*) A temporary wooden flume was erected on 9th August 1915, but failed owing to a breach caused by leaks through the earth connections. This was repaired by 27th August 1915, since which date continuous supply has been passed to the irrigated area. This restoration was too late to enable a *kar* crop to be raised.

(*b*) Investigations regarding the matter have already been made and orders sent to submit a revised design for permanent restoration of the aqueduct in time to enable the work to be completed next dry season.

Breeding bull to Dindigul municipality.

136 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Municipal Council of Dindigul more than once urged that they should be allowed to maintain a breeding bull in view of the importance of Dindigul as a convenient station for that purpose? Will the Government be pleased to exercise their powers under section 113 of District Municipalities Act and sanction the cost of maintenance of a breeding bull by that municipality?

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

136 *A*.—The fact is as stated. The Government consider that the maintenance of a breeding bull does not fall within the purview of section 113 of the Madras District Municipalities Act.

Upper Subordinate service in Public Works Department.

137 *Q*.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have been making a distinction in the Engineering department of the charges to be entrusted to B.E.'s and to an Upper Subordinate, once these are in charge of sections or sub-divisions? If they make such distinction, will the Government be pleased to state what such different charges are and from what date such distinction is observed? Is it a fact that men from the Upper Subordinate establishment are, according to the existing rules, drafted into the Engineering establishment once in alternate years?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Upper Subordinate officers of second and third grades have, in January last, petitioned the Government showing that under the present system of promotions given they will be long barred from getting reasonable promotions? Will the Government be pleased, in view of the facts disclosed, to consider their claims and make provision to see that Upper Subordinates of those grades that have joined their duties before 1915 at least are allowed the ordinary promotions that may be expected by members of the staff before that date by making separate provision, if necessary, to start and promote B.E.'s and Military Upper Subordinates entertained as sectional officers?

137 *A*.—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and the answer to the second part is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Yes, it is a fact that a petition of the kind was received. A copy * of the order passed on the petition will be placed on the table and the Government see no reason to modify the orders already passed nor does the course suggested in the concluding portion of the question appear to the Government to be expedient.

Feeding charity at the Kodandaramaswami temple near Rāmēswaram.

138 *Q*.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the village of Pondappanēndal in the Kilayur division, Rāmnād zamin, was endowed for feeding pilgrims and maintaining a water-shed at the Kodandaramaswami temple lying midway between Rāmēswaram and Dhanushkodi?

(*b*) In view of the fact that the said temple is now maintained in good condition by the Rāmēswaram Devasthanam and a fairly large number of pilgrims pass through the temple often, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their G.O. 3240, Revenue, dated 26th November 1909, handing over the assessment collected from the ryots to the Taluk Board of Rāmnād for sanitary improvement purposes and order the same or the *waram* that could be collected from the lands (if such *waram* could be collected) to be used for feeding the pilgrims and the maintenance of the water-shed in the temple agreeably to the intentions of the original donors?

138 *A*.—(*a*) The village of Pondappanēndal in the Rāmnād zamindari was originally granted for the support of a choultry called the "Kodandaraman choultry" on the road from Rāmēswaram to Setukkarai. The object of the grant was to feed Brahmans in the choultry.

(*b*) The choultry was in a dilapidated condition at the time of the inam settlement and the service was not kept up. Accordingly in 1866 the Inam Commissioner directed the resumption of the inam, but for reasons which have not been traced this order was never carried out until in 1909 the matter was brought to the notice of Government. The choultry being in ruins and the service still neglected in spite of notice served on the grantee, the assessment on the inam *minus* the quit-rent payable to the zamindar was then made over to the Rāmnād Taluk Board for the construction and maintenance of good drinking water wells in the villages under the jurisdiction of the taluk board and the special instruction was issued that preference should be given to those villages which are most frequented by pilgrims to Setukkarai. The Government are not prepared to modify the orders of 1909.

* *Vide* Appendix X on pages 73 to 75 *infra*.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

Transfer of forests to the village forest panchayats.

139 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to the officers entrusted with the duty of classifying forests, to be handed over to the village forest panchayats, directing them to give opportunities to the villagers interested to represent any special facts they want to put forth in the matter of the area to be handed over?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the boundaries of the forest areas proposed to be handed over to the village forest panchayats in the districts of Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly?

139 *A.*—(*a*) The officers entrusted with the duty of classifying forests to be handed over to panchayats are aware of the desirability of consulting the villagers and it is already the practice to do so. No further orders of Government on this point are therefore required.

(*b*) The following are the forests in the Madura, Tinnevelly and Rāmnād districts which at present it is proposed to hand over to panchayats for management, if panchayats are forthcoming:—

District.	Name of reserve.	Area
		ACS
Madura	Kodimangalam A and B	2,750
	Kandikuttu	1,381
	Valkazhi	720
	Perumal Kovilkaradu	443
	Vellarkaradu	441
	Perumalmalai	1,100
	Total ..	6,935
Tinnevelly	Kottamalai	999
	Kavalkuttiparambu	374
	Vallimadu and extension	5,098
	Gangaikondan	1,391
	Total ..	7,862
Rāmnād	Khanapuram grazing compartment. .	2,346
	Valaikalam	1,201
	Kottaikalam	510
	Sappaniparambu	384
	Total ..	4,536

The boundaries of these reserves cannot be conveniently shown in the form of a statement. The position of the reserves is shown in the touring maps of the districts concerned.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Probationary revenue inspectors and their progress.

140 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many graduates have been appointed as probationary revenue inspectors in the Revenue department of this Presidency since the division of the subordinate revenue service into higher and lower; and

(*b*) how many of them have been promoted to the post of sub magistrate?

140 *A.*—According to the latest information received by Government, 93 graduates have been appointed as probationary revenue inspectors since the system was introduced four years ago and of these one has already been promoted to act as a sub-magistrate.

Admission of Muhammadan boys in private schools on half-fees.

141 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Educational Rules will be so modified as to compel the managers of private schools supported by Government to take in Muhammadan boys on application, levying half-fees as ordered, by G.Os. 404, Educational, dated 20th May 1912, and 884, Educational, dated 17th September 1912?

141 *A.*—Government are not prepared to interfere with the discretion of managers to the extent proposed.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Duddappanayakkanur.

Proprietors of estates empowered to punish village officers.

142 *Q.*—*(a)* Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of registered holders of permanently-settled estates in the Madras Presidency?

(b) How many proprietors have hitherto been empowered by the Board of Revenue to fine village officers?

(c) Are the following proprietors included in the list of persons who have been empowered to fine them:—

(1) The Maharaja of Venkatagiri,

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rama Rayaningar of Kalahasti,

(3) The Raja of Rāmnād,

(4) Diwan Bahadur the Zamindar of Uttukuli (Coimbatore district),

(5) The Zamindar of Pudur (Tinnevelly district),

(6) The Zamindar of Jagaddhevi (Salem district),

(7) The Honourable the Zamindar of Peluveram,

(8) S. Kuttalam Pillai Avargal, Muttadar, Elanji, Tenkāsi (Tinnevelly district)?

(d) If the answers are in the negative, will the Government be pleased to ask the Board of Revenue to empower them?

142 *A.*—*(a)* The total number of permanently-settled estates is reported to be 1,207; the number of registered holders is probably somewhat less, as in more than one instance the same person holds several estates.

(b) Thirty-six.

(c) No.

(d) The Board of Revenue will doubtless consider any application from any individual proprietor.

Repairs to ancient monuments.

143 *Q.*—*(a)* Are the repairs executed to ancient monuments done by the Public Works Department officers without consulting the Archæological Department?

(b) Are the Government aware that the repairs done to the Hampi ruins are not in harmony with the surroundings and the old buildings?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions hereafter that the repairs done to any ancient monument be done by the Public Works Department officers in consultation with the Archæological Department and in harmony with the surroundings and with the existing buildings?

143 *A.*—*(a)* No. Under existing rules, no repairs to ancient monuments may be undertaken without previous reference to the Superintendent, Archæological Department, and every estimate for such repairs is required to be countersigned by him.

(b) The opinion expressed in this clause is different from that of Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, who wrote in 1913 "the treatment of the Vijayanagar buildings has to my mind been singularly successful."

(c) The Government consider that no such instructions are necessary.

Improvement of milk supply.

144 *Q.*—*(a)* Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles headed *Economic Notes—Dairying—Improvement of the milk supply* in the *Mysore Economic Journal*, dated September 1915, pages 475 and 476 respectively?

(b) Have the Government passed any order on this subject on the basis of the resolution passed by the Board of Agriculture held at Coimbatore in December 1913?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to take some steps on these lines as early as possible as in the case of Bombay?

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu ; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

144 *A.*—The Government have perused the article referred to and the subject will receive attention after the arrival of the expert in dairy work whose entertainment has been contemplated for some time. The Government of India have been addressed on the subject of the recruitment of an officer possessing the requisite qualifications, if financial considerations permit.

Opening of a dairy and cattle-breeding farm near Madras.

145 *Q.*—(*a*) Under the sixth class of forests which are disafforested by G.O. 3020, dated 18th October 1913, are the lands near Madras in Chingleput district fit for opening a dairy and cattle-breeding farm?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to grant such lands or any other waste lands on favourable condition to the agricultural students or other gentlemen living in Madras, as a special case in contravention to darkhast rules, who are prepared to lay out some capital on this important industry?

145 *A.*—(*a*) The sixth class of forests, which will be disafforested under G.O. 3020, dated 18th October 1913, comprises only reserves which, in the words of the Forest Committee, are "so barren or so "deteriorated that they are worthless for any purpose, even for "grazing." It must be presumed therefore that any such reserve would be unfit for the location of a dairying and cattle-breeding farm.

(*b*) The Government will be ready to consider on its merits any individual application for a special grant of land for such purposes.

Drainage channel for wet lands at Perungulam.

146 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Perungulam in Tinnevelly district petitioned to the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly, and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, regarding the excavation of a drainage channel for their wet lands at Perungulam?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to begin the work as early as possible?

146 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 78 (*a*) asked at the meeting of the 25th May last.

(*b*) The proposals submitted by the Superintending Engineer have been approved by the Chief Engineer subject to some modifications and detailed plans and estimates for the scheme have been called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Location of a criminal settlement in Vizagapatam district.

147 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what has been done or will be done for the location of a criminal settlement in Vizagapatam district and the place where it will be located?

147 *A.*—No proposals for the formation of criminal settlements in Vizagapatam are at present under consideration.

Elementary girls' schools in the Presidency and their establishment and supervision.

148 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the present number of elementary girls' schools, district by district, supported or aided by public funds;

(*b*) the number of female teachers and male teachers in these schools and how many of them are trained;

(*c*) how many Assistant Inspectresses and how many Sub-Assistant Inspectresses are there in the Presidency at present and how many Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors are supervising the work of elementary girls' schools;

(*d*) if any Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors are supervising girls' schools, whether they received any special training;

(*e*) how many of these girls' schools were and how many were not visited and if visited, how many times by the educational authorities during the course of last year;

(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

(*f*) whether the Government has got any scheme to entertain in the near future lady supervisors and additional Sub-Assistant Inspectresses for elementary girls' schools, and

(*g*) in the absence of any such scheme, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of directing the supervisors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools to visit and inspect the girls' schools as well?

148 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Details giving the particulars asked for will be placed on the Editors' Table.

(*c*) The attention of the Honourable Member will be invited to pages 117, 118 and 122 of Volume I of the "List of officers and appointments in the Educational Department" as it stood on the 1st January 1915

Owing to the difficulty of securing the services of suitable women, two male sub assistant inspectors are acting in girls' ranges at present. Except for the occasional deputation of sub-assistant inspectors to examine girls' schools when the female inspecting officers have more than they can manage, there is no systematic supervision of girls' schools by male officers.

(*d*) The two sub assistant inspectors referred to above were trained teachers and were selected on account of their special qualifications for the work.

(*e*) It is the duty of the inspecting officers to visit all schools in their charges at least once a year. The Government have no figures of the number of inspections made but see no reason to suppose that the minimum number of inspections required was not made.

(*f*) A scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting agency is under consideration.

(*g*) The Government do not consider this desirable if adequate inspection can be secured by other means

Patta land in tank-beds.

149 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 39 put at the Council meeting held on 18th February 1913, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total extent of land held on patta within the waterspread of tanks and how many acres have been transferred since 1901 to tank poramboke; and

(*b*) whether any rules exist as to the cultivation of patta lands within the waterspread of tanks?

149 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for nor are they aware of any special rules as to the cultivation of patta lands within the waterspread of tanks.

Statement of legislative business for 1916.

150 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the measures of legislation likely to be taken up in 1916?

150 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 63.

Exclusion of certain areas in Vizagapatam agency.

151 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to my question 86 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th May 1914, whether any decision has been arrived at for the transference of certain portions of Vizagapatam agency into ordinary tracts?

151 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 53.

Statistics of emigration to Assam and foreign countries.

152 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of persons recruited for Assam labour during 1913-14, 1913-14 and 1914-15 in each of the six Northern districts of this Presidency in which the Assam Labour Act VI of 1901 is in force and also the total number of coolies that emigrated to foreign countries in each of those years from these districts?

(*b*) Is it a fact that labour has got and is getting dearer in all those districts?

[Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.]

152 *A.*—(*a*) A statement * is laid on the table.

(*b*) The Government are aware that wages have risen.

Religious instruction in elementary schools.

153 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question 85 put at the meeting of the Council held on 15th February 1913, will the Government be pleased to state what the Government proposes to do regarding religious teaching in elementary schools?

153 *A.*—The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Water-spread of Komaravole Ava, Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district.

154 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the present extent of the water-spread of the Komaravole Ava in Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district, and also the ayacut under the said ava?

(2) Are there any proposals to extend this reservoir?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to direct the tank restoration party which is at present working in the said Golgonda taluk to investigate, as a special case, the possible improvement that can be effected to this reservoir also and the extent of land that may be irrigated thereunder?

154 *A.*—(1) The ayacut of the ava is 319 acres, but the Government have no information as to the extent of its waterspread.

(2) The Government are not aware of any proposals to extend the ava.

(3) The Government do not propose to direct the Tank Restoration Scheme party to investigate improvements to this reservoir as a special case.

Qualifications for a district munsif's post.

155 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications fixed by the High Court with the previous sanction of the Government for a District Munsif under the provisions of section 7 of Madras Civil Courts Act?

Does R. W. Davies, Esq., I.C.S., additional district munsif of Vizagapatam, possess any and which of those qualifications?

155 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the rules published in notification of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court on page 1887 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th December 1910. A copy of the Honourable Member's question will be communicated to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court.

Employment of talaiyaris in Vizagapatam district on beat duty.

156 *Q.*—(*a*) Is the Government aware that talaiyaris of villages in the Vizagapatam district are directed to keep watch during nights on roads even beyond their village limits and that they were also given beat books?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be paid any extra remuneration for this work?

(*c*) Is the practice prevailing in other districts also?

156 *A.*—(*a*) Yes. Beat books are supplied only at a few stations.

(*b*) No

(*c*) Beat books are supplied in some districts, but it is only in Vizagapatam that talaiyaris are required to patrol beyond the limits of their villages. The Government will make inquiries regarding the origin of this practice.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.

Supersession of Uriya police by Telugu and use of Telugu in police records.

157 *Q.*—Referring to the answer to my question 57 (*b*) and (*c*) of the Madras Legislative Council meeting held on 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in the matter of Uriya constables being superseded by Telugu men and maintaining Telugu records in the Police Department in the northern part of the Ganjam district?

* *Vide* Appendix XI on page 77 *infra*.

(Raja Sri Mutan Mahan Singh Deo; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

157 *A.*—It does not appear to be the fact that Uriya constables have been passed over for promotion to station house officer by less qualified Telugu men. Three Uriya constables have been tried and found wanting and one refused to go to the Agency.

It is not the fact that all the vernacular records of the police in the northern parts of Ganjam are maintained in Telugu only.

Irrigation under the Rushikulya system.

158 *Q.*—*(a)* With reference to answer to my question 129 *(b)* at the Council meeting held on 27th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in the matter of the irrigation system prevailing in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place the papers on the Council table?

(b) With reference to answer to my question 129 *(c)* above referred to, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in the matter of levying water-rate on areas not actually irrigated under the Rushikulya system?

158 *A.*—A copy of the Board's Proceedings containing the information desired is laid on the table.*

Raising of Russellkonda training school to secondary grade.

159 *Q.*—With reference to my question 49 at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on 2nd April 1914, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter of raising the elementary training school at Russellkonda to the status of a secondary grade training school?

159 *A.*—The Government have at present nothing to add to the reply given upon this subject to the Honourable Member to question 40 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd February 1915.

Admission of Uriyas into the Forest College, Coimbatore.

160 *Q.*—Referring to my question 45 *(b)* at the Council meeting of February 1915, regarding the admission of Uriyas as stipendiary students into the Forest College, Combatore, will the Government be pleased to make the provision suggested therein?

160 *A.*—The Government have consulted the Board of Revenue which reports that no Uriyas having sufficient educational qualifications to profit by the course at the Forest College Coimbatore, have sought for appointment in the Forest department and that, if qualified men apply, they will be given preferential treatment so far as Ganjam is concerned.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Supplemental supply of water to the Surada reservoir.

161 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to my interpellation 120, dated 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what final orders have been passed with regard to supplementing the supply to the Surada reservoir?

161 *A.*—A project for the construction of a channel from Rushikulya river to supplement the supply of Surada reservoir is being worked out by local officers. No final orders regarding the matter have been passed.

Construction of the Khoro-khori reservoir.

162 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Public Works Department recommended the construction of the reservoir Khoro-khori, and what orders have been passed thereon?

162 *A.*—The Khoro-khori project was investigated in 1905-06; the construction of the reservoir was not recommended by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the scheme was ordered by the Government to be abandoned on account of the heavy cost and the poor return of revenue.

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* Vide Appendix XII on page 78 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

Investigation of certain irrigation projects in Ganjam district.

163 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the following projects in the Ganjām district, the Mollinda tampara project, the Chodahada project and the drainage of Gouza tampara, have been investigated and recommended for approval; if not, will the Government be pleased to direct the investigation thereof?

163 *A.*—The three projects have been investigated, but the Government do not approve of proceeding further at present with any of them.

Construction of masonry groins on the Rushikulya river.

164 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of constructing at an early date masonry groins at different places in the river Rushikulya from the Summabe tope to the local fund bridge at 25th mile, Aska, or taking other suitable measures to minimise the damage resulting from the floods in the river?

164 *A.*—The Government are not aware of the necessity for flood protective works in the Rushikulya river, but will call for a report on the subject.

Accident to a boat in the port of Vizagapatam.

165 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence in the *Indian Patriot* of the 8th and 14th October last under the heading "A sensational boat-disaster" regarding the accident which resulted in serious loss of life in the port of Vizagapatam?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether any enquiry took place regarding the matter, what the result has been,

(2) how many lives have been lost, how many lives have been injured, their names and places of residence if known, what the approximate estimate of the loss of property has been and whether any and how much compensation has been paid?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the report if any on the subject?

165 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have seen the correspondence referred to and have also received a report from the District Magistrate.

(*b*) (1) An enquiry was held and the Government have called for the full proceedings which have only just been received.

(2) It is believed that 27 lives were lost. Information as to the other matters referred to is not yet available.

(*c*) The Government will consider the matter.

Admission of students into St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam.

166 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any and what fixed arrangements have been made with regard to the general admission of students into the St. Aloysius' Industrial school at Vizagapatam; and

(*b*) how many Hindu and Muhammadan boys are undergoing training in the said school and in what industries?

166 *A.*—Arrangements for the development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, with State aid have not yet been completed.

Opening of the industrial school, Cocanada, and training college, Rajahmundry.

167 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the arrangements for opening (*a*) the industrial school at Cocanada, (*b*) the training college at Rajahmundry have been completed and when the institutions will be opened for the admission of students?

167 *A.*—(*a*) Arrangements for opening the industrial school at Cocanada have not yet been completed.

(*b*) The intention was to open the training college in July 1916, but under present financial conditions it is doubtful if it will be possible to do this.

Connecting Bimlipatam port with the main East Coast Railway.

168 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to state whether any and if so what steps have been taken to connect the port of Bimlipatam with the main line of railway running along the East Coast; and

(*b*) to consider the desirability of connecting a branch line at an early date?

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

168 *A.*—(*a*) In October 1911 the Railway Board sanctioned the survey, by the agency of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, of a line of railway on the broad gauge from Vizianagram *viâ* Bimlipatam to Vizagapatam. This was notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd November 1914, Part I, page 1569.

(*b*) The further consideration of the scheme must be postponed until the receipt of the survey report.

Mr. Phillips' scheme for additional courts of justice in the Presidency.

169 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what final orders have been passed by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the local Government in what is known as Mr. Phillips' scheme regarding the location and establishment of additional courts of justice in this Presidency and the emoluments to be paid to the judicial officers generally?

169 *A.*—The scheme for the re-organization of the Provincial Judicial Service is under the consideration of Government, who see no prospect of being able to finance it for some time to come.

Relief to district munsifs for additional work created by raising their jurisdiction.

170 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many additional suits are expected to be tried by the district munsifs if their jurisdiction should be raised to Rs. 3,000 in the manner suggested; and

(*b*) what relief and additional inducements are proposed to be given to the district munsifs by the establishment of additional courts or otherwise and by way of increase of salary?

170 *A.*—(*a*) So far as figures are at present available, the addition to the District Munsifs' files will average about four suits per munsif per annum.

(*b*) The Government do not propose any revision of salaries on this account. The number of courts will be adjusted, as at present, to the work of all kinds falling to be done.

Superior officers drawing Rs. 200 and upwards in the departments of Industries, Agriculture and Survey.

171 *Q.*—With reference to the question 81 (*a*) put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1915, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the report called for has been received; and

(*b*) the qualifications, if any, in addition to those appearing in the Civil List of the superior officers in the Survey and Agricultural departments and in the department under the Director of Industries who draw a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards, and in the case of Europeans, the experience they had in their professions before they were appointed in this Presidency?

171 *A.*—As regards the departments of Survey and Agriculture, the Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of a statement specially compiled with reference to his interpellation No. 81 (*a*) of the 29th March 1915.

As regards the department of Industries, the answer is in the affirmative. For the qualifications of the dyeing and leather experts, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question 18 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915. A statement showing the qualifications other than those appearing in the Civil List of the other officers is laid on the table.*

Hostel accommodation for Law, Engineering and Arts College students.

172 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to provide additional hostel accommodation to the students of Government colleges in Madras in Law, Engineering and Arts, during 1916–17?

172 *A.*—The matter is under consideration.

* *Vide* Appendix XIII on page 79 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

Residences for high officials in Madras.

173 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the Government proposes to acquire sites in Madras for the purposes of erecting bungalows for officials and if the proposed site is on the left bank of Adayar;

(*b*) for whom the bungalows, if any, are to be constructed and at what cost; and

(*c*) whether the rent derivable therefrom is expected to cover the interest and depreciation charges?

173 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 74.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are unable to furnish the information asked for as details have not yet been settled.

The Madras police and Confessions of tortured persons.

174 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article by Mr. Moberly, I.C.S. (retired), in the *Hindu* of the 11th September 1915 under the heading "The Madras Police and Confessions" and the article on the 5th November "Investigation of crime"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether the orders it has issued in 1909, 1910, 1912 are obeyed and take steps to prevent the police from disregarding them in practice?

174 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government will direct the Inspector-General of Police to draw the attention of all police officers to the orders in question.

Charge of theft against a toll-contractor, Trichinopoly.

175 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings in the matter of the transfer application presented in the High Court by the accused in calendar case No. 92 of 1915 on the file of the first-class Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Trichinopoly published in the legal columns of the *Hindu* of the 15th instant?

(*b*) Is it a fact that as stated in the affidavit the Collector and Mr. Ormsby paid the sum of As. 8 and took back the bicycle from the custody of the man in charge of the toll-gate?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether the charge of theft was in respect of the bicycle so paid for, and who the complainant is, who moved the police to take action and the substance of his complaint;

(2) whether bail was refused by all the authorities in the district and how long the accused were in jail;

(3) whether bail was granted by the High Court and a report was called for on a transfer application being presented;

(4) the circumstances under which the right to levy tolls was sanctioned; and

(5) the circumstances under which the charge of theft was withdrawn when the application for a transfer of the case was pending in the High Court?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to institute an inquiry into the matter and call for a report?

175 *A.*—A report has been called for.

Accidents on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

176 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the extent of the damage to person and property during the accidents on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Waltair and Parvatipur in the current year especially at Alamanda and beyond Gajapatinagaram;

(*b*) the circumstances under which they occurred; and

(*c*) how long before the accident to the bridge the line was patrolled and whether any defect was discovered?

[Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Harold Stuart.]

176 *A*.—The accidents reported to the Government during the current year have been generally of a minor character involving injuries to individuals due to trespass or negligence. The two following were more serious:—

(i) At Alamanda station yard a collision occurred on the 8th August 1915 between two trains due to the incoming train having been allowed on the main line on which there was already a goods train standing. Both engines were badly damaged while there was slight damage to the rolling-stock and to a few passengers. A report on the accident is awaited from the Agent.

(ii) Owing to heavy rains, a bridge at mile 57/23 between Gajapatinagaram and Donkinavalsa sank and 180 feet of permanent way was badly damaged on the 3rd October last. In consequence a train was derailed causing damage to four goods wagons and three coaches, serious injury to a company's servant and slight injuries to four passengers. There is no information as to how long before the accident the bridge was patrolled and whether any defect was discovered. No report in detail has been received. The Government will call for one.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Inadequate supply of rolling-stock in the South Indian and Tanjore District Board Railways.

177 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the quantities of (1) paddy, (2) rice and (3) other commodities that have awaited or are awaiting the supply of wagons during the last four months beginning from the 1st of July and ending with 31st October 1915 at the several stations of the South Indian and the Tanjore District Board Railways for more than one week, for more than two weeks, for more than three weeks and for more than a month (*a*) in goods-sheds and (*b*) in the open?

177 *A*.—The Government are unable to supply the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the interests which are being widely and seriously affected, will the Government be pleased to say how else we can get the information?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am afraid I cannot tell the Honourable Member that. I may perhaps say now that, in connection with the resolution on this subject, which he will bring before this Council, it is proposed to meet his wishes by instituting inquiries into this matter."

Prohibition of cultivation of dry food-crops near house-sites.

178 *Q*.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases and the extent over which the use of water from public sources for the cultivation of dry crops is had measured as house-sites or within fifty yards of house-sites in each district of this Presidency has been prohibited and the amounts of penalty collected during the fasli years 1322, 1323 and 1324?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if, in accordance with the reply to my question 32 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th March 1915, the question whether such prohibition is necessary has been further examined and the result of such examination?

178 *A*.—(*a*) The Government are not in possession of the information desired by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) The matter was further examined and orders were issued directing the withdrawal of the prohibition in respect of irrigated dry crops.

Construction of the Mysore Cauvery dam, Kannambadi.

179 *Q*.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the height or heights to which the Mysore-Cauvery dam at Kannambadi has been built up till now?

(*b*) Whether this Government has, as yet, heard anything from the Government of India, regarding the memorial of the land-holders of the Tanjore-Trichinopoly districts on this matter, and the representations of this Government thereon?

(*Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*)

179 *A.*—(a) It is believed the height of the Kannambadi Dam above the river bed is now between 50 and 60 feet.

(b) Orders have not yet been passed by the Government of India.

Reduction of maximum on imports money rules.

180 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have yet been consulted by the Government of India, with regard to the amendment of the Court Fees Act, on the lines suggested in my question 123 asked at the meeting of this Council held on the 19th May 1914 and in the reply thereto, and, if so, what, if any, are the decisions arrived at?

180 *A.*—The Government of India have not yet addressed the local Government on the subject.

Decline in trade of minor ports in the Presidency.

181 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any inquiry was made regarding the decline in the trade of any minor port or ports in this Presidency, and, if so, place on the table the result of such inquiry, with the papers connected therewith?

181 *A.*—Inquiry was instituted in respect of the trade of the Tirumalaivasal, Point Calimere, Adirampatnam, Ammapatnam and Tondi ports and the report received is under the consideration of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar:—"May I know if the Government will be pleased to publish the report before final orders are issued, so that people may have an opportunity of saying what they have to say before the Government have their say?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"I do not know if that is usual. It is not usual to publish a report in this way and I can therefore give the Honourable Member no undertaking at the present moment, but we will remember the Honourable Member's request."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Publication of the survey Committee's report.

182 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish the report of the committee on the Survey and Land Records Departments before final orders are passed on it?

182 *A.*—The report will be published before final orders are passed.

Deputation of officers of the educational service to study educational systems of foreign countries.

183 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether and, if so, what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution which I moved at the meeting of this Council in April 1914 and which was accepted by the Government, regarding the sending of some selected officers of the Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service abroad on deputation from time to time to study the educational systems of England and other countries?

183 *A.*—The Government of India have been addressed in the matter.

Affiliation of the Presidency College in Branch VI of the B.A. course.

184 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether in pursuance of the announcement made by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction at the meeting of this Council in May 1914, that steps will be taken to secure the affiliation of the Presidency College in Branch VI of the B.A. Pass and Honours courses with effect from July 1915 and the reply to a question put at the meeting in March last, an application for affiliation, has yet been made to the University?

184 *A.*—The Government are awaiting revised proposals in the matter. When these are received and orders passed on them the question of application for affiliation to the University will be taken up

Conference on the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

185 *Q.*—With reference to the statements made by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction and His Excellency the President at the meeting of this Council in May 1914, regarding the appointment of a conference of officials and non-officials to revise the Grant in-Aid Code and the reply to question 69 put at the meeting in March last, will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to constitute such a conference?

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

185 *A.*—The Government hope to summon the conference before the close of the cold weather.

Definition of day in leave in the Madras Inspection Code

186 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry made in pursuance of the resolution on the working of rule 95 of the Madras Inspection Code of the Education Department on the subject of touring, moved by me at the meeting of this Council on the 30th March of this year?

187 *A.*—The Government are awaiting a report from the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

Entrance fees for admission to secondary schools.

187 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the consideration and investigation of the subject-matter of the resolution moved by me at the meeting of this Council in April 1914 about the cancelling of the last paragraph of rule 99, Chapter VIII of the Madras Education Rules, regarding the entrance fees for admission into secondary schools?

187 *A.*—The Government propose to refer the subject, among others, to a conference of officials and non-officials to be summoned shortly.

Qualifications of District Board Engineers.

188 *Q.*—With reference to the resolution regarding the qualifications of District Board Engineers moved by me at the meeting of this Council in January 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table

(i) a copy of the opinions of District Boards made thereon; and

(ii) a copy of such Government Order as may have been passed on the subject?

188 *A.*—The matter is still under consideration. The Government are not prepared to publish the papers at this stage.

Medium of instruction in Government Girls' school, Triplicane.

189 *Q.*—With reference to the question 124 asked by me at the last meeting of the Council, regarding the medium of instruction in the Government Girls' school at Triplicane and the reply thereto, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry promised in the answer?

189 *A.*—The medium of instruction in most subjects from the third standard upwards is English. Rule 69 of the Madras Educational Rules gives the Director discretion in the matter. The Government understand that the majority of the parents of the girls attending the school specially wish that their daughters should make as much progress as possible in English and it is considered that in view of the comparative shortness of the school-life of girls this is best answered by the system in vogue.

Residences for high officials in Madras.

190 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial note in the *Madras Mail* of the 30th October last, headed "Land Acquisition in Madras" based on a letter to the Editor, published on page 7 of the same issue, and the editorial note of the *Hindu* of the 31st October last, about buildings for officials in the City?

(*b*) Do the Government intend to acquire properties in Adyar as stated in these papers?

(*c*) If so, do the Government propose to provide funds for the purpose in the Budget for 1916–17?

190 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have not yet come to any decision in the matter.

Charge of theft against a toll gate contractor in Trichinopoly by and cancellation of his contract.

191 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report of a transfer application from Trichinopoly district in the *Hindu* of the 11th November 1915?

(*b*) Is it a fact that a charge of theft was preferred against the toll contractor and his agent in question?

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

(*c*) Is it a fact that as President of the District Board, the Collector of Trichinopoly cancelled the contract of the contractor in question?

(*d*) If the contract was cancelled, will the Government be pleased to ascertain the reason on which such action was based?

191 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 175.

Extensions of service of gazetted officers in certain departments.

192 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of gazetted officers in each of the departments, viz., the Revenue, Judicial and Educational, who have been given extensions of service by one, two, three, four years and above during the last ten years?

192 *A.*—The information asked for will be compiled and laid upon the table.

Statistics of schools where the vernacular language is the medium of instruction.

193 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many schools in this Presidency the vernacular is the medium of instruction up to and including the first form, up to and including the second form, and up to and including the third form?

193 *A.*—The statistics asked for are not immediately obtainable but they will be obtained and laid upon the table.

Loss of fee income to schools owing to concessions to Muhammadans, girls and backward classes.

194 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the loss of fee income to schools under public management, owing to the operation of rule 102 of the Madras Educational rules, regarding the grant of concessions to Muhammadans, female pupils, and pupils from the backward classes respectively?

194 *A.*—The figures are not available. Arrangements will be made for collecting them unless it is found that the trouble involved would be incommensurate with the results.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 10 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 12 *supra*.]

I

The area under Government eucalyptus and acacia on the Nilgiris is—

	Acs.
Eucalyptus	1,095 22
Acacia	340 93

II

Fuel felled and disposed of for the five years ending 1914–15.

Year.	Felled	Disposed of				
		To Government institutions	To railways.	To barracks at Wellington.	To the public.	As charcoal.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.
1910–11	261,340	6,453	35,449	26,500	167,950	69
1911–12	481,327	7,333	4,810	73,945	146,960	61
1912–13	350,187	10,981	..	94,498	236,974	75
1913–14	348,028	21,205	.	93,329	229,032	87
1914–15	262,200	12,035	.	82,634	166,430	75

III

Revenue realised on the sale of firewood during the five years ending 1914–15.

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1910–11	991	8,212 14 5	6,809 8 7	8,021 13 4	1,277 9 6
1911–12	747	243 6 6	4,361 9 10	5,846 15 5	1,678 0 0
1912–13	1,099	..	9,780 2 5	15,016 11 10	6,241 8 6
1913–14	1,149	..	3,616 0 10	16,117 1 6	2,965 14 8
1914–15	1,200	..	8,556 3 6	14,854 7 7	2,649 18 6

IV

Statement showing the annual profit to Government for the five years ending 1914–15.

Year.	Amount of profit.
	Rs.
1910–11	6,404
1911–12	3,950
1912–13	3,034
1913–14	1,492
1914–15	3,093

The "profit" shown above takes no account of the cost of establishment, or of the original cost of the formation of plantations, or of the interest on the capital cost or capital expenditure on roads and buildings.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 38 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Mapyll Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 18 *supra*]

G.O. 1356, Public, dated 20th September 1915.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. 904, *Financial, dated 19th November* 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Permitting certain officers of the Medical and Jail departments to avail themselves of casual leave for periods not exceeding ten days at a time or fifteen days in the year and declining to grant chaplains any concessions regarding the casual leave rules.

G.O. 716, *Public, dated 7th May* 1915

ABSTRACT.—Issuing instructions in regard to the taking of casual leave by officers of Government.

Order—1356, *Public, dated 20th September* 1915.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the terms of G.O. No. 716, Public, dated 7th May 1915, may be interpreted so as to limit unduly the grant of casual leave. In a letter No. 396, dated 20th September 1895, the then Surgeon-General wrote that a period of five days' casual leave was practically useless "as it does not allow sufficient rest or change" and in G.O. No. 904, Financial, dated 19th November 1895, it was pointed out that casual leave is not intended to meet the case of officers requiring rest and change and that such officers should take privilege leave or furlough. This ruling remains correct, and it was therefore incorporated in G.O. No. 716, Public, dated 7th May 1915, which was intended to draw attention to the orders which had been from time to time laid down in the past. As, however, it appears that the Government Order has been interpreted as debarring an officer from taking a day or two's casual leave to take part in a cricket match or other amusement, the following will be substituted for the first sentence of paragraph 2 of the Government Order:—

"Casual leave is not intended ordinarily for rest or change, as for these purposes privilege leave or furlough should be taken, but is meant to meet emergencies. Instances of such emergencies are temporary indisposition, the illness or death of near relatives, the performance of religious rites, the obtaining of medical advice or assistance, the meeting, escorting or seeing off of wife or children at a port or distant railway station, the adjustment of urgent family or business affairs and the like. Casual leave may also be taken to cover such short absences for recreation as can be permitted without detriment to the public service."

(True Extract.)

C. G. TOUBLERVILLE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To all departments of the Secretariat (except Public)
" all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary
and under the Public and Judicial Departments
(excluding Collectors and District and Sessions Judges).
" the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.Js.).
" the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 20 *supra*.]

Statement showing the irrigation works constructed or in course of construction in the Bellary district.

	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.
		Rs.
1.	Excavating a channel and constructing five sluices in the Gandigamur tank	4,016
2.	Improvements to Gandigamur tank	14,300
3.	Completing the construction of Devagundanahalli tank ..	18,050
4.	Excavating a supply channel to Yepral and Kolhkal tanks ..	18,002
5.	Improvements to Gudikallu tank	6,710
6.	Improving the Kannimokula Yerra Cheruvu tank with its supply channel and head works	6,780
7.	Completing the improvements of Maralledevabanavai tank and supply channel	7,825
8.	Improvements to the supply channel to Muggyamarinahalli ..	3,920
9.	Kampli channel—Extending the—	18,460
10.	Restoration of the Gudinahalli tank	7,130
11.	Tambrahalli supply channel	4,082
12.	Gudicote small tank	7,420
13.	Kanjeri Malevanthan cheruvu in Hazaruda village	11,860
14.	Reconstructing 18 masonry sluices in the Raya channel ..	10,800

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 50 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 20 *supra*.]

Statement showing outlay incurred in the Bellary division under 45. Original Works (exclusive of percentage charges) for the last twenty-five years.

Year.	Class II Capital.	Class III (a) Original works.	Class III (b) (i) Original works.	Tank Restoration Scheme Original works	Class IV Agricultural Original works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	..	50,813	184	3,828	..	54,825
1891-92	..	46,147	..	3,712	..	* 49,859
1892-93	..	44,990	..	1,425	..	46,765
1893-94	..	46,029	..	39	..	46,068
1894-95	..	37,416	..	..	..	37,416
1895-96	..	* 66,672	* 2,361	..	..	69,034
1896-97	..	30,859	479	..	..	31,338
1897-98	..	38,718	..	..	..	38,718
1898-99	..	35,663	191	..	..	35,854
1899-00	..	38,596	782	..	1,540	39,918
1900-01	..	39,292	..	..	636	39,928
1901-02	..	51,111	269	..	..	51,380
1902-03	..	46,198	7,592	..	29	65,819
1903-04	..	36,691	8,284	..	..	44,975
1904-05	..	18,022	10,754	..	..	28,776
1905-06	..	9,527	17,795	..	..	27,322
1906-07	..	7,715	25,397	..	..	33,112
1907-08	17,091	15,316	16,049	..	..	34,456
1908-09	26,000	11,381	14,755	..	..	52,136
1909-10	50,876	25,702	11,749	..	..	87,327
† 1910-11	15,851	10,991	2,764	..	..	29,606
1911-12	20,004	14,833	4,429	..	..	39,266
1912-13	16,224	11,769	6,711	..	..	34,704
1913-14	17,721	2,459	6,805	..	..	26,985
† 1914-15	21,000	4,733	600	..	..	26,333

* Original works and repairs; figures for Original works alone not available.

† The figure shown for this year is final grants, actual outlay not being available.

NOTE.—All Tank Restoration Scheme works have been classified under *Repairs* subsequent to 1893-94.

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* Answers to Questions 59 and 198 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and P. Kesava Pillai, respectively, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, pages 22 and 33 *supra*.]

G.O. 1675, Revenue, dated 17th July 1915.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. 3488, *Revenue, dated 28th November* 1913.

ABSTRACT.—Recording the Board's proposals recommending the enhancement of grazing fees in the Guntúr district and calling for revised proposals.

(ii)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (*Land Revenue*), *Forest* 395/15-3, *dated* 1st *June* 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests.

Read—the following papers:—

Endorsement of S. Cox, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, Cir. 494, dated 18th March 1915, submitting a copy of his inspection notes on the Sattenapalle, Pahad and Vinukonda ranges and part of the Guntúr range in the Guntúr district.

Endorsement of S. Cox, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, C. 2371, dated 29th March 1915, on letter from N. E. Marjoribanks, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Guntúr, Ref. 18/B & G, dated 26th March 1915.

Letter—from N. E. MARJORIBANKS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Guntúr.
Dated—the 2nd May 1915
No.—Ref. 18-B & G.

Reference—*Forest* 395/15-3, *dated* 1*st June* 1915.

In G.O. No. 3488, Revenue, dated 28th November 1913, Government recorded a scheme submitted by the Board for the regulation of grazing in the Guntúr district and called for revised proposals with reference to their orders on Mr. Beadon Bryant's suggestions regarding enhancement of grazing fees and on the Forest Committee's report.

2. The forests in the district have now been classified. While the classification was in progress, the Conservator Mr. Cox inspected the upland ranges of the district and in his inspection notes went closely into the grazing problem of the district.

Mr. Cox considers that the forests cannot stand the possibility originally estimated—*vide* paragraph 3 of Board's Reference No. 149/12-1, dated 25th February 1912, read in the Government Order quoted above—of 5 acres per cow unit. He states that there is a single thin crop of grass in the upland forests which springs up in June and dies down in November and that all who know the forests are unanimous in saying that there is practically no grass in the forests after December. His inspection in February and March disclosed that there was no grass and that the cattle were living exclusively on tree foliage. As the result of his inspection and enquiries he has ascertained that the present incidence of grazing is about 2½ acres per cow unit, and he has come to the conclusion that under average circumstances 5 acres of forest might support a cow unit for three months, 10 acres for four months, and 25 acres for six months dating from June 1st. After six months sod probably

after five months in most cases, he says, there is no grazing at all and therefore no possibility. After the grass is gone the cattle subsist on browse. The destruction of forests by such a procedure is thus described by Mr. Cox:—

"A forest for a certain number of years can actually supply a very much greater weight of tree fodder than it can of grass. The practice is to pollard every tree the foliage of which a cow will eat. The crown of the tree provides at the start a very large amount of food and in subsequent years the pollard shoots yield almost as much until the tree is gradually killed.

"The whole process is clearly seen in the Guttikonda reserve. Over some thousands of acres the *Hardwickia binata*, the most valuable tree in the country, has been pollarded and the pollard shoots annually lopped for feeding cattle. The amount of such fodder supplied in previous years must have been enormous. It is now decreasing every year from the death of the trees and when the latter have all died there will be nothing left in the forest for cattle to live on except a sparse growth of grass during the first three months of the monsoon."

Mr. Cox suggests that the proper remedy for this wholesale destruction of forests would be to close all the reserves to grazing from January to June when there is practically no grass on the ground and to limit the grazing, in the remaining half of the year, by an enhancement of the grazing fees.

The grazing permits, Mr. Cox considers, should apply to a group of parcelles, and *not* to the whole range as advocated in paragraph 10 of the Board's Reference No. 149/12-1, dated 25th February 1912. He states: "It is desirable that the identity of the parcelle should not be lost as the parcelle is not only the best known unit of forest area in the district, but the parcelles were carefully selected at the beginning and may prove very useful later when further grazing restrictions have to be enforced."

The Collector agrees generally with the conclusions of the Conservator and remarks that the closure of the forests for half the year will "give rise to little complaint."

3. The following is a summary of the Guntur grazing scheme as now suggested by the Collector and the Conservator:—

(i) That sheep should be allowed only in those areas in which goats have hitherto been allowed;

(ii) that all forests proposed to be retained under departmental control should be entirely closed to grazing from 1st January to 30th June;

(iii) that the grazing fees should be enhanced as follows:—

Forests placed in classes I, II, III (these to be retained) and IV. (These forests are situated mainly in the upland taluks Palnad, Vinukonda, Sattenapalle.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffalo	1	8	0
Cow, bull, or bullock	0	12	0
Sheep	0	6	0

Forests placed in Class V. (Mainly in coast taluks.)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffalo	0	8	0
Cow, bull, or bullock	0	4	0
Sheep	0	2	0

Note.—The rates now in force for plough bulls in special areas will be abolished. The class VI forests will be disafforested.

and (iv) that the forests should be divided into *blocks* containing one or more parcelles—*vide* statement I * appended to the Collector's letter Reference No. 18-Forest B & G, dated 26th March 1915, and that permits should be issued for each *block* at the above rates.

4. The Board observes that the Collector and Conservator have not suggested granting the concession of a reduced grazing fee to local cattle, nor in the Board's opinion does there seem to be any necessity to do so at present. The forests in the

* Not printed.

upland taluks—for it is in regard to these only that the question need be considered—have been steadily deteriorating under excessive annual lopping and browsing and the main object now, which is to save them from destruction, can only be secured by preventive measures. The growth at present is so degraded that there is no occasion to ask the adjoining villagers to co-operate in protecting it, or give them grazing fees at favourable rates for doing so. Later on when the growth has improved, it will be advisable to allow privileges in return for assistance in protection. The matter will be borne in mind.

The grazing fees proposed for forests of classes I to IV are quadruple the rates at present in force, but the Board would point out that for the great majority of cattle permits have hitherto been taken out for the range, i.e., at double rates. Thus the proposed rates are only double those usually paid, and the Board considers that in view of the condition of the forests they ought to be adopted even though their introduction will synchronise with closure of the forests for six months in each year.

With these remarks the Board accepts the scheme as above summarised and requests that Government will be pleased to sanction its adoption with effect from the ensuing forest year.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,

with copies of
(1) Collector's letter No. 12/B & G, dated 26th March 1915, with Conservator's endorsement.
(2) Collector's letter No. 18/B & G, dated 2nd May 1915.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from the Collector of Guntur.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests (through the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle)
Dated—the 26th March 1915.
No.—Ref. 12/B & G

With reference to Board's Proceedings Forest Mis No. 53, dated 27th January 1914, calling for revised proposals for the regulation of grazing and enhancement of grazing fees in the Guntur district, I have the honour to state that the subject has been fully dealt with in Mr. Scott's office-note, dated 14th September 1911, and in Mr. MacIver's letters Nos. 279 B & G, dated 23rd September 1911 and 245 B & G, Forest, dated 6th January 1912. There is practically nothing to add to these reports except that the state of the reserves is worse than when the subject was last reported on. The present District Forest Officer considers that Mr Scott's estimate of 5 acres per cow unit is far too small and Mr. Panchapakesa Ayyar's reasons are given in the three following paragraphs.

2. From the observations made by the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and the District Forest Officer during their recent inspections of the reserves in Sattenapalle, Palnad and Vinukonda ranges, it is found that the grazing possibility of almost every reserved forest in the district is practically nil for the period commencing from 1st January to 30th June. This is due to overgrazing, as will be seen from the statement noted below,* which as the Board pointed out five years ago, calls for urgent remedy.

3. Mr. Scott in his office-note to the Collector, dated 14th September 1911, proposed to allot 5 acres of forest for each cow unit, and it is doubtful if these five acres will be sufficient for a cow even for six months from 1st July to 31st December, if we are to judge from the results of the hay operations for two years (1912–13 and 1913–14) at Ballapalli in Vinukonda range of this district.

4. The areas set apart for this operation were parcelles Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 68 with an aggregate area of 16,695 acres. They were closed to all grazing when the operation was in progress, and were inspected by Mr Wouters, the then District Forest Officer, at the end of March each year after the hay operation was finished: and he recorded in the forest note-book that the areas contained no grass at the end of March. The average yield for two years was 220 tons of hay equivalent to 550 tons of green grass fit for sickle and just sufficient to feed (at 22·4 lb per cow unit) 55 000 cattle for one day or about 300 cow units for six months. The grass unfit for sickle but fit for grazing may be expected to yield a similar quantity. These two items approximately work out the possibility at about 27·8 acres per cow unit for six months. These figures though not accurate lead us to the conclusion that five acres per cow unit is quite insufficient and that a considerably larger area of the forest in its present degenerated condition is necessary. It may also be added here that the cattle which graze

* Not printed.

in these forests are not kept there for all the six months in the year, as some herds of cattle come into in the season and some go back earlier than 31st December. Hence it is difficult to fix the correct grazing possibility at this stage; any estimate must be arbitrary and will not help us much. Hence we shall have to wait for some more years to get any reliable data on the subject. Meanwhile it is abundantly clear that reserves are being overgrazed, overbrowsed, and hacked and lopped about and are steadily and rapidly degenerating.

5. There is only one remedy to be applied, and that is to reduce the number of units now allowed to graze (they really browse) in the forests, and the only practicable way of applying that remedy is to enhance the grazing fees and to have an adequate and properly supervised staff. It was suggested by Mr MacIver in his letter No. 243/B & G, Forest, dated 6th January 1912, that the following rates of enhanced fees may be levied, viz :—

Six annas per sheep.
Twelve annas per cow or bull.
Rupees 1-8-0 per buffalo.

These rates may be accepted as a beginning and should be introduced without further delay to be levied from 1st July 1915.

6. The rates suggested above will be applicable only to forests classed as I, II and IV. In the case of forests classified under V, the present rates of three annas, six annas and As. 1-6 per cow or bull, buffalo or sheep respectively are too low and they may be raised to four annas, eight annas and two annas per bull or cow, buffalo or sheep respectively. These rates may be made applicable only to forests of class V under the control of the Forest department.

7. The question of fees for goats has already been settled, i.e., at As. 4 per goat during 1914–15, at As. 8 during 1915–16 and by the order that the goats will be excluded altogether from the reserved forests after 1st July 1916—*vide* G.O. No. 1786, Revenue, dated 20th June 1914, embodied in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 381, dated 24th June 1914.

8. At present permits are being issued at different rates, viz., As. 3, As. 6 and As. 1-6 per cow, buffalo and sheep for single parcelles and at As. 6, As. 12 and As. 3 per cow, buffalo and sheep respectively for grazing in all the parcelles of the range. There are also areas specially set apart for plough bulls to graze in the months of September, October and November and permits are issued for these special areas at rupee one per bull.

9. With these different rates for different areas it is not possible to fix the correct grazing incidence at present for any of the forests of this district. It is therefore proposed to issue permits only for individual blocks at the proposed enhanced rates and not for parcelles as was hitherto done.

10. The grazing blocks proposed by Mr. Scot in enclosure III of his office-note, dated 14th September 1911, will be adopted.

11. It is not proposed to make any change in the existing numbers of parcelles as the people seem to be accustomed to these parcelles and their numbers and as the parcelles included in each grazing block can be notified to the public from time to time in the forest and village sheets of the district gazettes. An abstract list showing the grazing blocks with the corresponding parcelles numbers and the names of the reserves with their areas, is herewith submitted."

12. When the grazing fees are enhanced it will be necessary to check the cattle in the forest more rigidly than at present, as otherwise the grazing fees which should go into the Government treasury will go into the pockets of the forest subordinates. It is therefore recommended that all watchers should be removed and forest guards substituted, of whom four or five should be placed under a section officer for patrol duty. The question of establishment will however be separately discussed and dealt with.

Endorsement—of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.
Dated—the 29th March 1915.
No.—C. 2371.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Forests.

I have already discussed the grazing problem of the Guntur district in my recent inspection notes, and have come to the same conclusions as the Collector.

I also advocated the closure of reserves to grazing after the crop of grass had disappeared and no doubt the Collector will comment on this proposal when dealing with my notes.

I think, as I have stated before, that the gradual raising of the license fees is the only way at present to bring relief to the forests.

It is no final solution of the difficulty; for that we must study the problem much more closely and perhaps enlist the aid of the Agricultural department.

The present system of cultivation in the delta taluks requires a very large number of ploughing cattle for a very short period and in this fact seems to be most of the present difficulty. To what extent the ploughing period can be extended and fewer but better animals be made use of; to what extent fodder crops can be grown in the delta; and whether mechanical ploughing can be gradually introduced; are subjects into which the Agricultural department in co-operation with the Forest department might enquire.

* Not printed.

The fact remains that the present system cannot continue as a permanency. The forests are rapidly disappearing, the economic conditions of the upland taluks are already seriously affected; and the present benefits derived by the land owners in the delta are only temporary and will disappear together with the forests.

(2)

Letter—from the Collector of Guntûr
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests
Dated—the 2nd May 1915
No.—Ref. 18/B & G.

With reference to Board's Proceedings R.O. No. 395/15-2, dated 16th April 1915, calling for remarks on the Conservator's Inspection Note and particularly on the proposal to close the reserves in the upland taluks (in the Guntûr district) to grazing from January 1st to June 30th each year, I have the honour to say that, subject to the following remarks, I concur in all the Conservator's views and proposals.

2. (i) I would not disafforest any area not proposed to be classified under class VI in the lists already submitted until after we have reduced materially the present excessive grazing (really eating of foliage) incidence.

(ii) The proposal to close the forests from 1st January to 30th June is supported, but it must not be supposed that this will give much relief to the forests. The damage is done to the forests by the hacking and lopping that goes on from June to December. The hordes of cattle at present admitted into the reserves during this period rapidly eat up all the available grass, and tree foliage forms their main food during most of their stay in the reserves. After 1st January there is practically no water in the forest, the delta cattle go back and the great majority of the local cattle remain in the villages and graze in the village lands, which by that time are clear of growing crops. Very few cattle are taken to the reserves at this time and the proposed closure, while it will therefore give rise to little complaint, will be productive of correspondingly little benefit to the forests.

3. While recommending therefore the adoption of the Conservator's proposal to close the reserves from 1st January to 30th June 1915, I beg to emphasize the fact that nothing will save the forests from entire and rapid destruction if the numbers of cattle admitted thereto are not reduced and that speedily by raising the grazing fees and organising a strong protective staff. No material help can be expected in this direction from the Panchayat system.

4. The Mallavaga Lambadi Settlement ought, I submit, to be administered by the Revenue Department. It is not suitable work for the forest staff. This is a minor point and will be separately reported on after consulting the District Forest Officer and Conservator.

ORDER—1675, *Revenue, dated 17th July 1915.*

Forest 67.

The Board's proposals for the regulation of grazing in the Guntûr district summarized in paragraph 3 of its Forest Reference No. 395/8, dated 1st June 1915, are approved and sanctioned with effect from the current forest year.

2. The following telegram will be sent to the Board of Revenue:—

To Land Revenue, Madras.

Your telegram July 14th regarding Guntûr grazing. Board's proposals in Forest Reference 395 June 1st approved.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests).

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 60 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 22 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of institutions referred to in Question 60.

(1)	Educational	424
(2)	Industrial	5
(3)	Medical	3

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 67 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 24 *supra*.]

Statement showing the municipalities which applied for permission to stop or suspend collection of school fees.

Number.	Name of municipality.	Date of application.	Nature of the proposal.	Nature of the order passed.
1	Kumbakonam.	24th March 1911.	Abolition of school fees in the six municipal elementary schools.	Approved except in the case of the Patni street boys' school.
		21st November 1911.	Abolition of school fees in the Patni street boys' school.	Approved.
2	Masulipatam ..	29th March 1913.	Abolition of school fees in the only two municipal schools in which fees were levied from non-backward classes.	Do.
3	Berhampur ..	10th April 1911.	Abolition of school fees in the municipal elementary school for Muhammadans.	Do.
4	Nellore ..	25th December 1911.	Abolition of school fees in two of the municipal elementary schools.	The Council were advised to exempt only pupils whose parents were poor, from payment of fees.
5	Vizianagram ..	23rd March 1912.	Abolition of school fees in the Mutteyarpet Panchama school	The Council were informed that as Panchamas belonged to the backward classes the Council can themselves exempt them from payment of fees.
		30th September 1912.	Abolition of school fees in the two municipal elementary schools for Hindus.	Disallowed.
6	Karnool ..	19th April 1912.	Abolition of school fees in three of the municipal elementary schools.	Proposal approved in regard to the school for Muhammadans and the Council advised to exempt only poor boys in the case of the other two schools.
7	Tanjore ..	24th July 1912.	Abolition of school fees in the schools for Pattaliyans and Muhammadans	Proposal regarding the Muhammadan school was disallowed and the Council were informed that as Pattaliyans belonged to the backward classes they might themselves abolish the levy of fees in the school for boys of this class.
8	Calicut ..	21st April 1913.	Abolition of school fees in the Tirumumbai girls' school	Disallowed.
9	Adoni ..	13th June 1913.	Abolition of school fees in the elementary school for Muhammadan weavers in Onderpet.	Only pupils whose parents are poor or belong to the backward classes should be exempted, Muhammadan weavers like other weavers being fully exempted
10	Pavilhumedi	4th July 1913.	Abolition of school fees in all the municipal elementary schools.	Disallowed. The Council were, however, told that a large addition had been recently made to the list of backward classes and that pupils belonging to those classes might be exempted from payment of fees.
11	Coimbatore ..	23rd October 1913,	Exemption of all girls from payment of school fees and the grant of free scholarships to 25 per cent. of the Hindu and Christian pupils.	Disallowed. The Council were informed that they might themselves exempt pupils whose parents were poor or belonged to the backward classes.
12	Tirupati ..	28th June 1914.	Abolition of school fees in the two municipal elementary schools for girls.	Disallowed.
13	Tuticorin ..	21st October 1914.	Abolition of school fees in the municipal elementary school for girls	Do.
14	Vizianagram ..	19th February 1915.	Abolition of school fees in the municipal elementary schools for Muhammadans.	Disallowed with the remark that the Council could themselves exempt pupils whose parents were poor.
15	Palamcottah ..	10th February 1915.	Abolition of school fees in the municipal elementary school for girls	Disallowed.
		9th August 1915.	Request for reconsideration of the order on the above proposal.	Declined.
16	Guntur ..	21st March 1916.	Abolition of school fees in the town municipal elementary schools for Muhammadans.	Disallowed with the remark that the Council could themselves exempt pupils whose parents were poor.
17	Gudiyattam ..	6th June 1915.	Exemption of poor Dakni Muhammadan pupils from payment of school fees	The Council were informed that they could themselves exempt pupils whose parents were poor, but that no general exemption would be granted.
18	Tellicherry ..	7th August 1915.	Abolition of school fees in the municipal elementary school for girls	Disallowed.

APPENDIX VIII.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 76 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 24 *supra*.]

Name of settlement	Population.				Number of children receiving instruction.		
	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Sitanagaram—							
1913	109	168	217	494	63	38	87
1914	100	186	213	507			
Stourigaram (Bathrajoli)—							
1913	91	99	134	310	49	33	77
1914	200	110	196	491			
Kalabadu—							
1913	440	460	551	1,491	154	158	302
1914	383	443	464	1,290			
Kavali—							
1913	195	197	295	636	93	87	180
1914	194	190	286	670			
Anirungar—							
1913	49	36	50	135	39	..	39
1914	193	123	98	354			
Bhamanagadda—							
1913	..	..	..	250	36	21	57
1914	148	126	120	394			

APPENDIX IX.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 90 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 30 *supra*.]

Extract from a Report from D. T. Chadwick, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, dated the 2nd September 1915, R.O.C. 3199.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 1062, dated 9th June 1915, and in the first place enclose a copy of the instructions I issued thereon to my officers in charge of farms.

Such figures as those required can be compiled or shown for any crop grown at any time on any farm. For everything cultivated on any farm a running record called the cultivation sheet is kept. In the monthly report of every farm which is sent to me from each farm through the Deputy Director, the manager has to add a certificate that these sheets are posted up-to-date or are so much in arrears. When a general harvest comes with a rush at the end of a month it is difficult to prevent this work from falling temporarily into arrears. The cultivation sheets for the year are bound later and preserved in the Deputy Director's office. Thus we have the basis of a full history of every field. These sheets form the most valuable farm record we have and are the basis for most of our leaflets, articles in the agricultural calendar and for much of our district work.

* * * * * *

I append figures for all our farms for an acre of wet land in 1914-15. The figures are for fairly large blocks cultivated under non-experimental conditions and are worked out per acre.

ENCLOSURE (1).

Taliparamba—Malabar.

Settlement figures.		Actual figures, 1914-15.			
Year of introduction of settlement, 1902-04.	Area	2·03 acres.			
Commutation rate, 25·3 Madras measures a rupee or about 64 lb.	Crop.	Paddy—all single crop			
Description of land VII-3, second group, fourth taram.					
Estimated cost of cultivation per acre, Rs. 10-8-0 *plus* straw.		Cost of cultivation per acre.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	(*a*) Labour ...	23	6	5	
	(*b*) Manure, etc. ..	11	4	9	
	(*c*) Seed, etc. ...	5	4	0	
		39	15	2	
Estimated yield per acre, 625 Madras measures or about 1,562 lb.	Yield per acre—				
	Grain 2,152 lb. ...	103	5	11	
	Straw 5,421 " (net weight)	7	4	0	
		110	9	11	
Assessment per acre, Rs. 3.	Net profit per acre ...	70	9	11	

Price taken for grain Rs. 12 per 100 Madras measures. This was actually realised although local prices for ordinary crops was ranging between Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.

Coimbatore.

Settlement figures.		Actual figures, 1914-15. A.	Actual figures, 1914-15. B.
Year of introduction 1910-11.	Area to which figures relate.	3·70 acres ...	2·50 acres.
Commutation price 19·2 Madras measures a rupee about 48 lb. a rupee.	Crop	Paddy Poom-balai.	Paddy Sadai Samba.
Description of land III-4, first-class source, 5th tarum.			
Estimated cost of cultivation of this land per acre—Rs. 9-11-0 plus the value of the straw.	Cost of cultivation per acre—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(a) Labour, including preliminary cultivation, irrigation, harvest, etc.	33 7 1	45 13 0
	(b) Manure and manuring.	9 7 2	13 7 10
	(c) Seeds and seed-bed	4 1 8	3 11 1
		45 15 11	62 15 11
	Yield per acre.		
		Lb. Rs. A. P.	Lb. Rs. A. P.
Estimated yield of grain per acre—700 Madras measures or about 1,750 lb	Grain ...	2,301 worth 93 4 6	2,842 worth 115 3 6
	Straw ...	2,231 ,, 14 14 0	4,856 ,, 32 6 0
		108 2 6	147 9 6
Assessment per acre Rs. 5-12	Net profit per acre ...	62 2 7	84 9 7

REMARKS.—All the land at Coimbatore is single crop land. And some of our paddy at Coimbatore was sold wholesale for Rs. 6-8-0, a salagai of 146 lb., but when this return was called for the price had fallen to Rs. 6 and was falling slowly. It is taken at Rs. 6 or 24½ lb. a rupee. Straw is taken at 150 lb. a rupee. Mr. Wood was somewhat disappointed with the yield in block A last year. Cost of labour is high at Coimbatore and the price of straw last year was also high on account of a scarcity of fodder.

Tanjore—Mangonallur.

Settlement figures.		Actual figures, 1914-15. A.	Actual figures, 1914-15. B.
Year of introduction, 1893-94.	Area to which figures relate.	acs. 3·28	acs. 7·19
Commutation price of grain—26·4 Madras measures a rupee or about 66 lb. a rupee	Crop	Paddy Nellore Samba.	Paddy Udn cultivation.
Description of land VIII-1, fir t group, sixth tarum			
Estimated cost of cultivation per acre, Rs. 8 plus value of straw.	Cost of cultivation per acre—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(a) Labour	11 15 8	14 11 3
	(b) Manure	9 4 8	5 11 1
	(c) Seedlings and transplantation.	4 8 7	7 12 7
	Total ...	25 13 0	28 2 11
	Yield per acre—		
		Rs. A. P.	Harvest. Rs. A. P.
Estimated yield per acre 700 Madras measures or about 2,350 lb.	Grain 773 Madras measures.	64 8 8	Grain 660 Madras measures. 55 0 0
	Straw 1,427 lb.	2 13 8	Straw 4,303 lb. 2 11 0
	Total ...	67 4 4	57 11 0

Uttaram

			Rs.	A.	P.
Grain	...	432 Madras measures	36	0	0
Straw	...	1,557 lb.	3	1	10
			39	1	10
		Total ...	90	12	10

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Assessment per acre, Rs. 7. Net profit per acre ...	41	7	4	63	9	11

Remarks.—In Tanjore there is a custom of sowing a long and short duration paddy at the same time in the same field. They are harvested separately. This is Uttaram cultivation. It is treated for settlement purposes as a single crop. The paddy has been valued at 12 Madras measures per rupee. This land is rented and we have to pay on the single crop area at the rate of 10 kalams of paddy an acre, i.e., 400 Madras measures calculated at the average selling price of February-March. It is worked out in 1913–14 to Rs. 42–6–8 an acre rent. On the Uttaram cultivation the calculation is somewhat more involved but this worked out to 1913–14 to Rs. 61–1–11 an acre.

P.S.—The 4,803 lb. of straw of the kuruvai crop was badly damaged by continuous rain and so had been valued at only Rs. 2–11–0. But even so Mr. Sampson has taken 500 lb. per Re. 1 as the price of good straw. It is of course mostly fed to the cattle on the farm. Also straw is cheap in Tanjore at harvest times, but even so, I think, 500 lb. a rupee is on the low side.

Palur—South Arcot.

Settlement figures.		Actual figures—1914–15 A	Actual figures—1914–15 B
		Acs.	Acs.
Year of introduction 1887–1888—			
Commutation price 29·6 Madras measures a rupee or about 74 lb. a rupee.	Area to which figures relate.	1·75	1·75
Description of land—			
IV-3 first-class source, third taram	Crop	Paddy Sadai Samba.	Paddy Ramagardam Samba.
Estimated cost of cultivation per acre— Rs. 8–2–0 *plus* value of straw	Cost of cultivation per acre—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(a) Labour, etc. ...	18 4 0	19 7 4
	(b) Manure, etc. ...	12 11 9	3 6 10
	(c) Seed	7 3 3	8 8 0
	Total ...	34 3 3	31 6 2
Estimated yield of grain per acre— 900 Madras measures or about 2,250 lb.	Yield per acre—		
		Lb. Rs. A. P.	Lb. Rs. A. P.
	Grain ...	2,149 53 11 7	3,447 86 2 10
	Straw ...	3,500 11 10 6	6,400 21 5 4
		65 6 3	107 8 2
Assessment per acre, Rs. 7		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Net profit per acre ...	31 3 0	76 2 0

Sugarcane had been cultivated in A in the previous year, B has had paddy and green manure consistently for three years. The cost of raising and working is the daincha on B was Rs. 3–6–10 an acre. All the lands at Palur are single crop. The paddy is valued at 40 lb. to the rupee and the straw at 200 lb. to Re. 1.

Samalkota—Gódávari.

Settlement figures.	Actual figures. A.	Actual figures. B
The land was zamindari before it was acquired. The rental paid to the zamindar was about Rs. 20 an acre. Particulars for very similar Government land are—	Area. 1 acre	10·17 acres
Year of introduction of settlement, 1839–1840.	Variety of crop, Kosamani, main crop.	Garika Sonnavari, second crop.
Commutation rate, 27 Madras measures a rupee or about 67½ lb. a rupee.		
Description of land, 2-1, first class irrigation, first tarram.		
Estimated cultivation expenses, Rs. 11-10-0 *plus* straw.		

Cost of cultivation per acre—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Labour, etc., and manure.	26 3 6	20 2 8
(*b*) Seed	3 0 0	2 6 11
	29 2 9	22 9 7

Yield per acre—

Estimated yield per acre.		Lb.	Rs. A. P.	Lb.	Rs. A. P.
1,150 Madras measures or about 2,875 lb.	Grain ..	2,025	98 14 7	1,455	37 4 0
	Straw ...	3,720	12 14 8	1,832	5 10 8
	Total ..		109 13 3		42 14 8
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Assessment per acre for single crop, Rs. 12.	Net profit per acre		80 9 7		20 5 1

The price has been taken at Rs. 5-8-0 per bag of 166 lb. of Kósamani and at Rs. 4-4-0 per bag of 166 lb. for Garika Sonnavari. Straw is taken at about 300 lb. for 1 rupee. The second block (B) in the extension that *was only taken over last year.*

Anakapalle—Vizagapatam.

The land is in the middle of a zamindari. There are no settlement figures. It is all single crop.

	A	B	C
Area	1 acre	37 acre	1·63 acres.
Variety of crop.(all paddy)	Bobbilganti.	Mulipati.	Maharajabhogham.

Cultivation expenses per acre—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Labour, etc.	10 13 0	24 3 8	21 12 9
Manure		6 2 8	5 14 1
Seed	2 8 0	2 0 5	2 2 0
Total ...	13 5 0	32 6 2	29 12 10

Yield per acre—

	Lb.	Rs. A. P.	Lb.	Rs. A. P.	Lb.	Rs. A. P.
Grain ...	855	30 9 2	2,481	68 1 3	2,555	82 1 0
Straw ...	973	9 12 6	2,707	27 0 16	3,750	37 8 0
		40 5 8		95 2 1		119 9 0
Net profit per acre ..		27 0 8		62 11 11		89 12 2

Enclosure (2).

Letter—from the Director of Agriculture.
To—Deputy Directors and to the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
Dated—the 28th June 1915.
No.—R.O.C. 371–B.

I have the honour to request that you will furnish me *at a very early date* with the following information from all the farms in your charge on which wet crops are grown :—

(1) The gross yield of paddy and straw with values in the year 1914–15 for an acre of single crop wet land with cultivation expenses in detail.

(2) Similar figures for each of two crops of paddy on double-crop land.

2. In supplying this information the following details should be given :—

(1) Area of the field for which figures are given.

(2) Variety of crop grown.

(3) Cultivation expenses calculated per acre under the three heads—

(*a*) Labour including preliminary cultivation, after cultivation, irrigation, harvesting.

(*b*) Manure.

(*c*) Seed.

(4) Yield and value thereof per acre—

(*a*) Grain.

(*b*) Straw

3. For these purposes fields as large as possible should be selected which have in the year been cultivated as far as possible on ordinary lines, i.e., neither fields cut up into very small portions for experimental work, nor fields used for manurial trials with artificials, nor for trials with imported paddies grown out of season, should be selected. If possible, two or three cases can be given from each farm but not more than three from any farm.

APPENDIX X.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 187 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 42 *supra*.]

G.O. 1224 W., dated 1st July 1915.

READ—the following paper:—

Petition—from M.R.Ry. RAGHUNATHA CHARI and other Overseers, Public Works Department.

To—the Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (through the proper channel).

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—1. That on a representation from the members of the Public Works Department Upper Subordinate establishment, the Government was gracious enough to consider their grievances and partly redress the same by reorganising the establishment, as sanctioned in G.O. 1185 W., dated 12th June 1913, thus benefiting most men either by promotion in rank, or by absorption into the permanent establishment.

2. That during this reorganisation, special and accelerated promotions were given to some, and when this was brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer, the assurance contained in Circular Memorandum 552 D., dated 23rd July 1913, was given.

3. That in spite of this assurance, it is seen that a number of passed military Upper Subordinate students of the College of Engineering (more than the usual number as decided in 1894, and followed since then) were appointed to the first grade of Overseers, and also a number of Engineer Class students of short temporary service, were brought on to the permanent Overseer, first grade, thus superseding all the permanent Upper Subordinates in the Overseer, second and third grades, who are all of them considerably their seniors in service.

4. That the Chief Engineer's letters 1902 C., dated 21st May 1898, 2666-W., dated 28th October 1895, the reduction in number of military Upper Subordinates entertained as Overseers, first grade, from 5 to 2 in 1896, and G.O. 389, Educational, dated 23rd June 1899, were some of the attempts of the Local Government to rectify the injustice done to the Civil students in the Overseer, second and third grades, who were annually superseded by these Military subordinates; and G.O. 990 W., dated 16th September 1910, presumably as a result of the above attempts, and stating that these military men will receive only the civil pay of their grades, and operative on all military students who enter the College after the date of the resolution, will not be giving the relief sought for, if these military students are appointed still as Overseers, first grade, to start with.

5. That a general impression is created among all, that the future policy of Government will be, to give two first-grade Overseer's plats to the Engineer Class students to start with, and even Supervisor's place, as may be seen from the reply given by the Honourable Member in charge to the interpellation (Question 102) made in the Local Legislative Council at the meeting held in November 1914.

6. That the original policy of the Government was to give five guaranteed permanent appointments to the Engineer Subordinate Class students to start with, and this number was gradually reduced to one, during the time of Hon'ble Mr. deWinton, so that deserving men of approved service from among the ranks of temporary Upper Subordinates may be absorbed into the permanent establishment. And when such temporary Upper Subordinates who were then usually in the Supervisor, first and second grades, aspired to get equally high grades when they were brought on to the permanent establishment, the then Chief Engineer Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Davidson issued a circular stating that no temporary Upper Subordinate, however high his place and long his service, would be taken into the permanent establishment in any grade higher than the Overseer second on Rs. 80. And also when the Principal of the College of Engineering and others made repeated attempts to give a preferential treatment to the Engineer

Class students, the Chief Engineer definitely stated in G.O. 2542 W., dated 15th September 1900, that "it would be impossible as well as inadvisable to guarantee any Engineer students a prior claim to appointments." This policy had been adopted by the Government till the last reorganisation of 1913; and this, though not in itself very advantageous, was not so prejudicial as the present one to the interests of those in the second and third grades of Overseers.

7. That the qualifications possessed by the Engineer Subordinates are in no way wanting or inferior to those possessed by the Engineer students, as far as the post of Sub-Divisional Officer is concerned, and this can be seen from the way in which temporary Upper Subordinates were in the past taken in the permanent list. In the open competition during the time of Hon'ble Mr. deWinton, the Upper Subordinates secured a large percentage of the appointments than the Engineers, in spite of their book qualifications, till the policy was gradually changed by successive Chief Engineers. Engineer subordinates have been taken into the Engineer establishment and have been holding charges of divisions with credit.

8. That—

(a) giving preference to Engineer Class students and appointing them in the higher grades,

(b) the appointment of a number of Military Upper Subordinates every year to the first-grade Overseer's place,

(c) the bringing up of the staff of (1) the College of Engineering, (2) Pumping and Boring operations, (3) Drawing branch of the Public Works Department offices in the Public Works Department Upper Subordinate list,

(d) extending the service of Subordinates who are past 55 years of age,

(e) the closing up of the doors of Local Fund Department Assistant Engineer and Engineer appointments against the Engineer Subordinate students,

are blocks to the legitimate promotions of the Upper Subordinate Overseers in the second and third grade ranks, who have already put in 5 to 10 years of service, and to many of whom a lift to the Overseer, first grade, would take another 15 to 25 years under the above circumstances (please see accompanying statement).

9. That many of those who were taken in the list from the College of Engineering, Pumping and Boring operations and Drawing branches of Public Works Department offices, are not under old conditions qualified for the posts they now hold, but they are now rendered liable for promotions in grades and ranks for which they could not have at all aspired, had they continued to be in their respective branches.

10. The petitioner therefore prays—

(a) That appointments of Engineer students and other appointments from temporary Upper Subordinate establishment be made in accordance with the principles laid down by Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Davidson, till at least all those who have already entered the permanent service are promoted to those grades in which the Engineer class men are proposed to be appointed first.

(b) That the Civil and Military students are treated alike, or at least to take the latter in the Overseer, third grade, giving them a personal allowance of Rs. 40 till he comes to the first grade along with others.

(c) That the appointments till now made in the higher grades, from among the members of the College of Engineering, Pumping and Boring operations and Drawing branches of the Public Works Department offices, be treated as personal, and that promotions be granted to them only when they are qualified; and that further appointments to fill the vacancies that may be caused from among them be made only from the ranks of the regular Upper Subordinate establishment in which the *qualified* members of the above departments would be already enlisted, in the respective grades and ranks, and not from among the ranks of men holding only Draftsman and Sub-Overseer certificates, who are qualified to be only Sub-Overseers.

(d) That extension in service be not under any circumstances granted to those who are above 55 years of age, having in view that the duties of the Public Works Department Upper Subordinate Officer are such as to demand a good deal of strain and physical exertion, besides their retention being a block to the promotions of their hardworked juniors, which are ordinarily slow.

(e) That the Government be moved to terminate the monopoly of the Assistant and District Engineers' places in the Local Fund Department now held by Engineer Class students and reopen the doors of the Local Fund Engineer grades to the Upper Subordinates too.

Statement showing the annual vacancies that are likely to be caused by the retirement after 55th year of age of the upper subordinates in the ranks of Overseer, second grade and above, and the period in which the bottom man in the second grade can aspire for promotion to the first-grade Overseer's place.

End of year.	Number of vacancies in the grades of overseer, first grade and above.	When preferential treatment to B. C. class Men and Military students are given			When no preference to B. C. Men is given, i.e., all civil students treated alike.			When all students of the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate Class are treated alike Civil or Military		*N.B.*—Preferential treatment to B. C. Men—6 overseers, first grade or supervisor grade Preferential treatment to Military Subordinates—3 overseers, first grade.
		Preferential appointment.	Balance available. Total at end of each year.	Rank in the grade, due to these vacancies	Military Preferential appointment.	Balance available. Total at end of each year.	Rank in the grade.	Number of vacancies of col. 3.	Rank in the grade	
				71 in second grade to start with.			71 in second grade.		71 in second-grade overseer.	
1915	12	6	6	65	2	10	51	12	59	Last man in overseer, second grade, entered service in 1900 and was made permanent in 03rd grade in 1913 and in the second grade in 1914 the initial advantage of the reorganisation.
1916	3	4	6	68	2	10	61	3	57	
1917	2	4	4	67	2	10	61	2	56	
1918	1	4	1	70	2	8	62	1	54	According to column 3, he will get promotion to the next higher grade in 1935 at the 35th year of his service, or it takes 19 years to get promotion from the second grade to first grade of overseer's place.
1919	1	4	(—2) nil	70	2	8	63	1	53	
1920	6	4		71	2	12	65	3	47	
1921	5	4	1	18	2	15	53	6	42	Taking into considerations the annual recruitment of the upper subordinate into the Engineer establishment, and deputations of same to other departments, casualties etc., the above period will perhaps be shortened by a year or two.
1922	15	4	7	6	2	23	48	10	33	
1923	7	4	10	51	2	29	49	7	28	
1924	31	4	17	64	2	37	31	11	14	
1925	6	4	15	43	2	40	31	4	9	
1926	9	4	19	69	2	43	28	2	6	By 1930, 4 men in the overseer, second grade, running he can get the last place in overseer, first grade.
1927	37	4	33	39	2	58	15	..	..	
1928	2	4	37	34	2	65	6	..	..	By 1938, 8 men in the overseer, second grade, retiring he can get the last place in overseer, first grade
1929	7	4	40	31	0	..	..	..	..	
1930	10	4	43	25	0	..	..	..	..	
1931	10	4	50	13	2	..	..	..	..	
1932	7	4	51	10	..	..	..	..	..	By 1938 13 men in the overseer, second grade, will be retiring, when he will get the last place in the overseer, first grade
1933	18	4	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Second grade overseer — Overseer, second grade.

Order—1224-W., *dated* 1st *July* 1915.

In the memorials read above, certain upper subordinates on the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the overseer grades pray for the improvement of their prospects. The requests which they make are enumerated in the last paragraph of the memorial.

2. *Request* (*a*).—The memorialists complain of the preferential treatment now accorded to men who have passed the *Engineer* test—as distinguished from those who have passed the *Engineer subordinate* test only—in respect of their appointment to the upper subordinate establishment. This preferential treatment consists in starting men who have passed the Engineer test as temporary upper subordinates on Rs 100 and, after trial in that capacity for a few years, in appointing to the permanent establishment as overseers, first grade, or supervisor, second grade, such of them as have proved their fitness for permanent appointment and have shown that they are likely to become efficient Sub-Divisional officers. Before sanctioning this procedure the Governor in Council satisfied himself that, having regard to the changes introduced by the reorganization, it did not injuriously affect the prospects and reasonable claims of men already in the service who had passed the subordinate test only, and he sees no grounds for altering an arrangement which is in the interests of the public service.

3. *Request* (*b*).—The memorialists will be informed that their suggestions were considered by Government when proposals for the reorganization of the upper subordinate establishment were framed, and that the practice of military men being appointed direct to overseer, first grade, was taken into account in deciding on the existing grading of overseers, which accordingly provides for a larger number in the first grade than would otherwise have been allowed.

4. *Request* (*c*).—The memorialists will be informed that, in the case of the men who were brought on to the upper subordinate establishment from the staff of the College of Engineering, from the Department of Industries, and from the draftsmen establishment of the Public Works Department, promotion is given only after due consideration in each case of the qualifications of the individual concerned. With regard to their request that vacancies among the upper subordinates promoted from the draftsmen establishment should in future be filled by qualified upper subordinates, and not by men from the existing class of draftsmen or sub-overseers, the memorialists will be informed that the men who belonged to the old class of draftsmen had prospects of rising to the post of head draftsmen on Rs. 130 per measem in circle offices, and to Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 in the head offices. Consequently provision had to be made for their future promotion. Vacancies occurring among the staff taken over from the College of Engineering or the Department of Industries are filled up only by qualified upper subordinates.

5. *Request* (*d*).—The memorialists will be informed that none but really efficient officers are granted extensions of service beyond the age of 55, and that the principle laid down in article 459 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, is adhered to.

6. *Request* (*e*).—The Government see no reason to comply with the request of the memorialists.

(True Extract)

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers of Circles.
" the Secretary Engineer.
" the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" the Electrical Engineer.
" the Principal, College of Engineering.
" the Director of Industries.

APPENDIX XI.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 152 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. O. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 47 *supra*.]

Districts in which Act VI of 1901 is in force.	Number of emigrants who proceeded to Assam.			Number of emigrants that embarked for Fiji, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad		
	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15	1912	1913	1914.
Ganjam	2,112	1,045	946	..	.	
Vizagapatam	3,272	1,020	535	176	2	65
Godavari	1,065	523	94	150	133	17
Kistna	385	512	106	631	509	74
Guntur	79	10	..	.	..	..
Nellore	250	8	97	37	33	11

* Not available. Report due from the District Magistrate, Guntur.

N.B.—(1) Figures of emigrants proceeding from these districts to the Straits Settlements are not available.
(2) No emigrants proceeded to Ceylon from these districts during 1912, 1913 and 1914.

APPENDIX XII.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 158 asked by the Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 48 *supra*.]

Extract from the Board's Proceedings referred to in the answer.

The system of irrigation prevailing in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa is wholly unsuitable to the Rushikulya system in the Ganjam district, there being a marked difference between the conditions of the two tracts. In Orissa the annual rainfall is about 60 inches. Consequently irrigation is not required to any large extent and people have to be induced to take water, while in Ganjam the average rainfall is only about 45 inches per annum and water is valuable and has to be used economically. The Collector of Ganjam also reports that the system prevailing in Bihar and Orissa is quite unsuitable to both the ryotwari and the zamindari tracts under the Rushikulya system. Practically all the ryotwari lands supplied by the Rushikulya system have been settled as wet and no charge for irrigation is levied on them separately, the same being included in the wet assessment, while in zamindari tracts water-rate is charged only for irrigation in excess over the free wet area.

2. As regards the question whether water-rate is charged under the Rushikulya system when water is not actually supplied, the Collector reports that he came across a few instances in the Aska taluk where water-rate was so charged on lands left waste, for the reason that the extent was covered by applications for water, and that in such cases the charge was remitted by him during the jamabandi with reference to rule VI of the Rushikulya water-rate rules.

APPENDIX XIII.

[*Vide* Answer to Question 171 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, page 50 *supra*.]

Mr. K. T. B. Treasler, Director of Industries.	B.Sc. (London), Engineering diploma of the University College, London; won Donaldson medal for building construction, Chadwick medal for municipal engineering; was Andrews (Modern Languages), West (English), Chadwick (Civil Engineering) scholar; was demonstrator in applied mathematics in the University College, London; and was assistant to county engineer, Hertfordshire, for 2½ years.
Mr. E. R. Dunhill, Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.	Passed Government Technical Examinations in Steam and Steam Engine, Fitters' work, Machine Construction and Machine Drawing; was in the Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops for nine months; was employed as general assistant to the Foreman, Water-works Department, Madras Corporation, for five years; was for some time Inspector of Machines in the Salt Department.
M.R.Ry. J. Narayanamurti, Supervisor.	B.C.E. (Madras); practical training in the Public Works Workshops, Bezwada.
M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Weaving Assistant.	B.A.

(The Secretary ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1915, which was passed by the Council at the meeting held on 25th May 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 24th June 1915.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have the honour to announce that the Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th July 1915."

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

(a) Regarding the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill, 1913, and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill, 1913.

(i) Telegram from M.R.Ry. Krishnan Unni Avargal, Pattambi, Malabar district, dated 3rd June 1915.

(ii) From M.R.Ry. Kayarat Achuta Menon Avargal and thirty others, Malabar district, dated June 1915.

(iii) From M.R.Ry. Vasudevan Nambudiri Avargal and 626 others, Ponnani, Malabar district, dated 20th August 1915.

(b) Regarding the Bills to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(i) From M.R.Ry. S. Palaniandi Mudaliyar Avargal, Courtalam, Tinnevelly district, dated 14th June 1915.

(ii) From M.R.Ry. K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, Mittadar of Pudur, Tinnevelly district, dated 28th June 1915.

(c) Regarding the Madras Irrigation Bill, 1914.

(i) From the Secretary, Kistna District Association, Masulipatam, dated 17th July 1915.

(ii) From the Secretaries, Madura-Rāmnād District People's Association, Madura, dated 29th July 1915.

(d) Regarding the Hindu Post-puberty Marriage Bill, 1914.

(i) From the President of the Sathalakshepa Sangham, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district, dated 23rd April 1915.

(ii) From the residents of Nandigama taluk, Kistna district, dated 16th May 1915.

(e) Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885.

From the Joint Secretary to the Gōdāvari District Association, Cocanada, dated 25th October 1915.

(f) Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

From the Joint Secretary to the Gōdāvari District Association, Cocanada, dated 25th October 1915.

(g) Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

From the Secretary, Bar Association, Masulipatam, dated 12th November 1915.

[Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.]

BILLS TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914, said:—"Mr. Vice-President, I rise to move for leave of the Council to introduce on a future occasion a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914. In asking for this leave, I have one great advantage because the Council that I have to address now is the very same Council that gave leave to the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar to introduce his Bill of 1913, which was finally adopted with certain modifications in 1914. I have the additional advantage of being able to refer to the proceedings of the Council, which I would not be able to do if I were addressing a Court of Law, with regard to the construction of the Madras Medical Registration Act. There is another advantage in asking for leave to introduce this Bill, because, when a private member asks for leave to amend an Act, which was passed at the instance of a private member, he has only to show adequate reasons and there is no question of the prestige of Government coming in the way as there might be, when an Act which was passed so recently as 1914 is asked to be amended within a year of its passing.

"Honourable Members will remember that, when the Bill was sought to be introduced, when leave was asked for and also during the subsequent stages of the Bill, it was distinctly understood and stated that the measure was not calculated to lower the prestige of the Ayurvedic or the Unani systems of medicine, that it was not calculated to impair the dignity of those practising those systems and that it was primarily and solely calculated to bring within the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Medical Council to be constituted under the Act only those practitioners who followed the Western medical science and were qualified to practise the Western system. There were certain members of the Council here and a large section of the public outside this Council who feared that, indirectly at any rate, the passing of this measure would strike a heavy blow at the growth and advancement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. But judging from the tenor of the Bill, as it was put through the Council, many of us were under the impression that those fears were perhaps unfounded and would easily be proved to be unjustified by the working of the Act in actual practice. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar told us when he asked for leave to introduce his Bill, that he had three or four objects in view. One was to set a high standard of education for those who were qualifying themselves for the allopathic system of medicine, which was being taught and recognized in institutions maintained by the Government. The second object was, as I have already stated, to bring within the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Medical Council the practitioners of that system as far as possible. The third object was that certain privileges which were theretofore being enjoyed by such practitioners should be continued, thereby inflicting no loss upon those practising other systems of medicine. And the Honourable Member assured us that the gentlemen who were practising the allopathic system had absolutely no sort of contempt for those who practised the indigenous systems.

"I wish to ask the indulgence of the Council to listen to a few quotations from the speeches of Honourable Members, specially of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, in connection with this Act, because, as he was the author of the Bill, we may naturally look to find the principles of the Bill clearly stated in his speeches. On page 450 of the Proceedings of the Council on the Bill of 1913 he proceeds to say in reference to the rights 'these are exactly the rights which are not at present enjoyed by unqualified medical practitioners' and therefore there is no grievance suffered by those who are outside the scope of this Act. On page 451 he says 'there is very little of a contentious nature when the Bill is understood in 'its true nature.' Then he disclaims any contempt which the Western practitioners are supposed to have towards the indigenous systems. On page 464 he says 'it has been stated that the followers of the Western medical system look down with contempt upon practitioners of the local system and call any medical man who accepts the indigenous drugs in his practice a quack. That statement is not true'

"We know that the local indigenous systems were not sought to be affected by this Act. In this connection I would read a passage from the statement of the Honourable the Surgeon-General. He said, 'I think it might perhaps avoid a good

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deal of opposition to this Bill if it were made quite clear in the preamble that the Bill applies only to those who practise the methods of medicine which are approved by the General Medical Council in England. I have consulted the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, and he and the Government have approved of an alteration being made in the preamble to make this quite clear, so that the terms qualified and unqualified may be made to apply to those persons qualified in western methods, that is, the methods approved by the General Medical Council in England and to those who are unqualified in such methods.' Then he suggested that some such words as these could be introduced in the preamble: 'whereas it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid or treatment, according to the methods recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, should be enabled to distinguish qualified from non-qualified practitioners of these methods; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of such medical practitioners in the Presidency of Madras.' Later on, in the final stages of the Bill, some Honourable Members took exception to the preamble not having been modified on the lines suggested here. Both His Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar distinctly stated that the substantial provisions of the Bill distinctly showed that the objects were exactly the same and drafting requirements rendered it unnecessary for the preamble to be encumbered with any unnecessary additions. So that, it is clear to Honourable Members that it was not sought by means of this measure in any way to affect prejudicially the indigenous systems, to decry or to despise them. That was the reason why, in order to prevent the possibility of the Government or local bodies not making grants to local indigenous institutions where the indigenous systems were taught the definition of the word 'hospital' was advisedly modified.

"So much then for what we, who were responsible for that Act, understood to be the nature and scope of that measure. There was section 13 introduced in that Act, about which a good deal of controversy is sure to centre now and hereafter. It was recognized in England that, in the true interests of science, there should be a specific provision in the Act that no practitioner should be debarred from practising any theory of medicine that he pleased. But the only qualification for his being registered under the British Medical Act was that he should possess the qualifications that are mentioned in the schedule; but in order to safeguard the true interests of the science, it was enacted that the Privy Council ought to have the authority to prevent the Medical Board from interfering with the free discretion of medical practitioners. A similar provision was introduced in the Madras Medical Registration Act which distinctly shows that it was competent to a practitioner to practise the allopathic or any other system of medicine. The disciplinary jurisdiction was conferred upon the Council constituted under the Act to deal with infamous conduct, in any professional respect, of any practitioner. Of course, a professional body was considered to be in the best position to state what was professionally wrong or what was professionally right. Therefore, it was thought undesirable to define by any specific clauses what would amount to professional misconduct and what would not. I think at that stage that view was right; the Council did not foresee the actual situation which has arisen under the provisions of the Act.

"What has been the experience of the public during the last few days, when the Medical Council, constituted under this Act, had actually begun to work the Act? Honourable Members must have read in the papers how the Council dealt with one Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, a registered practitioner and a member of the Medical Council, who kindly undertook the general management of a free charitable dispensary founded by Rao Sahib C. Cunnan Chetti in Triplicane. Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar does not profess to know anything of the Ayurvedic or the Unani system; he does not do any professional work in that hospital, and his sin was that in an indirect fashion he gave countenance to the *vaidyan* who administers relief to the sick and suffering in Triplicane and elsewhere. Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has now been suspended from the register and has been asked to show cause before the 1st of March why his name should not be permanently removed from it.

"By way of explaining their action the Medical Council issued a press communiqué wherein it expressed its view that a registered practitioner would be guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect and of the offence technically known as 'covering,' if he 'by his presence, countenance, advice or co-operation

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knowingly enables an unqualified or unregistered person to attend or treat any patient to procure or issue any medical certificate or certificate of death or otherwise engage in medical practice.' The Medical Council arrived at this decision before the receipt of the explanation given by Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, but they say that the decision of the Council would have been exactly the same if they had received the explanation—that is case would have fallen within the definition of 'covering.' Therefore as far as we understand the etiquette as understood by the Medical Council, a practitioner would be guilty of 'covering,' that is, of infamous conduct within the meaning of the Act, if he 'by his presence, countenance, advice or co-operation knowingly enables an unqualified or unregistered person to attend or treat any patient, etc.' I would request the Honourable Members to see that, in enacting this definition of 'covering' the Madras Medical Council does not seem to be satisfied with the halting definition of the British Medical Council. They seem to know better the situation and needs here and what ought to be done. They were dissatisfied with the definition given by the British Medical Council forty years after the Act of 1858 was passed and have advisedly omitted the very significant words 'as if the said person were duly qualified and registered.' Therefore, in Great Britain, if I am to understand the position correctly, the gravamen of the charge will be that a medical practitioner should, by his presence, countenance, advice, etc., enable an unqualified and unregistered person to appear as if he were duly qualified and registered. There the object was to prevent a doctor from practising in association with an unqualified person, under such circumstances as would lead the public to think that the unqualified person or the unregistered person were really a qualified or a registered person. There seems to be sense in that provision. But even that was done after a great deal of consideration, because it was pointed out that relief was being administered by a very large number of people who were unqualified even in England and that the sudden introduction of such a measure would prejudicially affect the public. But it was felt that a measure of that description would be harmless, at any rate justified by the necessities of the case. I do not think that we need quarrel over that proposition that no registered practitioner should enable an unqualified and unregistered person to commit fraud on the public.

"But here a person is said to be guilty of infamous conduct if he gives countenance to a *vaidyan* who is to be treated as an untouchable person who could not be associated with, although he does something for relieving the sick and the suffering. That seems to be the position of the Madras Medical Council. They seem to have failed to consider how it would be possible for a registered practitioner to practise the Unani or the Ayurvedic system which he is at perfect liberty to do, unless he sits at the feet of the Unani or the Ayurvedic doctor, associates with him in actual practice and learns from him the principles and practice of the Ayurvedic or Unani system. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and many other Honourable Members have been urging the Government to appoint competent Western doctors to investigate into the possibilities of the Eastern systems of medicine; and I fail to see how that would be possible unless these gentlemen associate themselves and very closely too, with eminent men versed in the Eastern systems.

"I may also allude at this stage to what has become public property. The Registrar of the Medical Council has addressed a letter to Pandit D. Gopala Acharlu, the Principal of the Ayurvedic College, inquiring about the persons trained in Western methods who were associated with his college as teachers or examiners. As a result of that inquiry certain gentlemen, whom I cannot congratulate on their boldness or clearness of perception, seem to have dissociated themselves from that college by saying that they could not any more be examiners or teachers in that college. Here is a concrete example, if one were wanted, to show how this Medical Council, if allowed to run on its present lines, would do incalculable harm to the growth of the true scientific spirit among medical practitioners. It would be impossible for us to understand how the Ayurvedic system can be fostered or purified by contact with the scientific systems of the West, if Western practitioners are not allowed to associate even as teachers or as examiners in institutions wherein the Eastern systems are taught.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

"Now, sir, we see the danger of allowing any body, however well constituted it might otherwise be to discharge its own proper functions, to administer the laws of the country, when that body is absolutely unacquainted with legal principles or with administrative practice. I do not attribute, for a single moment, any evil motive to the gentlemen who passed this resolution. They have no doubt passed it under the belief that it would be undesirable for registered practitioners to behave as in this case but what we, the public, say is that it is undesirable in the interests of the public, and for the true advance of science that bymen should be charged with administering a law which in actual practice has been found to be so detrimental to the true interests of the country, if I understand those interests correctly.

"Recently a number of telegrams have been published from eminent men in Calcutta and Bombay, showing how in those places, men eminent in the Western science have been associating themselves with the Ayurvedic medicine and have actually been practising it. I understand that the President of the Medical Council at Bombay is one of the examiners in the Ayurvedic College here; and so far as I can see the Bombay Medical Council does not seem to have taken any step against him, unless they take the cue from the Madras Medical Council. The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sircar, a leading medical practitioner of Calcutta, says: 'I am decidedly of opinion that joining a respectable Ayurvedic institution should not constitute an offence'. Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari is also of the same opinion. Lieutenant-Colonel Mookherjee, Dr. S. K. Mallik and Dr. Goswami of Chicago are of opinion that it was hitherto never considered that association with *vaidyaes*, in the manner hitherto in vogue, could possibly be an offence. I cannot help considering in this connection how different and improved would have been the conditions of scientific knowledge in the United Kingdom as well as in India, if a different view had prevailed from the beginning as regards the capacity of the Eastern people. We have unfortunately in this country, owing to various causes, only the net result of the profound enquiries of our ancient thinkers; but the secrets of the processes by which those results were achieved have been lost. When we were told in the Mahabaratha and other books that in the ancient warfare balloons and sammohana astras were used, people laughed; and we, like the Western people, thought that they were wild ravings of an exuberant imagination. But other people made a wiser use of it, as we know to our cost. The same attitude, I am afraid, is actuating some of the medical practitioners, who are conversant with only one system. I am not aware of any gentleman here who is acquainted with both the systems and competent to pronounce an opinion or give a verdict on the relative merits of the two systems. It is something like German *kultur* destroying the architectural beauty of every institution which is held sacred by the Powers of the West, because they think that their *kultur* is the superior *kultur*. It is something like the followers of Mahommed destroying all libraries, because whatever was previous was contemned in their own religious books and that everything else was pernicious. Similarly some of the practitioners of the Western system seem to think that there is nothing to be learnt from the East, that it is all quackery to accept their drugs, and consequently it would be degrading to a Western man to associate himself with *vaidyans* and *hakims*.

"That is not the true scientific spirit which ought to be allowed to prevail in the Madras Presidency. For centuries past, our doctors have been telling us the properties of poisons, various metals and herbs; and they have been teaching that if these elements are brought together in certain definite proportions certain results would follow. The people of this country have actually received benefits by these prescriptions. They have stood the test of the experience of centuries; and whatever the reason for it may be, there is the net fact that those results will follow by certain substances being brought together in definite proportions. It is for the Western intellect to find out the reasons and not to cavil at the results, because they are not able to perceive why the result should be that. First of all, they have to watch the patient when this medicine is administered to him, to see whether the medicine answers the purpose for which it is administered before condemning it; and that would be impossible if the action of the Medical Council were allowed to prevail. I shall not weary you with a quotation from a number of Western doctors, with regard to our ancient systems of medicine. Dr. Clerk seems to be of opinion that if they had only the practice of the Easterns, there would be

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma ; Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar.)

less work for the undertakers and fewer quacks in the medical profession. This may be language of exaggeration; but there is a certain amount of truth, which we will have to recognise for our purpose, that it is not all rubbish that is to be found in the Eastern system.

"The object of my Bill is to explain clearly to the public and to the Medical Council which administers this Act that it would not be unprofessional conduct on the part of a medical practitioner to countenance in any way or to encourage or associate with any institution where the Unani or the Ayurvedic systems are taught or practised or with any person practising either of these systems, that it would not be also wrong to practise partly the one system and partly the other system. I put it this way by way of caution, because it may be contended that the allopathic practitioner may practise the Eastern system, if he thinks it fit to do so, though not both. It is with that object I have asked for leave to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act. It may be said that the case which has given rise to this motion may be *sub judice* and that consequently we might wait a little longer before this motion is actually made. But there may be no appeal to the Government or if there is an appeal to the Government it may be decided on a question of procedure—that the Medical Council has not followed the procedure laid down. But suppose it is decided on the merits, the Government may say that there is absolutely nothing wrong in being connected with the general superintendence of an Ayurvedic dispensary. But then the substantial question will remain unanswered, and the Government cannot, under the circumstances, make any definite or authoritative pronouncement on the general question, because they can only pronounce their opinion upon the actual case before them. It is open to the Medical Council to continue the perpetration of such wrongs. But public indignation has been roused throughout the country, and though we should not be guided by public indignation or any misunderstanding of the doings of the Medical Council, we have to judge why so much indignation has been raised and whether there is justification. The question is: have the fears entertained by the public at large and also by some of the Honourable Members of this Council been found to be absolutely unjustified? I am sorry that the verdict is against the working of the Act and the Medical Council. Those fears seem to be justified. The action of the Medical Council may not be a proper indication of the spirit of the Act but we must remember that it is laymen that are administering the Act, and it is the business of the legislature to make it impossible for laymen to commit the mistakes they have been making. I, therefore, ask for a declaration that the law was never what the law is declared to be by the Medical Council. If for any reason the law is not so, I ask for leave to change the law in the manner I suggest. It should be either declaratory or otherwise amending. Therefore in the interests of true science and of the peace and good government of the country and in order to safeguard the public against similar blunders and mistakes it is necessary to allay the panic caused in the public mind as regards the working of this Act, so that the Medical Council itself may have a more proper appreciation of the provisions of the Act. Whether these blunders are unwittingly or wittingly committed, it does not matter—and I believe that they were unwittingly committed—but it is necessary that something should be done at a very near date to remedy the situation. All that I now ask of the indulgence of the Council is to permit me to bring in a Bill on the lines that I have indicated. Honourable Members have been so indulgent to private members on previous occasions as to grant them leave to introduce wider measures; and I hope that the same indulgence will be shown to me, and leave will be given me to introduce the Bill proposed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to second the motion which has just been made. I was present at a meeting held the other day at Kumbakönam to protest against the action of the Medical Council. I feel that I should be wanting in my duty if I do not give this Council an idea of the feeling that pervaded the meeting. There was a widespread fear that this was an attack on the indigenous systems of medicine by the Medical Council. A doctor has been considered to be guilty of infamous conduct, because he supervises the working of an institution in which native medicines are administered to people. We are too poor to employ doctors practising the European methods; we want our own doctors

(Mr. Ramunja Acharlyar; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

and our own medicines, though in a serious case, if we wish to consult a sub-assistant surgeon or a civil surgeon, we should be given the liberty to do so. But if the action of the Medical Council were upheld, can we send for him? He would probably decline, because, if he comes and sees that a native doctor has been treating the case, he would be considered guilty of infamous conduct. Is it the object of the Council that the people should go without a native doctor or die at his hands, and not have the help of those who are trained in Western methods? Hitherto both classes of practitioners have got on very well; and I know that in many families both kinds of doctors are sent for and consulted.

"The *Madras Mail*, speaking on behalf of the Medical Council, has said that it is true that this Council, or, rather the Government, gave certain pledges that the indigenous systems would not in any way be affected. The *Madras Mail* remarks that these pledges were more liberal than needed. I would request the Council to consider what is the meaning of the statement. If there is any portion of the pledges which was more than needed, is it that the portion might be broken? If that is so, we have in India Germans who regard pledges as mere scraps of paper.

"I would earnestly request the Government to accept this motion. It was clearly understood that this Act was not to affect the indigenous systems; and now that the Medical Council has taken a different view, it is quite necessary to accept the motion to remove the misconception. Therefore, I beg to support the motion most cordially."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to support the motion for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Medical Registration Act of 1914. That is an Act which certainly requires amending. If it is said that not much time has elapsed since the enactment was made, that only shows that it has been discovered early enough that there is no guarantee that the assurances given during the passage of the Bill through this Council as to the harmlessness of the Bill so far as indigenous systems of medicine are concerned, would be kept.

"If so soon after the statute was made, it is declared that an Ayurvedic physician is an unqualified man, association with whom by a qualified and registered practitioner constitutes an offence under the Madras Medical Registration Act, how can any reasonable man be sure that in course of time the Act will not be used as an engine of torture for putting down indigenous medicine and arresting its progress? If such exhibitions of hostility are possible when people's memory is green, where will this hostility stop when the Act stands on the statute book, unillumined by legislative assurances? If such things are done to the green tree, what will not be done to the dry?

"During the discussions on the Bill, the Honourable the Advocate-General pleaded that western practitioners were only setting their houses in order and that nobody should object. But I would remind our learned friend, the Honourable the Advocate-General, that there is such a thing in law as easement and such a thing as respecting ancient rights of light and air. It is not right that you should build your house in such a manner as to damage your neighbour's. To my mind, it is clear that in trying to set their house in order, the Madras Medical Council desire to prevent their neighbours from repairing their houses; for what else can that Council mean by calling upon the Madras Ayurvedic College to furnish the names of western medical practitioners who are teaching anatomy and physiology in that indigenous college?

"I have always felt that no Indian Medical Registration Act can be an equitable enactment, which does not honestly recognise that there are other methods of medical treatment in this country than the allopathic method and which does not straightforwardly say that the terms qualified and unqualified, registered and unregistered do not apply to those practitioners who follow Ayurvedic and Unani methods of treatment. In a country in which the majority of the people find medical relief at the hands of a large body of practitioners engaged in applying to the healing of diseases the indigenous and ancient medical wisdom, where is the equity, where is the political sagacity, of choosing for special recognition and favour the practitioners of an imported system and giving them among other privileges the unique privilege

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of treating the indigenous practitioners as untouchables, contract with whom is a heinous crime not under Manu's code but under the Medical Registration Act of 1914? This course of action, I repeat, is neither just nor politically wise—however clever it may look from the point of view of those who are thereby favoured. Any amendment, therefore, which will remove this cruel anomaly—speaking on my own behalf and on behalf of indigenous practitioners, both Ayurvedic and Unani, throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency—I gladly welcome. The sooner the elements of one-sided and squint-eyed legislation contained in the Medical Registration Act are done away with, the better it will be for the people and for the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Mr. President, I would first draw the attention of the Council to the position, as it exists, with regard to the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar which has been mentioned by the Honourable mover of this motion. According to the information which has been published—and Honourable Members must have seen it in the papers—this gentleman has been suspended and his name temporarily removed from the medical register. Section 18 of the Act lays down that an appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council against every decision of the Medical Council under section 13 or section 16. Those are the sections under which this action of removal presumably purports to have been taken. I must further draw attention to the next section of the Act. Section 19 of the Act lays down that 'no Act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Governor 'in Council or the Council or the Registrar shall be questioned in any Civil Court' The consequence of that provision is that any person who is prejudiced or affected by an order of the Medical Council is deprived of any of the remedies afforded by the Courts and is obliged to come to the Governor in Council for any remedy that he may desire. The Governor in Council is by this section placed in the position of exercising *quasi judicial* functions. The Government has to consider each case with as much impartiality as can be expected of such an imperfect body. It cannot of course be an entirely judicial attitude, but it will endeavour to attain as near that desirable frame of mind as is compatible with its unfortunate executive nature. It is evident, as suggested in the answer which was made to a question today, that while an appeal lies to the Governor in Council it would not in any way be right or fair to Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar or the Medical Council for the Government to express an opinion upon the facts of this case. That position will, I am sure, appeal to all Honourable Members of this Council It has to be remembered that there are two sides to every question; we have to hear both sides. At present I have only heard one side—that of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar of which I have read a great deal—but I can assure Honourable Members of this Council that the Government will endeavour to give the question a fair and impartial trial and give Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar any redress which he may be entitled to.

"With regard to the question which has roused all this unfortunate amount of feeling, it would be an affectation on my part to deny that there has been a large amount of feeling excited This feeling is, in my opinion, extremely natural; and I am not altogether surprised at the sentiments which have been expressed in the press and elsewhere.

"Of course, I have not heard the other side. It has always to be remembered that the Medical Council has to deal with a further authority, the British Medical Council, which may have very decided views about unregistered practitioners. What the effect of that will be, I really do not know. But there is that further question involved in this matter.

"As regards the amendment of the Act which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma proposes to bring forward, I have not seen its terms; but I understand that it would take the form of declaring that no action shall be taken against any registered practitioner because of his association with an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I have just now submitted a copy of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I have not seen it. The Government will not oppose the introduction of that Bill or of any other Bill on this subject They are prepared to accept the motion that has been brought forward by the Honourable

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Member and to allow any Bill on the subject to be freely introduced and discussed in this Council. As to what the terms of the Bill are, that is another question. The Honourable mover, if he will permit me to say so, will see that this is rather a difficult question. If any amending Bill which is brought forward contains a reference to the Ayurvedic system or any such words at all, I do not see how it is going to get on without a definition. One of the great difficulties, I understand, about the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners is that there is really no distinction between the accredited or recognized or authorized practitioner and anybody else. That seems to be one of the great difficulties of the whole position. If there were an authority who could say 'this man is an Ayurvedic practitioner, he is well versed 'in the system and therefore he should be protected,' that would be quite clear; but apparently anybody can be an Ayurvedic practitioner without any qualifications. So the term has an indefinite application and by imperceptible degrees goes down from the most responsible and careful student of Ayurveda, who has studied books on Ayurvedic medicines, to the totally uninstructed and untrained man who merely sets up himself as a *vaidyan* or *hakim*. That difficulty is the crux of the whole question—how are you going to distinguish the one from the other, how are you going to distinguish the real person from the avowed quack? At the meeting held the other day—I saw it in the newspapers—among the people who brought forward resolutions was a well-to-do merchant and a student of Ayurvedic medicine. I dare say that he is a careful student of the subject; and the Honourable Member who is a well known legal practitioner may also be a student of the Ayurvedic medicine. But the difficulty will be to distinguish between those who are really competent to practise the system and those who are not. I put that forward as a point for the Honourable Member to consider.

"I always thought that public opinion in this country was definitely in favour of definite qualifications. We have had resolutions and questions about district board engineers and others having qualifications. The Honourable Member himself in a question today asked what were the qualifications of the people in charge of the department of industries, survey and agriculture. We tried to answer him. So that, I always thought that the general feeling of the Indian public was in favour of absolutely defined qualifications, as far as possible, which would be derived from examinations. If in the Act it is proposed to allow an unqualified, unexamined, and unauthorised person to call himself an Ayurvedic practitioner, you may be quite sure that there will be a great deal of difficulty in store for us.

"The Government have no objection to this motion and will not oppose it in any way. I will only, before I sit down, make one suggestion. It is a matter entirely for your consideration and I offer it merely as a suggestion whether, instead of any hasty action of the amendment of the Act, we should not make an attempt to have some sort of conference to see whether it is impossible to arrive at some understanding. It would be a good thing if those members who bring forward this motion to amend the Act would meet the representatives of the Government and possibly the Surgeon-General who will, I am quite sure, be the last man to be guilty of fanaticism or anything of that kind."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have heard with some pleasure the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that, so far as the Government are concerned, they are perfectly willing to accede to the request made in this Council for permission to introduce a Bill to amend the Medical Registration Act. I have myself given notice of a similar motion about which I will say a few words later on. As to the broad question raised as to the Ayurvedic system coming within the purview of the Bill, I am afraid that what has been said hitherto must have given a somewhat insufficient conception about the scope and object of, and the interpretation to be put upon, the British Medical Act.

"I think, Sir, that the matter seems to be so clear that it is needless for me to say anything; but, as a matter of guidance, the Medical Council who are to sit as judges and who are only medical men and not lawyers might require some clear indication of the scope and object of the Act by express provisions, and unless it be in that way, the matter is so clear to my mind that there should be no difficulty in holding that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are not within the purview of the

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Madras Medical Registration Act. I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to the assurances which have been given during the progress of the Bill, at the various stages as they have already been referred to by my Honourable friend. We have now arrived at a stage when it has become necessary to clear doubts, and also to adopt other means if the Act is to work.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Carlew referred to the attitude of the Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland After I arrived in Madras I made some attempt to find out what was really the definition of 'covering.' It is with considerable difficulty that the Registrar of the Medical Council has been able to give me the exact reference on which this definition was based. He referred me, Sir, to the proceedings of the British Medical Council in 1897, which I now have before me; and the attitude of the Madras Medical Council in dealing with cases of misconduct in a professional sense is quite in contrast with that of the British Medical Council and the comparison is very much in favour of the British Association.

"It will be seen from the discussion on the motion brought before the General Medical Council in England that that body appointed a sub-committee to make recommendations on the question of dealing with cases of unqualified assistants and unregistered practitioners. That committee was appointed some time in 1895 and the proceedings of that committee came up for consideration in 1897. It would appear from the proceedings of the Medical Association that after the passing of the British Medical Act in 1858, the question of the appointment of or rather of the employment of unprofessional or unqualified assistants or unregistered practitioners, with reference to which there was some difference of opinion and which was engaging the serious attention of the British Medical Council for nearly 20 or 30 years, came up for consideration. The British Medical Council, instead of rushing to take action as the Madras Medical Council have done with reference to one of its own colleagues, tried to find out what would really be 'covering' and under what circumstances that 'covering' might be construed as dishonourable or infamous conduct in a professional respect. They did not resolve, even after trying to educate professional opinion for twenty years to raise the standard of professional morality, on suspending any one as has been done in this case, by an abrupt order but they did their best to educate medical men to discourage the employment of unqualified practitioners. It seems to me from the proceedings of the British Medical Council that in that country they recognized for a great number of years the enormous work done by unqualified assistants; and the question arose for consideration whether in view of the large number of trained medical men available latterly, it was possible to reduce the number of unqualified assistants whose employment was objected to. Then it was pointed out that if the employment of unqualified assistants had to be regarded as unprofessional or dishonourable conduct, there would be great difficulty for the public, and therefore the year 1900 was fixed as the period from which this particular definition of "covering" should take effect, as constituting infamous conduct in a professional respect.

"I mention all these facts to show the extreme consideration shown by the British Medical Council to medical practitioners. Instead of holding up one of the practitioners before the public with indecent haste—I must only characterise it as indecent haste—and thus attracting to itself the whole notice of the medical profession as well as the general public throughout the length and breadth of the land, the Madras Medical Council should have addressed medical men and associations in this country to find out the standard of professional morality desired on this subject But, instead of taking that course, they resolved on a particular day, without even giving proper notice to the practitioner concerned, to call upon him to explain his conduct. It was pointed out in the course of the discussion in England on this question that the Council had admitted these unqualified assistants for a long number of years to assist qualified men and they could not without giving notice charge the medical practitioners with covering. It seems to me that that was really the course which the Medical Council in this case should have taken. I should have preferred a conference of medical men for examining the special circumstances of the country to see to what extent unqualified men—I cannot say whether these are unqualified men—could be employed. They should have taken steps to give proper notice too to medical practitioners and should have told them what would be considered dishonourable conduct in the practice of the Western system.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Dr. Nayar.)

"There is only one other matter which I ought to bring to the notice of the Council. There is one important omission in the press communiqué which was addressed by the Medical Council to the general body of practitioners and the public; and this omission makes the whole difference whether a practitioner could be considered guilty of 'covering' even according to the definition of the British Medical Association. The British Medical Council in framing the definition in 1885 had in view the case of a registered practitioner 'covering' an unqualified or an unregistered practitioner and held that, in its view, a registered practitioner covers an unregistered person when he does, or assists in doing, or, is party to, any acts which enable such unqualified person to practise as if he were duly qualified. That was the view consulted by the British Medical Council in 1888 and the matter again came up in 1897 when further resolutions were proposed and one Dr. MacAlister suggested the definition of 'covering' and the Medical Council gave notice that any registered medical practitioner, who by his presence, countenance, advice, or co-operation, knowingly enables an unqualified or unregistered person (whether described as an assistant or otherwise) to attend or treat any patient, to procure or issue any medical certificate or certificate of death, or otherwise to engage in medical practice, as if the said person were duly qualified and registered is liable to be judged as guilty of 'infamous conduct,' etc.

"Honourable Members will see what the gravamen of the offence is according to the British Medical Association; it is that the person who cannot himself practise under the system under which he is registrable and can be registered should be put forward as a qualified or a registered practitioner. The matter may be looked at in this way: an unregistered practitioner cannot under section 41 of the British Medical Act, pose himself as a physician; because if he does so, then it is an offence and he is liable to a fine; and a registered practitioner who encourages that man to hold himself out to the public as a qualified or a registered practitioner is really abetting the commission of the offence. That is the reason why the Medical Council said that it was dishonourable to abet the commission of the offence and therefore the act of covering was an act of encouraging a man to commit an offence under section 41—to pose himself as a medical practitioner qualified or registered without being so qualified or registered under the Medical Act. It is in this view, the British Medical Council framed the definition and it is against this phase of the question that the British medical men have set their face. But their objection does not seem to be against a medical practitioner associating himself with a practitioner of another system. Can it be said that a practitioner of another system could be qualified or registered under the Madras Act or even under the British Medical Act? The whole point turns upon the question that I have indicated. I feel no doubt whatever that the spirit of the British Medical Act was merely to confine itself to, and to look at, the professional misconduct of persons who can be registered under that Act and who can be qualified under that Act, but who without such qualification or registration are enabled to cheat the public or to defraud the public by posing themselves as doctors trained under that system. In this view, it seems to me the matter is very clear; and if my Honourable friend Mr. Sarma has explained the matter at an elaborate length, it is to clear any doubt that there might be in this matter. So far as the Medical Council is concerned, we have not heard what their view is. The matter is certainly one for amendment of the law. I am thankful that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has been able to announce that this motion and the subsequent motions would not be opposed by the Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Mr. Vice-President, the Honourable mover has reminded the Council that this is the same Council which passed the Act which he asks to amend. There is considerable advantage in it, because, without any efforts on my part, the Honourable Members could easily see that at present the opponents of the Medical Registration Bill are simply taking their second innings. This is, in other words, a continuation of the opposition which was offered to the Medical Registration Bill in this Council at every stage and at every step. The arguments which are brought forward now are exactly the same as those brought forward then. There has been an attempt made to make out that there was not very much of opposition to the Medical Registration Bill, because it was given out that we made some promises, far too liberal promises, not to touch the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Well, Sir, promises were made; but I do not know how far, on account of the statements made,

[Dr Nagar.]

or promises given, the opposition to the Bill was diminished. I quite remember the position of the case. When I asked for leave to introduce the Bill, the Council was divided; and thereafter, at every stage, the Council was divided and it took three days to go through the amendments to the Bill. Even when the final stage was reached, the Council was divided; and therefore in what way the opposition was diminished I cannot understand.

"The Honourable mover of the motion has quoted extensively from some of my speeches. I feel complimented. I stand by every one of the statements that he quoted from my speeches and also with other things not quoted. I say that every one of the pledges given has been kept. The main point on which agitation has been going on is that the pledges made in this Council with regard to the Bill have not been kept. I should very much like Honourable Members to point out the specific instances in which a pledge given has been violated. The Council must remember that the Bill touched no body, except those who got themselves registered under it; and it was not intended to touch even practitioners of the western system who were not registered, and who therefore go free. This was a Bill specially brought forward, in order to bring the practitioners of the western system under discipline; and those who came in to register, came in voluntarily and under no compulsion. It is therefore untrue to say that the Bill affects anybody except those actually registered under it. How can it affect the practitioners of the Unani or the Ayurvedic system? I said then that I knew nothing about the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems and I would take care that there was nothing in the Bill that would injure them. What is it that injures them? I cannot understand their complaint. If it is said that by our asking any of our registered practitioners not to help them they are injured, then are doing the Ayurvedic system great injustice. The Ayurvedic system is not so helpless that, unless some of our western practitioners help it, it cannot stand on its own legs. They are doing great injustice to the Ayurvedic system. The Hon'ble Mr Zain-ul-abidin in an interview of his published in the *Madras Mail* says 'it is a matter of indifference' whether registered practitioners recognise us or not. It does'nt matter whether they help the indigenous practitioners or not.' In other words, the indigenous system can stand on its own legs, and it can therefore do without the help of western practitioners. That is the correct attitude. I have never heard any one of us say that the Ayurvedic system is entirely dependent upon us, upon western practitioners for improvement. If that were the case, I have never heard it stated so. What was stated at the time of the Bill going through the Council was: 'you don't understand our system; it is an entirely different system; don't legislate for us; leave us alone.' That is what we have done.

"Whether there is any hardship caused by following the definition of 'covering' which the Medical Council has adopted, I should first of all like to say that, so far as covering is concerned, it only interferes with helping the patients to procure certificates and helping in the treatment. From the agitation outside, it would seem that, by following the definition of covering, the western registered practitioner is precluded from studying the Ayurvedic system, that it would preclude him from carrying on research or trying to help an Ayurvedic man to carry on research. We have eminent lawyers who are twisting and straining and hair-splitting what is contained in this definition. If they read the definition carefully, they would find that it does not touch research at all; and if the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao had read the note under Professor MacAlister's resolution, he would have seen in the note that this did not apply to *bond fide* medical student 'so as to restrict proper training and instruction of *bond fide* medical students as pupils or the legitimate employment of dressers, midwives, dispensers and surgery attendants under the immediate personal supervision of a registered practitioner.' It would be seen there is nothing in it against a man studying the Ayurvedic system or going to an Ayurvedic man to study the system under him. The fact that a practitioner goes to an Ayurvedic man does not show that he goes there to assist him to treat his patients. If he is there to receive instruction from him and does not help him in the treatment of his patients, he would not come under 'covering.'

"Before I pass from this part of the subject I may mention that I am responsible for the definition which appears here. It is not a true copy of the definition given

(Dr. Nagar.)

by the General Medical Council, because we thought we had the right to make the definition suitable to our needs. It does not contain everything that is contained in the definition of the General Medical Council. I think the two eminent lawyers are wrong in interpreting the clause 'as if the said person was duly qualified and registered' as governing the whole of what goes before it. The definition given was 'any registered medical practitioner who by his presence, countenance, advice, 'assistance or co-operation knowingly enables an unqualified or unregistered person '(whether described as an assistant or not) to attend or treat any patient to procure 'or issue any medical certificate or certificate of death or otherwise engaged in 'medical practice as if he was a qualified medical practitioner.' It is evident here that 'as if he was a qualified practitioner' only governs 'otherwise engage in medical practice.' And the question of one being a qualified medical practitioner is not so important in this country—in fact it is of very small importance as compared with what it is in England. That is the reason why the General Medical Council took a very long time to consider the matter. The peculiarity of the law in England is that practically no man can practise medicine without being qualified, on account of the system of compulsory death certificates, and it meant therefore the exclusion of all unqualified men. That makes the difference as far as the definition is concerned. I did not want to make the definition unnecessarily cumbrous. All that we wanted to safeguard by 'covering' was that the practitioner did not actually help in treating the patients of unregistered practitioners. That is the main point in view; and that is the object of the definition, which is quite sufficient for practical purposes. You may ask me: 'why should you have this restriction?' There are several reasons and I need not detain the Council at any length by going into all the reasons. There are good many things which we practitioners of the western system are prevented from doing, either under unwritten laws or under specifically laid down rules; but when we associate with unregistered men—the Medical Council knows only of two classes of practitioners, 'registered' or 'unregistered' and we make no invidious distinction by saying practitioners of this system or of that system when we associate with unregistered men who are not prevented from doing those things which we consider to be very wrong, we incur the odium of the profession in the eyes of our brethren. For instance, we are not allowed to advertise; but there is nothing to prevent an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner from advertising. We are not allowed to deal in secret medicines, but if I were to prescribe a secret medicine and if I do not disclose it to anybody and I say to the patient that it is a valuable medicine and sell it to him, the Surgeon-General will haul me up for it. But the practitioners of other systems are not under such a disability. Therefore, the amendment of the Bill would practically mean that we must disregard all professional rules, that we must be ready to associate professionally with practitioners who are not bound by any such rules. Well, Sir, that is an absolutely impossible position. If this Council should pass such a legislation as this, it can only have one effect so far as we are concerned. We who are registered under the British Medical Act, will have to stand out. If we are registered here, it means that we do associate with men who advertise and sell secret medicines. That is quite sufficient to get us into trouble with the General Medical Council. My way is quite clear. I am a private individual. I could resign. But what about others who are in Government service? If such an amendment as this were passed, I should be sorry for the position of the Surgeon-General and others similarly placed.

"It has not been made out clearly as to what is the definite injury that has been caused to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Unless definite injury is pointed out, the use of mere words 'insult,' 'ignoring the system' and the rest of it ought not to be taken into account by the Council. It has been pointed out, over and over again, in this Council, that practitioners of the western system have condemned the eastern system. That shows ignorance, because I do not think that there is any country in the world where the Ayurvedic system has been so much studied, as in England; and if Honourable Members will only take the trouble to find out, they will see within the last few years, how many ancient works on the Ayurvedic and Unani systems have been collected at Oxford, how many have been translated and how many still continue to be translated and they would then tell a different tale. But, as a matter of fact, they never have taken the trouble to

(Dr. Nayar.)

ascertain who has studied the system and who has not. A lot of men come forward as authorities on the Ayurvedic system, who have never seen a single work on that system; and they must not be taken at their face value. In England a good deal has been done in the study of the Ayurvedic system. We have an Indian pharmacopia, which sets out the list of Indian drugs; and the study of these drugs is brought in under a scientific system. I can mention at least a hundred drugs, which are Indian drugs, and which are probably used under the Ayurvedic system. Because it is an Indian drug, it does not mean that the Ayurvedic system has a prescriptive right to the same. I have advocated that whatever can be of help in the treatment of diseases under the Indian, Greek or European system must be encouraged. I made a proposal that a systematic pharmacological study of indigenous drugs should be undertaken by a competent authority. If that is not encouraging the Indian system, I should like to know what is. But if Honourable Members mean that in this research they want the Ayurvedic man to be associated with the pharmacologist then the pharmacologist will have his say about it. There should be no difficulty in the Ayurvedic practitioners joining in the research, if they are inclined to develop their system. So far, we have seen no desire shown for the development of the system, because the moment such practitioner comes across a good prescription, he keeps it to himself in secret and never imparts it to others. How can we associate with men whose idea of the development of system is like that? If I come across tomorrow anything that is of value in relieving human suffering, I would publish it at once to the scientific world. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar will bear me out, when I say that at one time it was suggested that it would be a good thing to depute a medical man to go round and interview the leading Ayurvedic men and find out what special remedies they have for certain diseases and what prescriptions they gave. Was not the idea given up because we could not get them to give us their prescriptions? It is impossible, under these conditions, to associate with these practitioners. There must be a certain amount of equality in the conditions, before you can ask us to associate with a class of practitioners. They ought to be guided by a code of ethics, which, though it need not be the same as ours, should, at any rate, be something like ours; and it is only then there can be any common ground. But when we are separated by too wide a gulf, how can any one come forward and say that we should associate and work with them? We are working independently and doing them no harm; and if, in some way, we can be of help to them, we are quite willing to give them such help. But we could not conveniently associate with them and be responsible for their action because, when we are associated with them in their practice, we become to a certain extent responsible for any action taken by them.

"Another cause for agitation may come very soon and I should warn the Council about it. They have discovered in a certain section of the Act that there is permission given for a registered practitioner to practise *any* system of medicine. That was deliberately put into the Act and did not creep in by oversight. A good deal is made of it, by saying 'how is any one to study the Ayurvedic system and practise it, if he is not to associate with an Ayurvedic practitioner?' You can study it as much as you like; but the only thing is when you practise the Ayurvedic system your ethics and discipline are ours. I can give a concrete example which may probably come before the Council. Supposing a gentleman, qualified in the western medical system, and possessing a degree, starts practice in the Ayurvedic system, as well as the European system, invents, say a *lehyam* which he calls '*Mritasanjivani*' and says that it is composed of most valuable metals—rubies, emeralds and platinum—and that the price for each dose is Rs. 75, and induces a certain number of people to pay for it, and suppose the Surgeon-General finds that this medicine is nothing but a confection of senna, then he will have something to say to that registered practitioner. There will no doubt be the answer, 'this Ayurvedic preparation has come down, from time out of memory, from the sages of the Himalayas and you have insulted the Ayurvedic system.' Then you have the same process of agitation on this matter—'Victoria Hall' and other things thrown in. It would be impossible, under these circumstances, to carry on the work of the Medical Council. The Medical Council ought to be the authority to decide what constitutes infamous conduct in a professional sense; and if they are not competent to decide that

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question, they are not competent to continue to be a Medical Council. Their primary duty is to decide what constitutes infamous conduct in the medical profession. If we are to be dictated to by a body of laymen—if we are to accept the position that we are to be dictated to by a body of laymen—as to what constitutes infamous conduct, we may get on in India; but so far as the British Medical Register is concerned, we will be out of it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has handed to us his proposed amendment. His amendment is exactly what I have pointed out. It attempts to define what infamous conduct is and excludes certain things. He says 'the expression "infamous conduct" in any professional respect shall not be deemed to include or to have included –

(a) the encouragement or support given by any person professionally or in any other manner whatsoever by his presence, countenance, advice, assistance or co-operation to any institution wherein the Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine is taught or practised or to any person practising either or both the said systems of medicine.' The obvious reply to that point is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has already said, you have to define what is Ayurvedic and Unani system. When the Medical Registration Bill was passing through the Council, the Hon'ble Zain-ul-Abdin did me the honour of calling upon me and asked me whether I could not do anything to encourage the Unani system. I asked him 'who are competent Unani doctors? There are twenty thousand people, who profess themselves to be Unani doctors. Do you want me to give recognition to the whole lot of them?' 'Certainly not,' 'some are competent and others are not.' 'Will you define' I said, 'will you write down the definition of Unani doctor? I will then consider if anything can be done' The Honourable Member has not to this day given me the definition and consequently he cannot blame me if I did not recognise the claims of Unani doctors.

"What is an Ayurvedic physician or what is an Unani institution? I know eminent Ayurvedic physicians who are considered authorities on their subject, and I know also men who were merely their body servants and who set themselves up as Ayurvedic physicians. Our difficulty is to distinguish the one from the other. Unless we have a definite standard, which is generally recognised and by which we can say 'these are the Ayurvedic practitioners and these are the pretenders,' I do not see how we can take action. In the absence of a standard like that, I cannot see how you could bring the Ayurvedic system or an Ayurvedic institution within the purview of a legislative enactment. A man may set up a shop in a corner and say 'this is an Ayurvedic shop' or 'this is Unani shop.' I really could not see how we can get over a position like that I should have no objection to this Bill or any other Bill being introduced; but I only wish to point out so far as the Medical Council is concerned, what their attitude is They have not to this day done any injury to an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner or to any unregistered practitioner. On the other hand their object is to protect the interests of the registered practitioners They will take care that when any one is hauled up for the first offence, he will have fair play and an exceedingly lenient treatment. The first offender will be warned and advised; and if he persists and defies and repeats the offence, the Medical Council will have to do its duty and do the work for which it has been constituted. Simply because there is an agitation and strong language used and there is a threat of boycott, the Medical Council will not be deterred from doing its duty. We are asked to amend the Medical Registration Act, and if we do it the consequences might to be foreseen. The Government are a responsible body and it is only fair that in this matter they should know at this stage what the consequences of the amendment will be. I maintain that all those who are British registered practitioners will have a very uncomfortable time and will probably be compelled to resign. On that ground, Sir, I oppose the amendment of this Act. I am certain that if any Honourable Member would point out to the Medical Council as to what is the exact manner in which we have injured the indigenous system, the Medical Council will do such reparation for the injury as lies in its power. But the injury must be specifically defined and there should be no vague statement about it. If they will specify in what way we have done the injury and if it is in our power to do the reparation we will do it. The Council may accept my statement that we are not animated by any hostile spirit towards any system; but we only look after the practitioners registered under our Act."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has told us that at the time of the discussion of the Medical Registration Bill there was opposition in spite of the declarations made by him ; and thereby he wanted to suggest that we did not depend upon what he then said and that, if anything was then said, nothing has been done against the declarations so made. I will at once tell him that it would not be proper on his part to say so, now that the Act has been passed. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar thought that before the Act was passed, he had explained the matter to the Council. His individual views and his individual ideas as a Member of the British Medical Council he will have to leave aside, and he will have to follow the Act as it is and if as a member of the Medical Council of Madras he takes action simply because he gets horrified at the conduct of a registered practitioner, simply because he feels that his position as a member of the British Council is affected then it will be for us to point out to him that he ought not to proceed on those lines, that he ought to act as a judge, as constituted under the Act, that every action ought to be carefully conducted in pursuance of the Act. I do not think on the representations we have seen in the press communiqué that he can in this case plead that the Medical Council has acted properly in considering the question of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar. I do not want to go further into the question, because I can at once say that clause 17 lays down the procedure under which the Committee can take action in a case like the present. In this case, I dare say that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar will come out with the argument that everything was right, that no gentlemen not of his profession is entitled to tell them what infamous conduct is, and what the action of the committee or council under that section should be. However, we are entitled to rely on the wording of the Act. I will refer to the two words that have been used in the English definition of covering—I mean 'unqualified' and 'unregistered.' They have been treated almost alike. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar told us just now that for the purposes of the Act in Madras, the Unani practitioner, the Ayurvedic practitioner and the unregistered, though qualified, western practitioner were on the same footing. Take the case of a hospital run by a qualified western medical practitioner who has not registered himself, and suppose Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar agreed to supervise the working of it and the Medical Council rules that he was guilty of infamous conduct, will the Honourable Member then tell us that we have then no power to interfere ?

"Will he then plead that because this western practitioner, though he has taken a proper degree, has not registered himself, if a member of the Medical Council chose to associate with him, he was guilty of infamous conduct ? Would that be a proper plea ? I do not know if it would be within the province of this Council to say that the Act must be construed like that—that the mere declaration of one member of Council should be final. I am only taking the Act as it is. I do not know if the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in his speech has made himself clear that he would make no distinction between the case of a western qualified but unregistered medical practitioner and the case of a Unani or Ayurvedic practitioner. Apparently he will bring them all within his clutches, for the one reason of their not being registered. If, then, he would plead that it is within the discretion of the Medical Council to say whether certain conduct is infamous or not, they may not be prepared to say that in the case of a western qualified practitioner, but not registered, association with him is infamous conduct. Then I ask him the question whether it is not a fact that both the Government and he have assured us in the course of the discussion in this Council that the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners would not be affected by this Bill ? If they cannot declare an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner unqualified within the meaning of the English Act, is it right for him to say now that he will declare it so—that it is infamous conduct to associate with him because he says that the Medical Council in England will hold it to be so. Should he not have communicated with the Medical Council in England when these declarations were made by him and the Government ? Was it not proper for this Council to expect from a member of the British Medical Council that, when he put forward this Bill and made the declaration that the Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners would not be affected by this Bill, that was the time for him to have consulted his position in the British Medical Council ? But if he did not do that and if he allowed the Members of this Council to think that they would,

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

not mind recognising these systems, especially when we know that the Government had been prepared to help some of these Unani and Ayurvedic institutions if properly conducted and when we also knew that under section 13, clause (*b*), the words 'or any other system of medicine' were allowed to be introduced and when we knew that in the schedule, clause 2 contained these words—'A diploma or certificate granted by a British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon to any person trained in a medical college or school declaring him to be qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery.'

"When these two clauses were enacted, could it not have been taken by us, as implying that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and those that were responsible for the declaration made, had previously consulted the British Medical Council? We were therefore entitled to act in the belief that the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners, as well as the western registered practitioners, qualified under the western system, were all free from being attacked by this Medical Council, by being declared to be untouchables or things of that kind. I thought, sir, that we are entitled to take that interpretation; and I do not think that any declarations of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar as against the provisions of the Bill or as to what should be the effect of the Bill would be binding upon us or anybody else. Apparently he threatens us with resignation because he is threatened by the British Medical Council. But these are not questions that arise out of this Bill and there is no use placing them before this Council. There are sufficient provisions in the Act which would enable the Members of this Council to believe and also others to believe that the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners would not in any way be affected, even to the extent of a registered practitioner being dealt with for his association with such practitioners. In the form in which the Act is framed, nobody ever thought that any Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner would be prejudiced and that for discipline's sake or for the sake of convenience,—we were dealing with different systems of medicine—if he was helped by or if he otherwise associated with a registered practitioner, this practitioner would be branded with infamy and will be excluded from the register and would be made not capable of giving a certificate recognizable in law and be brought under the penalties provided under the Act. All these are questions that should have been thought of by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and others concerned, before declarations were made in this Council. If the Council had been told that the effect of registration under the Act would be that any association or connection of a registered practitioner in any form whatsoever with other practitioners like the Unani and Ayurvedic physicians would amount to infamous conduct on his part, I do not know what would have been done in connection with the Act. It was just likely that the Government would not have been prepared to pass the Bill later on as they did, after it was introduced. I want to make only one more statement. The last proviso to section 13 of the Act says:—

'Provided further that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to a candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.'

"When this clause was introduced, those declarations were made. It is now asked what injury has been done to the system by the order passed by the Medical Council. Could there be any greater injury to the indigenous system of medicine? Here is a gentleman who is prepared to open a Unani or a Ayurvedic dispensary and he only wants a proper, a western disciplined and trained doctor to take charge of it, to see that the men employed there are in the right place and do their work, attend during specified hours and keep certain registers. If we had known that such conduct would be declared infamous, this Council would have begged of the Government not to have passed this Act. I do not think that the Government would have allowed the Bill to be passed into law even after the declaration of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar that he would not any more be allowed to be a member of the British Medical Association. I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for the assurance given on behalf of the Government that support will be given for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Medical Registration

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Act somewhat on the lines proposed. I am thankful to him for the suggestions he has made as regards the difficulties that might be felt in actual practice in determining whether an Ayurvedic medical practitioner is competent or not. That is a matter of detail, which, I dare say, will be considered when the Bill is actually introduced, and if the conference which has been suggested be brought about, a consolidated Bill might be introduced which will meet the views both of the Government and of the non-official members.

"With regard to the attitude of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, I regret to say that it is in conformity with his attitude in the later stages of the Bill when it was passed into law. He tells us, in fact, that it was he that was responsible for the definition of 'covering' which appears in the press communiqué and that he will find it difficult to continue in the Council if any amendment suggested in this Council should be approved by the legislature. I cannot help remarking that the Medical Council will be making fewer mistakes if it were less under his guidance, and there would be more harmonious work and better understanding between indigenous practitioners and those registered under the Act. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar seems to have forgotten that under section 13 any person who is qualified is entitled to be registered under that section provided he is not guilty of any infamous conduct. Infamous conduct within the meaning of the law, is something different from a registered practitioner being associated with a qualified practitioner in actual practice.

"Surely a medical practitioner before he is registered can associate with another qualified practitioner who is not registered and the Medical Council cannot refuse his registration; and it cannot refuse registration by reason of his association with a qualified unregistered practitioner. It is not competent for the Medical Council to impose any restriction on him after his registration, because that would be outside the jurisdiction of the Medical Council. I need not pursue the subject further, because we are not now directly concerned in seeing whether the Medical Council is right in its definition of covering or has rightly understood what is meant by infamous professional conduct.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar tells us that this is a continuation on the part of the non-official members of the opposition to any legislation on the subject. I am afraid that he has misunderstood the attitude of Honourable Members with regard to his Bill, and with regard to the legislation, as it has been placed on the statute book. He has forgotten that the Government adopted a neutral attitude, when the Honourable Member first asked for leave to introduce his Bill; and with the exception of one or two who felt justifiable fears, others voted with him and granted him leave. At a time when the Government were neutral in the matter, it would not have been difficult to have refused him the leave, if the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar had assumed the particular attitude that he now assumes as to what is professional conduct, as to what ought to be the attitude of the Medical Council towards Ayurvedic doctors and so on. That is a matter which does not properly appertain to the discussion of the subject and I will therefore refrain from pursuing it further.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar asked us: what is the injury which has been done to Ayurvedic and Unani doctors? The Ayurvedic institution or college to which I have referred, and the facts have not been contradicted, has had the benefit of western trained doctors as teachers and examiners for the pupils trained in that institution; and I do not think that it requires any lengthy argument to convince any one that if the Ayurvedic institution wishes to impart to its pupils some scientific truths embodied in the western system such association is necessary. It is now unable to do so, because it is considered wrong for the western practitioners to give such help. I do not see how an Ayurvedic institution could give such instruction if the registered practitioners or western qualified men could not be associated with such an institution. What more grievous injury could have been done to the cause of the true progress of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems than the attitude adopted by the Medical Council towards those who dared associate themselves with an institution of that description either as teachers or as examiners.

"If the facts that are supposed to have taken place in connection with Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's case are as stated, surely it does not require any argument to convince any one that the Medical Council wants to strike a blow at the Ayurvedic

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system and to discredit it in the eyes of the public. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar tells us that the ethics of Ayurvedic doctors differ somewhat from their own ethics and could not be recognized by the British Medical Association, and consequently it would be impossible for medical practitioners to associate with Ayurvedic or Unani doctors. It is precisely because some gentlemen who are associated with the Medical Council hold such doctrines so detrimental to the true interests of the country that legislation is imperative. It would be absolutely impossible for any harmony to be maintained in this country, if the 30,000 and odd Unani and Ayurvedic doctors are not to have the benefit of the co-operation of the 1,000 and odd western practitioners or I may put it the other way, if the 1,000 and odd practitioners are to be debarred from treating any of the patients handled by the 30,000 Ayurvedic and Unani doctors. A further answer to the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is absolutely unnecessary. I am glad, as I have already said, that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has promised his support."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has already explained that the Government will not oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill; but this does not, of course, commit them in any way to the terms of the Bill or as to their future action at any later stage."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"There are two other Honourable Members who have similar motions against their names. I do not know whether they wish to move them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for amending the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914, said:—"Now that I have listened to the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, it seems to me that there must be some definition as to what constitutes 'infamous conduct.' We have heard what the British Medical Council think about it. The Honourable Member seems to think that the Medical Council here can frame its own definition of what is unprofessional or dishonourable conduct with reference to the peculiar conditions of India. Apparently therefore he gives the go-by to some of the words used in the English statute and in the decisions given under that statute. I intend therefore in the Bill, which I propose to introduce, to clear up this question of unprofessional conduct, more especially with reference to Dr. Nayar's observations that the wording 'as if he was a registered practitioner' in the definition of covering was the invention of lawyers. As the matter might come up again for consideration, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the ruling in 43 Chancery division, where the words 'as if he was a qualified practitioner' have been held to be the essence of the definition of the offence and it is certainly dishonourable for a medical practitioner to put forward another who is not qualified or registered, as if he were. That is the gravamen of the whole charge. If the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar should disregard what many of the judges in England have regarded as essential, it is necessary that the Medical Council and also the medical practitioners should be protected. After all, it is a matter of opinion.

"There is one other matter to which I wish to refer in connection with the Bill I intend introducing. In the ruling given in the Queen's Bench division, three or four learned Judges have after considerable difficulty framed a definition of what was unprofessional or what was considered disgraceful or dishonourable conduct in the medical profession. They say 'if it is shown that a medical man, in the pursuit of his profession, has done something with regard to it which would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful or dishonourable by his professional brethren of good repute and competency, then it is open to the general Medical Council to say that he has been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.' The question is not merely whether what a medical man has done would be regarded as infamous for a medical man to do. An act done by a medical man may be 'infamous' though the same act done by any one else would not be infamous; but, on the other hand, an act which is not done 'in a professional respect' does not come within this section. There may be some acts which, although they would not be infamous in any other person, yet if they are done by a medical man in regard to his profession, that is with regard either to his patients or to his professional brethren, may be fairly

considered "infamous conduct in a professional respect" and such acts would, I think, come within section 29'. I adopt that as a good definition of at any rate one state of circumstances in which the General Medical Council would be justified in finding that a medical man had been guilty of 'infamous conduct in professional respect.'

"That is the essence of the whole matter—what would be regarded as dishonourable by a reasonable number of medical practitioners with special reference to the conditions of this country. I might perhaps mention, with reference to the procedure that has been adopted in this matter, that there is a special provision in the Act which says that a committee of the Council constituted of three members can sit and decide and, if it so chose, deal with the question of unprofessional conduct. It seems to me that it is a most dangerous power to be conferred upon a small committee such as this. I might say that under the English Act the penal clauses committee under the British Medical Act is a preliminary committee to sift the facts of the case and to find out whether there is a case to be placed before the Medical Council. But unfortunately, under this Act, it seems to me that this committee of three is empowered to deal finally with a case of unprofessional conduct and to give a decision thereon. As that decision is said to be the decision of the Council, I propose to indicate in the Bill that such a provision is quite undesirable and that we should conform to the English Act, and that if there is to be a committee it should be a committee only to conduct the preliminary investigation and to place the matter clearly and definitely before the Council.

"In the Bengal Medical Act a two-thirds majority in the Medical Council is provided to decide a matter of professional conduct. The reason is quite clear, and has been explained in the decision to which I have referred; the view taken of unprofessional conduct, which is merely a matter of opinion, should be acceptable to a large number of medical practitioners on the Council, and not merely to three or four members of it out of fifteen members of the Council. That would be the next amendment that I would suggest.

"There are two other matters to which I should like to refer in this connection more prominently. The proceedings of the Medical Council were somewhat extraordinary. It seems to me that, whatever may be the competency of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar for the construction of statute and for finding out the intendment of the law, the Medical Council is composed of what I must regard as 'unqualified legal practitioners' for the purpose of this discussion. I may take it that they really do not know, so far as I can see, the real purpose and the real intention of the British Medical Act; and if such matters as this are to be dealt with by the Medical Council, I think that, as in England, a judicial assessor should be associated with the Medical Council here to guide them and see that they do not fall into more pitfalls with reference to the construction of this Act and the procedure laid down thereunder. That is another amendment which will be absolutely necessary.

"In the present case, Honourable Members will see from the facts which have been reported in the papers that there was a committee of four. Under the Act, the statutory committee is one of three. There is some uncertainty in the wording of the letter published in the Press, which says that the Council will subsequently dispose of the matter on the 1st of March; whereas in the press communiqué it is stated 'the committee will deal with the matter.' Even under the British Medical Act there is a standing solicitor to guide the Council. There is the judicial assessor to be associated with them and to assist them to give a proper decision. It seems to me that, notwithstanding all the contempt which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has for all legal forms, legal procedure and lawyers, we should associate a legal gentleman with the Medical Council who would keep him right and not allow him to make the mistakes which, it is abundantly clear, have been made in this case in regard to procedure.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar asks what harm has been done. Does he not think that it is a serious matter to suspend a medical man from the register? It is a very serious thing done in this case by the committee in imposing a punishment, which they were not at all empowered to impose on a proper construction of sections 13 and 16 of the Act, because the committee have no power to inflict any punishment even

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if a person is guilty of infamous conduct. In fact, it seems to me, Sir, that it is a most extraordinary thing to frame a charge, to put off the trial for four or five months and in the meantime to suspend the man—a power which has not been vested in them under the Act. With reference to all these matters, I propose to bring in an amendment so that other medical practitioners may not be subjected to the treatment to which this particular gentleman has been subjected. The matter is one of general importance. I must say that there is a great deal of alarm caused amongst the medical practitioners in the mufassal, seeing how this particular case has been handled, as to what treatment would be accorded to them. It is only fair that any procedure that is set up must be such as to ensure a fair and impartial trial. One of the members of the Medical Council is said to be the prosecutor, another member is the accused and three or four other members sit as judges. Where the prosecutor is himself a member of the Council he has a substantial interest in the matter; and he should, therefore, be prevented from taking any part in the discussion of this matter. I may say that the practice of the British Medical Council has always been not to constitute one of its members as prosecutor. These are matters of very serious import. If the Medical Council think that it is open to three or four of its members to decide what is unprofessional or infamous conduct involving a moral turpitude or something dishonourable, and if they do not consider the matter in the same light as it is considered in England, I fear that several of the independent practitioners would be exposed to great risks; and it is therefore the duty of the Government to protect them. For these reasons, I would ask the Council to give me leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Medical Registration Act; and if leave be granted, I will send up in due course a Bill which will embody all these points."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The attitude of the Government on this motion will be necessarily the same as on the previous one—*Until* the Bill is formally placed before us, it is impossible for the Government to formulate any views as to what will be its effect, or to say whether it will be accepted or not, when the Bill is introduced. The present position of the Government is that they will not oppose this motion."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act IV of 1914, said:—"As the matter has already been discussed in connection with the previous motions for leave to introduce similar Bills, I shall be very brief in my remarks. Whatever doubts might have existed in the minds of Honourable Members as to the necessity for amending the Act they must have been dispelled by the statements made by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who admitted that he alone was responsible for the definition of 'covering' which has been used in connection with the recent incident. He has told us that the definition is not strictly in accordance with the definition under the British Medical Act; he has told us that it is within the province of the Madras Medical Council to adopt whatever definition they may choose to adopt. If it is possible for a definition on such an important matter as this, being adopted according to the sweet will and pleasure of the Medical Council, is it not essential that we in this Council should set matters at rest by removing all possible doubts regarding the scope of the Act and the extent to which the provision as to infamous conduct may be applied?

"When at the meeting held on 15th March 1915 it was moved that the Medical Registration Bill as amended be passed into law, I recorded my vote against the Bill because I feared that the Bill, if passed, might have the effect of impeding the progress and practice of the indigenous systems of medicine and that it might not protect the interests of the independent medical practitioners. I however felt some comfort in the statements made by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar and the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, who all assured us that the Bill would not interfere with the other systems of medicine. But my fears and apprehensions have unfortunately and unexpectedly become true within a few months after the constitution of the Medical Council appointed under the Act. It is unfortunate and regrettable that the first act of the Medical Council which has come within the public gaze is their conduct in

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temporarily removing from the register the name of Dr. Krishna-swami Ayyar, one of their own colleagues on the Council and one of the most distinguished among the independent medical practitioners. How it was possible for the Medical Council to find him guilty of "infamous conduct" in having cured an Ayurvedic physician, passes human comprehension. The Act does not stigmatise Ayurvedic physicians as unqualified practitioners nor does it enable them to get themselves registered under the Act. If under section 13 of the Act it is open to a registered practitioner to practise allopathic or any other system of medicine, it is perfectly lawful for a medical practitioner to establish an Ayurvedic dispensary or practise Ayurvedic medicine, is it an offence for him to cure an Ayurvedic physician? Apart from the decision of the Medical Council, the procedure adopted by them is somewhat extraordinary. The subject was taken up at a meeting of the Council without any previous notice. A sub-committee was suddenly appointed. The practitioner was not given any copy of the charge against him. An enquiry was held in his absence. He was punished. These incidents only point out the necessity that exists for making the provisions of the Act as to its scope and its procedure more clear and definite and for incorporating provisions therein so as to safeguard the interests of registered medical practitioners. If we only realise that all the 688 medical institutions established in this presidency taken together are quite insufficient and inadequate to meet the wants and requirements of the people and that they do not cover even a small portion of the area of this province, that the people of this presidency, whether high or low, rich or poor, educated or uneducated, have still strong faith in the ancient systems of medicine and have still recourse to such medicines for several ailments or diseases and that there are 26,208 medical practitioners and 1,186 midwives, compounders, vaccinators—call them quacks or by whatever name you please—who are still practising medicine in the various parts of the presidency, we will appreciate the paramount necessity of encouraging, assisting or improving Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and physicians, rather than of discouraging them. I quite realize that it is neither necessary nor desirable to enter into a discussion of the facts of the case against Dr Krishnaswami Ayyar. I have no doubt that when an appeal is preferred by him the Governor in Council will give the best consideration to all the circumstances of the case and render him justice.

"Is it not highly desirable that this Council which is responsible for the passing of the Medical Registration Act on the 17th April 1911 should set itself to correct, amend and amplify its provisions in the light of the new experience instead of leaving it to the Executive Government to correct any errors or remove any defects? The rules of business do not require Members of Council to send a draft Bill and have the same published before leave is granted for its introduction. If the Council should be pleased to grant me leave, I shall send the draft Bill with a statement of objects and reasons, and the provisions can then be discussed and criticised in greater detail. I shall, however, briefly indicate the lines on which I wish to have the Act amended.

"I wish to have added after the first section a new section—1-A—to the following effect:—

'Nothing shall be done under this Act or under the rules made thereunder 'by the Governor in Council, the Medical Council or the Registrar so as to affect, 'discourage or otherwise interfere with the study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani 'or other indigenous systems of medicine.'

"It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Council held on 28th January 1914, four of our Honourable colleagues gave notice of amendments to the preamble so as to make it clear that practitioners of Unani and Ayurvedic systems do not come within the scope of the Bill. The amendment, when moved, was opposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar on the ground that the words were already introduced in the operative part of the Bill and that there was no necessity for introducing it in the preamble. The operative part referred to by the Honourable mover of the Bill was evidently the definition of 'hospitals,' 'asylums,' 'infirmaries,' 'dispensaries,' 'lying-in hospitals' given in section 3 (3) of the Act. There is no other portion of the Act where such a principle has been enunciated. When very wide powers have been conferred on the Governor in Council, Medical Council or the Registrar by

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section 19 of the Act to the effect that no act done by either of them in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act shall be questioned in any civil court, it is highly desirable that their powers should be definitely restricted in the matter of Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine in the manner suggested by me.

"It is also desirable to define 'infamous conduct in any professional respect' and to make it clear that it does not include within its scope any of the following :—

"(1) the study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine ;

"(2) managing, assisting or encouraging 'hospitals,' 'asylums,' 'infirmaries,' 'dispensaries,' 'lying-in hospitals,' wherein the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous method of treatment is carried on ;

"(3) consulting, advising, assisting or encouraging medical practitioners adopting the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine,

"(4) supporting, helping, teaching or taking any other part in schools or colleges wherein instruction is imparted in Ayurvedic or Unani or other indigenous system of medicine.

"It is also essential that the decision of the Council finding a man guilty of infamous conduct must be by a substantial majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting. The following words may be inserted in the second proviso to section 13 after the words 'by the Council' and before the words 'to have been guilty' i.e., 'by a majority of two-thirds of the 'members present and voting at the meeting.' When the Bengal Medical Registration Act was under discussion last year, about six Honourable members of that Legislative Council gave notice of amendments requiring that the resolution of the Council finding a practitioner guilty of infamous conduct must be by a majority of two-thirds. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, who was the Government member in charge of the Bill, accepted that amendment which consequently became part of that Act.

"It is highly undesirable that a committee consisting of three members of the Council and elected by the Council for that purpose should have full power to inquire and decide about the professional conduct of a medical practitioner. I do not so much object to the formation of such committees nor to such committees inquiring into charges of infamous conduct. I strongly object to the committee being invested with final authority to decide the matter. I would suggest the abrogation of the last sentence in section 17 (1) of the Act. 'The decision of the committee shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council.'

"The committee may inquire into the matter and submit a report to the Council, leaving it to the Council to finally decide the matter. In place of the last sentence in section 17 (1) quoted above, the following may be substituted :—

'The committee shall submit a report to the Council along with their record of inquiry.'

"It is also essential that the Medical Council should at the time of the inquiry into cases of infamous conduct have the assistance of a member of the legal profession as a legal or judicial assessor, as is done in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Provision may be made in the Act for that purpose.

"The procedure to be adopted in inquiries under the Medical Registration Act may also be incorporated in the Act itself, so as to leave no room for doubt.

"These are some of the lines on which I wish to draw up the Bill if the permission asked for is granted. As there are three motions to amend the Bill, if leave is granted I hope that the non-official members might meet and draw up a consolidated Bill as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, with the aid of a conference with the representatives of Government. I hope there will be a conference and that a consolidated Bill will be drawn up which will satisfy all the members."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar:—"I beg leave to second the motion and in doing so I will content myself with only making a remark or two.

"There cannot be the least doubt that the recent order of the Medical Council purporting to have been issued under the Medical Registration Act condemning the

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar ; Surgeon-General Bannerman.)

conduct of a registered medical practitioner as infamous, because he covered an Ayurvedic *saidyan*, came upon the public by surprise. Till the issue of this order by the Medical Council, most of us believed, the public concerned, the Hindu and the Muhammadan population of Southern India believed, and rightly believed, that the Medical Registration Act applied only to western medical practitioners and that it never touched, on the other hand it left alone, those that practised the eastern systems. In all likelihood the Medical Council has acted as it has done, because they were led by the preamble of the Act which ran thus: 'Whereas it is 'expedient to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in the Presidency 'of Madras, it is enacted as follows.'

"The preamble, as it ran, made no distinction between the western practitioners and those that practised the eastern systems of medicine. If only the preamble had been more explicit, if it had run in the words proposed by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, the Medical Council could not have committed the mistake that they have committed.

"The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General proposed—and this has already been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma—

"'Whereas it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid or treatment according to methods recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland should be enabled to distinguish qualified from non-qualified practitioners of those methods; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of such medical practitioners in the Presidency of Madras'

"That was the proposition made by the Surgeon-General and more or less approved by the Medical Council. Somehow it was the misfortune of the Ayurvedic system that the attention of the Surgeon-General was not drawn to this proposal of his when he actually signed the order against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar. In addition to the need for modifying the preamble as I have suggested I submit there is the need, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao stated, for the legislature explaining what infamous conduct means—what constitutes infamous conduct under section 15. I need not labour the point further.

"One more serious defect in the Act is that referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao—that is the absence of a provision in the Act for legal advice. Much as I respect the opinion of the members of the Medical Council for their skill in their profession, I am not equally prepared to say that they are skilled as lawyers; and if only they have legal advice which they sadly stood in need of in this case, the present blunder—I am obliged to call it a blunder—would not have occurred."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN:—"I would just like to say a word or two to make matters a little more clear. What led the Medical Council to object to in Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's conduct was that they considered he was covering an Ayurvedic *saidyan*. What does covering mean? It means that you are making yourself responsible for the conduct of the man that you cover. That means that Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar is supposed to be guilty of covering because he was making himself responsible for the treatment given by this *saidyan* to his patients. May I put the matter in another way? Let us take another profession than medicine. Let us take the profession of accountant, a man who audits accounts. When you wish your accounts audited, you send for a man who is known to work according to recognized rules. According to rules, there are 16 annas in the rupee, and not 15; and if you are satisfied that the man you have engaged is one who works according to rules, then you can take it that he has audited your accounts in a correct manner. But if you employ a man who would not tell you how he audited the accounts, but who maintained that there were only 15 annas in the rupee, and if you were to put your name to such an audit, that would be on all fours with covering in the medical profession, as you would be vouching for the proceedings of that auditor, of whose methods you knew nothing. That is all that was in the Medical Council objected to."

The motion was put and agreed to.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

A BILL TO SUSPEND THE OPERATION OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I find that I am placed on the horns of a dilemma. When I sent in notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill to suspend the operation of this Act, I had not then as many facts before me as I have at present. The dilemma arises from the fact that I have on the one hand the materials furnished by experts warranting the suspension of the Act, while on the other hand I am hopeful that my learned friends will come forward with amendments which tend to a contrary conclusion. I wish to state what the materials furnished by experts are. We have had the benefit of listening to the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who says that the association in the profession and practice of medicine with an Ayurvedic 'vaidyan" is a thing which is distinctly improper under the existing Act and which cannot be got rid of, however much you may amend the Act. That was said in regard to the first amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma; and I presume that it will apply equally to all the other amendments. On the authority of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar we can say that, however much you may tinker at the Act, the consequence is exactly the same. I am a practical man looking to the results which the enactment would produce by a reading of the Act. Here is the actual working of the Act which has been used to bring a charge of covering against Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar. The charge is that he associated in the profession and practice of medicine with an Ayurvedic *vaidyan* at Tripicane; and we heard the Surgeon-General stating that that should not be tolerated, because a registered practitioner will impress the public that things are properly done in the Ayurvedic dispensary by reason of his association with the Ayurvedic *vaidyan* there; and the consequence is that the co-operation of registered doctors becomes an impossibility or is now recognised as an impossibility. No person would care to be registered if he is to be expelled the next moment as Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been. Is the public prepared to face this consequence? It is well known that several Indian gentlemen usually prefer to have their own Ayurvedic doctors. As the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has stated, it is not all Ayurvedic doctors that are quacks. There are eminent Unani and Ayurvedic doctors who, if they find that a case requires surgical operation, ask you to go elsewhere, just as, if they find anything seriously wrong with your ear, they would ask you to go to the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. We have the benefit of the special knowledge of the Ayurvedic doctors handed down from generation to generation, and based on hard facts of experience; they could treat us for cases which they perfectly well understand and in their hands we are safe. But there is a stage when they cannot help us. Then we have of necessity to call in a registered doctor, and the best doctor available will have to co-operate. A man who has conducted a case up to a certain stage has to co-operate with the man who has to come in later. The registered practitioner has to co-operate with the local doctor. The best doctor at a place may be the Ayurvedic doctor and no other. What becomes of the patient under the existing conditions? The patient must die, because it is 'infamous 'conduct on the part of a medical practitioner to have a consultation with an Ayurvedic doctor. Co-operation is the great sin and vice, according to the present ruling under the Act. This is a consequence that the public must find a way out of. It is therefore necessary that in public interests you must take up the question—either the amendment or the suspension of the Act. We find that the practical working of the Act has led to this anomalous result, that we cannot get these two sets of people to co-operate. In Professor MacAlister's resolution there is nothing in the definition of "covering" to prevent research work and instruction to pupils. Here we have the Medical Council amending the definition of the British Medical Council. I suppose that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's amendment of the definition of the British Medical Council should be accepted as correct, as it appears in the press communiqué—for, is he not an expert even at definition? As he admitted in the course of his speech, he was responsible for it. Reading the words of his definition I find that any practitioner "who by his presence, countenance, advice, assistance or co-operation knowingly enables an unqualified or an unregistered person

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to attend or treat any patient' would certainly come under the definition of 'covering.' If you teach a man and if the teaching is not confined to the lecture room, but if you take him to the patient's bed and explain to him the diagnosis of the disease and if as a result of that teaching you enable an unqualified or unregistered person to treat that case you come under the definition of covering. It is not necessary for me to labour this point. It appears to me that the experts have so well explained the Act that the public must go on silently suffering from the absence of co-operation for the purpose of treatment or research between registered practitioners and others. Such a state of affairs may not be a calamity under the conditions prevailing in England. There you have only one system, allopathy, and those who are outside that system may be regarded, in the view of the public, as not competent to deal with cases. Any man would prefer to be treated by a qualified practitioner if he can afford to pay him. But such is not the case in India. We have here several systems side by side and they have existed for centuries and have an excellent right to continue in the estimation of the public. The vast majority of the people are having the benefit of these indigenous systems and it is the most important duty of the Government to improve the systems. The actual co-operation between the Ayurvedic or Unani doctor and the European doctor is certainly essential, for in no other way can the improvement of the systems be possible. We may in part improve the systems by other means. But there will be no real improvement unless we bring the two practitioners together. Asking for prescriptions is a very wild way of setting about improvement. That is not the correct method to pursue. You ask the *vaidyan* to give you all the details of his treatment. Why should he? That is not the proper method. You had better put a well-known Ayurvedic practitioner side by side with a registered practitioner and ask them to work together. Then I believe that prescriptions will be forthcoming in due course. It is not fair to accuse Ayurvedic practitioners of secrecy. There is nothing in the Ayurvedic system to compel them to adopt a policy of secrecy or to make them go about advertising. We can declare the necessary qualifications for those who wish to get into the list of Ayurvedic and Unani doctors. Even after that, co-operation between two sets of practitioners though necessary and desirable is now forbidden. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General may say that it is not possible to do anything else and that the Act does not need any amendment. If that be the case, it will be my duty to ask for the suspension of the Act which may be brought into force again when a different set of circumstances prevails or when the registration of Ayurvedic and Unani doctors can be brought about. Another difficulty which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out was that we could not define the systems and we needed definitions for these systems. But definitions are not easy. Socrates showed that it was difficult to define many terms, though we might all understand what they mean. We cannot for instance accurately define a vegetable. We cannot define accurately the stage at which the vegetable, the mineral and the animal kingdoms shade off into each other. Still everyone understands these terms. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar himself used the words 'Ayurvedic vaidyan' in the press communiqué, and he must have connoted something by that term. If that is so, we have a suitable definition. There is very little use in pointing the finger of scorn at the Ayurvedic and Unani systems in that they are not capable of a definition. If we accept his position that we cannot define them and if we have the Ayurvedic physician existing, the best way to get on is to suspend the Act for the purpose of benefitting the people. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has thus furnished one other ground for suspending the Act. On the other hand, my honourable and learned friends are coming up with amendments which are very hopeful. If they are successful, then the impossible according to the gospel of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is attained. Therefore, it is better for me to wait and see whether the predictions of my learned friends will come true or those of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. In the latter case, *i.e.*, if there is no chance of the present Act being amended and if we are to have a number of persons expelled, as was mentioned in one of the leading organs, and there should be violent disputes between the eastern and the western systems, followed by a boycott of 'registered' doctors, it would then be time for me to come forward with my motion to suspend the Act. But at present I am disposed to be hopeful and I shall not therefore ask for leave to introduce the Bill on this subject."

With the permission of the Hon'ble the Vice-President the motion was withdrawn.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib; Mr. Rowan Menon.)

THE MAPPILLA SUCCESSION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and define the law of intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana law of inheritance, said:—"I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to define the law of intestate succession among Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana law of inheritance. This piece of legislation is intended to relieve the enlightened conscience of the Mappilla community of North Malabar and South Canara, governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of inheritance. Many of the Mappillas of the district have been feeling that the custom of succession, by which children born to them do not succeed to their properties, is one opposed to laws of nature and opposed to the tenets and teachings laid down in the Quran. This feeling among the community has been very intense, so much so, that a deputation waited upon His Excellency during His Excellency's tour last year in Malabar and South Canara. I believe Government are satisfied by independent enquiries that there has been a consensus of opinion among the community for diverting the succession from their sisters' children to the children born to themselves. The Bill is one of the most popular measures calculated not only to allay the heart-burning which the community has in the matter of succession to their properties, but to allay the feeling that the devolution of property is going on in direct opposition to the religious teachings of the Muhammadan community. This piece of legislation applies only to the self-acquired property of a Mappilla, and not to the *tarwad* property, and the devolution of this property is to be left undisturbed. This Bill secures freedom to those who sincerely desire a social progress. I have stated in brief, in the statement accompanying the Bill, the objects and reasons for the introduction of this Bill, and without wasting any more valuable time of your Excellency, I move for leave of the Council to introduce this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have much pleasure in supporting the request made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar to introduce a Bill to substitute Muhammadan law in place of the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana law among the Mappillas of Malabar. Our religion, Sir, has given us detailed rules as to how we should conduct ourselves, namely, as to what we should do and what we should not do in the various departments of life. We find, therefore, in the Quran, in the sayings of the Prophet, and in the diets of the *Ulemas*, rules as to the devolution of property. These rules constitute the Muhammadan law of inheritance, a law by which all Muhammadans should be governed. Strictly speaking, it is not possible for one to be a Muhammadan without observing and being governed by the social laws of Muhammadans. But when large communities embraced Islam, they brought with them some of the social laws, such as the laws of inheritance, from the larger communities of which they once formed a part. Thus it is that the Mappillas of Malabar, while very zealous in their beliefs and in other observances, have come to retain the joint family system of Malabar. The progress of such communities from the Muhammadan point of view consists in shaking off gradually the relics of old customs and old institutions and adopting customs and institutions which will harmonise with the fundamental principles of Islamic law, such as that a man's own children are his natural heirs, and put them into line with other Muhammadan communities of the world. Out of a legitimate desire to conform to the social laws of Muhammadanism and for the sake of religious unity and uniformity, the leaders of the Mappilla community desire the introduction of Muhammadan law in the matter of inheritance. I do not see why if the Mappilla communities wish to have the change, the Government should not allow it and provide legal facilities therefor."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I have great pleasure in supporting this motion and in doing so I beg to say that I was myself instrumental a few years ago in moving for leave to introduce a Bill known as the Malabar Succession Bill applicable to Hindus under the Marumakkatayam law and I purposely excluded the

(Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Mappillas from the provisions of that Bill for the express reason that I wanted to gauge the opinion of the Mappillas. From the information that I have obtained and from the information that has been published it will be found that many Mussalmans do really want to break away from the old traditions of the Marumakkatayam Law. It has been a surprise to me when I came to know of it, that the Mappillas in Malabar who are very orthodox and even fanatical in religious ceremonies and observances have decided to follow a system which is completely at variance with their old traditions. This is really a move in the right direction and I have much pleasure in supporting the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Bill which the Honourable Member has asked for leave to introduce is one affecting the law of inheritance of a particular section of the Muhammadans of South Canara and Malabar. So far as has yet been ascertained, the change which it is designed to carry into effect is a change which is desired by a great majority of the people affected. The Government have agreed not to oppose the introduction of the Bill, but reserve their opinion on its merits until the publication of the Bill has given further opportunities for criticism to members of the community affected. The motion for leave to introduce the Bill is therefore accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE TOLL-GATE-KEEPERS PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI, in asking for leave to introduce a Bill entuled the Toll-gate-keepers Protection Bill, said:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Toll-gate keepers Protection Bill, the object being to prevent toll gate keepers from being charged criminally, if they detained any animal or vehicle that is attempted to be passed through without the authorised fee being paid.

"I thought that there was no difficulty in understanding the provisions of the law on the subject. They seem to be so clear. I find in section 90 of Act V of 1884, it is stated—

'In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person duly authorised to collect the same may seize any carriage, cart, or animal in respect of which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden, and detain the same in his custody, or in the case of a foot-passenger may prevent his passage

'4 If any toll, together with the expenses occasioned by such seizure and the 'detention, remains unpaid for 12 hours, the person duly authorised as aforesaid shall 'forthwith send the carriage, cart, or other property seized as aforesaid to the nearest 'public officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1859.'

"I was rather surprised, Sir, to see that this clear provision made in the Act was misunderstood or misconstrued in a particular district, in Trichinapoly, where, so far as I could see, these provisions were misapplied by all the officials from the bottom to the top. I take the facts of the case from an affidavit filed before the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and there is nothing to show that the facts stated therein are misquoted or mis stated, and evidently they were accepted as true. I am glad that the Government have been pleased to answer the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri by stating that they have called for a report on the subject. The facts appear to be that one Mr. Ormsby's man tries to pass through on a bicycle through the toll-gate without paying the toll-gate fee, whereupon the bicycle is detained by the toll gate keeper and afterwards recovered by the District Magistrate after payment. The police charged the toll-gate contractor and his agent with having committed theft. The case is taken before a deputy magistrate of some standing. Both the toll-gate contractor and his agent were ordered to be detained in custody. Sir, I know how anxious the Government are that the provisions of law to remand accused persons are not indiscriminately enforced, why they have issued instructions that juveniles should be released on bail. I have every reason to believe that the Honourable the Vice-President is responsible for all these humane proceedings. Here we have a deputy magistrate who would not grant bail to the two accused of such an offence and the matter is taken up to the High Court. The High Court order their release on bail

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Dr. Nayar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

and though the High Court released them the deputy magistrate takes a further time of five days to ascertain the status of the sureties. This unfortunate procedure is adopted not only in this district, but also in others; and whenever a magistrate does not wish to release accused people he tells them even in bailable offences "Where are your sureties? I should like to ascertain their status" He then sends the papers to the tahsildar to see if they possess sufficient property to stand as sureties. I can give you instances. Here are people detained, although released on bail. The beauty of it is that the whole thing has ended in smoke as the District Magistrate ordered the withdrawal of the case. Whether the officers understood the law or not is not very clear. The learned sessions judge was not pleased to release these people on bail. Officers learned in law and responsible for its administration have all misunderstood the scope of the section clearly defined in the Act. So, I thought I might introduce a Bill in order to save such unfortunate toll gate keepers from being prosecuted, especially by the officials. They seem to misunderstand the law more than the ordinary people. Here are responsible officials who have misunderstood the law and misapplied it. No doubt, I might have been satisfied with the statement that the Government were pleased to call for a report, as they will see that responsible Government officers do not violate the law which they are supposed to enforce and observe with great sanctity. But if this law could be misunderstood by so many high placed officials, English and Indian officials alike, it is not unlikely that in the mufassal, in nooks and corners, officials and non-officials as a rule will follow this precedent to the detriment of toll-gate keepers. With these few words, I ask therefore for leave to introduce the Bill and I am sure that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who has given me the idea of finding redress by such a motion in this Council, would second me in an effective speech."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to second the motion, because I am, to a certain extent, responsible for it. The Honourable Member, on the very last day, when the notices of interpellations were to be given, asked me to send to the Secretary urgently an interpellation as to the trial of the toll-gate-keeper At that time I had not the faintest idea of the trial of the toll-gate-keeper. I was referred to the issue of the *Hindu* for it; but that was no good to me, because it was past 5 o'clock when I received the telegram. I spent a sleepless night over my not having been able to help our enthusiastic and sincere friend. I thought that if he had no opportunity of bringing up this subject he would die broken-hearted, and I thought it was due to him that I should make up in some way to help him to bring up that subject I hunted up the rules and wrote to him to say that 'since rules allow you six days for sending up a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, while they require ten days for an interpellation and fifteen days for a resolution I do not see why you should not ask for leave to introduce a Bill.' I thought it was rather ingenious, but I do not claim credit for this ingenuity. It is an acquired property; it shows the effect of environments Any how, my Honourable friend has taken advantage of it and given notice of a motion, and what is more, he said to me 'As you put me up to it you must second it.' This Council will thus see that I have no other alternative but to second the motion.

"As to toll-gate-keepers I am rather fond of them because they embody a particular quality which is rather wanting now-a-days, patience, patience with which he has to sit and wait till something or other passes through the toll-gate to collect a few annas. That is one of the qualities I admire; and anything that I can do to help the toll-gate-keeper to get him out of the trouble I shall be glad to do. Besides, this particular toll-gate-keeper has suffered imprisonment without any reason whatever; and therefore, why not give him a martyrdom and make him the cause of adding another Act to the Statute book and thus give him such recognition; and therefore I avail myself of the opportunity to second this motion, and I hope that if the Honourable Member gets leave to introduce the Bill, he will give me the opportunity of seconding the Bill."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I very much doubt whether the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will care to press his resolution for leave to introduce this Bill. I believe his object has been really gained by bringing this matter to the notice of the Council. Of the facts on which he has commented, we have no more knowledge than what he possesses or any other member possesses. We have

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called for a report from the District Magistrate. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai must be aware (in fact, he has himself referred to them) of the provisions of the Local Boards Act which authorize toll-gate-keepers to detain vehicles in respect of which taxes have not been paid. It is difficult to see how a toll-gate-keeper could be charged criminally in the face of these provisions. It would be rather an impracticable thing to suggest that whenever any blunder or irregularity or anything of that kind has been committed, the legislature should step in at once to rectify such blunder or irregularity. There are surely other remedies open in such cases. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will himself see that legislation is hardly the remedy to be applied in cases of this sort. If he really wishes to obtain leave to introduce the Bill, I have nothing to say against it. But I really think that it would be a waste of time and labour on the part of this Council to do so, and it will no more serve the purpose than the provisions of the existing Act. Suppose a Bill of this sort is passed and the magistrate is not aware of its provisions and the man is charged, then you will have to bring another Bill to rectify this. Where are we to stop? I hope the Honourable Member will see the absurdity to which this proposition will eventually lead, if it is to be accepted, and that he will see fit to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Mr. Vice-President, I dare say the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai does not mean to press this to a vote. I believe his object is only to draw attention to a matter requiring the attention of the Government; but I must take leave to express my surprise that the Government should still be not in a position to tell the facts to the Council, as to what exactly happened on the 6th October last. It is now several days since this incident took place, and I do not think that Trichinopoly is a jungly district where an officer can hide himself. He must be accessible to the post and telegraph and I think by this time full information might have been obtained. It is a matter of astonishment that, after so many days, still the Government should be in a position to say that they have not got the information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, from the way in which the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar put the case, I am inclined to withdraw my motion. At the same time I would like to express my agreement with the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri that, while the whole thing ended in October, the Government are not yet in a position to state what the exact facts are. It is now 23rd November. I thought that the Government would be very slow and not take action, and so I decided to press the subject on the attention of the Government by a motion like this. I sent up an interpellation and it was rejected, for they are very strict in observing the ten clear days' rule. When the Legislative department rejected the interpellation, then I took advantage of the provision as to Bills in order to bring to the notice of the Government a matter of great public importance in which the liberty of the subject was concerned, and I thought I might succeed in impressing upon the Government that this was a matter which deserved their earnest attention and therefore to be rectified—this erroneous conception of law by district officers. I am sure that the Government will be pleased to take proper notice of this matter so that such instances of irregularity or of highhandedness may not occur in other districts. I would not mention the names of individual officers, as I hear that they are very good men and that in an unfortunate moment they forgot what they owed to themselves and the public. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaraja Achariyar has been telling me that they are good but seem to have in this instance strangely failed in their duties. I beg therefore, with the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President, to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEES ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR then introduced a Bill for the amendment of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885 and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so he said:—"I rise to move that the bill to amend

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the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping fees Act be read in Council. When I first moved for leave to introduce the Bill, I explained the necessity for this Bill. The Act of 1885 was not intended to apply to canal-borne traffic. It was intended to apply to traffic which came in from the sea. But the language of the Act requires its application to canal-borne as well as sea-borne traffic and it has been thought desirable to take power to exempt canal-borne traffic from the liability to pay landing and shipping fees.

"Another amendment which it has been thought necessary to make is that, as the result of the passing of the Decentralization Act, power to fix rates should be given to the Governor in Council. There is also a proviso introduced which gives the Governor in Council power to exempt certain traffic from this liability either generally or in particular cases. I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary to the Council then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be **not referred to a Select Committee for report.** It is a very short Bill and there is nothing contentious about it and the provisions contained in it are quite simple."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to move that the operation of the Council rule 46 be suspended and that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"As no notice of amendments have been received, it is not necessary to trouble the Council with the detailed provisions of the Bill."

The Bill was then considered clause by clause.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble was then put and agreed to as also the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that the Bill be now passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

A BILL TO AMEND FURTHER THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1884.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR next introduced a Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 and moved that it be read in Council and in doing so said:—"This is a short Bill for the amendment of certain provisions of the District Municipalities Act relating to factories. It is an attempt to control an evil which has been growing in recent years in several towns in consequence of the erection of a large number of rice factories, mills and so on. The evil was first brought to the notice of the Government as long ago as the year 1906 by the Sanitary Commissioner to Government and by certain inhabitants of Bezwada. Several people complained of the nuisance caused by the erection of a large number of factories. These factories are erected in the midst of residential quarters of the town and the annoyance they cause to the neighbourhood and to the public by noise, vibration, smoke, dust and soot has been a matter of loud complaint. Similar complaints have been received from other municipalities like Ellore, Guntur and so on. The evil is one which it is desirable to check at once instead of waiting for the general amendment of the District Municipalities Act.

"The provisions of the Bill are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but I will now call the attention of the Council to its main provisions. One of the most important provisions is that if any person wants to erect a steam-boiler or

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machinery by the use of which smoke, smell, vibration or dust is likely to be produced, he must first obtain the permission of the municipal council. It might perhaps be thought that under section 188 of the existing Act permission was necessary to open a factory or a mill which would be objectionable to the public as causing nuisance, but the provisions of the existing section 188 do not really seem to be adequate for the purpose of exercising the necessary control. The provision which we now want to introduce is that, except with the permission of the municipal council, no steam boiler or machinery, the use of which is likely to be attended with these injurious results, shall be erected.

'Another provision in the Bill is one empowering municipal councils to prohibit the working of machinery between the hours of 9-30 P.M. and 5-30 A.M., because it has been represented that the noise and vibration caused by machinery renders it impossible for the people in the neighbourhood to sleep. The prohibition during these hours is intended to put a stop to this source of annoyance. Power is also taken to prohibit the use of objectionable materials such as husk. One result of using paddy husk is that it fills the neighbourhood with floating particles of soot and dust and is likely to cause damage by setting thatched houses on fire or otherwise. These are the main provisions of this Bill. They are intended to meet the wishes of some chairmen of municipalities who have represented to us the great urgency for a measure of this kind to prevent the growth of vested interests by allowing the erection of factories indiscriminately in all sorts of places in a town. I do not think it necessary to dilate upon the provisions of the Bill. I hope the principles of the Bill will commend themselves to the Council. I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask for information whether the Bill just now moved by the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is the Bill referred to in answer to question 55, clause 2, or whether it is the general amendment of the District Municipalities Act that is referred to."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is not the one referred to."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to make one observation. The answer to question 55 runs as follows:—

'The following measures are proposed to be introduced in this session:—

'1. A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885.

'2. A Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884.

'3. A Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873.'

"Evidently a large number of other important matters are coming in during this session. I do not wish to refer to anything personal; but I remember the Council was very anxious in the matter of the Stocks Bill not to have piecemeal legislation. If you really mean to introduce a general amending Act, it is much better to give an opportunity to all the municipalities to put in their suggestions about the various other provisions of the Act. I think it is therefore advantageous to take the whole thing together and this may be deferred till then."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am sorry there is some mistake about this. The Bill for the further amendment of that referred to in answer to question 55 is this Bill and not the more comprehensive measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Then there is another difficulty, I find—difficulty in understanding the answers given to questions 55 and 63. I think they have to be taken together to find out what the Government intend doing in the present and the immediate future. If the answer to question 55 does refer to the present Bill, I am sorry to find that the matter for which we have been waiting so long, namely, the general amendment of the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts, is indefinitely deferred and is not to come off this year or the next. I sent in an interpellation some time back asking how long the special officer had been deputed to deal with the Act and when he is expected to bring the

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matter before the Council and the answer given by the Government was that the work was over and the Bill to amend the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts would be ready for introduction. I now see that the general amendment of the Acts would not be ready even for a year or two."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable Member's remarks are not in order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What I wish to suggest is that instead of our passing this present Bill and leaving to posterity the chance of fully amending the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts we should make a request to Government that the present Bill may be withdrawn so that the general amendments might be allowed to come in. If we pass this amendment, some other small section might again be brought in for amendment, so that the general amendment of the Act will be deferred indefinitely. The question is whether it is not better to make a request to Government to defer this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I give my hearty support to this measure. I was one of the members who asked Sir Sivaswami Ayyar to introduce this Bill, as this was a matter of great importance. During the last five or six months we have had ten factories in Kumbakonam and I have no power to say that the factories should not be built in unsuitable places. It is quite necessary that the Act should be amended in several particulars; but that would require a great deal of time. I myself had been in correspondence with the special officer. There are many points to be dealt with and it must take time. This Bill is urgent and must be proceeded with at once. While I give my support to the Bill, I beg to draw attention to the proposed amendment of section 189-B, which refers to the machinery which has been erected after the commencement of the Act. We require the same power to prohibit the working in the night of any machinery erected before the introduction of the Act. We do not want to remove machinery, but we want power to prevent people from working it at night. With these remarks I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"This is a matter of great urgency and, like the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, I have also made representations that it should be attended to as early as possible. All over the Northern Circars a large number of rice factories have been springing up and there have been considerable difficulties concerning their location; municipal authorities should possess the requisite powers to control them. At present, we have no power to say where the machinery should be erected. It might be that permission is applied for and taken in regard to the construction of a building. It has been found that several existing houses are subsequently altered into factories much to the detriment of the neighbouring inhabitants. Some power is urgently called for in this respect. I therefore think that the fact that the Bill for the general amendment of the District Municipalities Act is not ready should not be any reason for postponing this measure. I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar as regards the urgency of bringing up all these Bills as early as possible; I am sure that all he intended to press on the Government was that the Bills dealing with the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts have been long overdue and should not be delayed any further. If this is his intention, I imagine there will be no objection to this Bill being carried through as early as possible.

"I support the remarks of Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar as regards the defective provision in the Bill about the existing factories. I think some power should be conferred on the municipalities to reduce the inconvenience caused by the existing factories, not necessarily by removing them but by imposing conditions as regards the time of working and as regards appliances, such as silencing apparatus, better control of dust, smoke or other things, which are absolutely necessary with reference to the existing factories. And while the Bill provides for the future factories, power ought to be conferred on municipal authorities to suggest structural alterations and for exercising general control over factories, so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible in the places where they are situated. With these words I support the motion."

District Municipalities Act, 1884; Resolution re Committee to report on the formation of village panchayats.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Bedford; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I only wish to point out one fact and that is the word 'machinery' will have to be defined for a clear understanding of the Bill. In Madura in some places we find there is no machinery; they are only repairing brass pots, but they create an amount of noise, which really causes grave inconvenience to the public. There is no machinery in the sense in which the word is used here. It would be better to add a definition including such cases; and some restricted power must be vested in municipalities to remove them from places when absolutely necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I inquire if it is the intention of the Government to introduce such legislation for unions and local boards?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"This Bill applies only to municipalities."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted as following:—

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson,
" the Advocate-General,
" Mr. J. P. Bedford,
" Dr. T. M. Nayar,
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao,
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar,
" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar,
" Sir Hugh Fraser and
myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in order to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, as commended by the Government of India in their recent resolution on local self-government, a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire, consider and advise necessary measures to be adopted for the due establishment of village panchayats in this Presidency.'

"You are aware and the Secretariat is aware that I gave notice of a similar resolution two years ago in November 1913. It was disallowed on the score that this Government was in correspondence with the Government of India; and we waited and the people waited in the hope that something would be done by the Government of India and the resolution on local self-government came out. Then I immediately gave notice of a resolution on the 23rd August of this year. Afterwards, a Government order on what is called the union panchayats was issued by the Government of Madras. Sir, I do not think I exaggerate when I tell you that that Government order came upon us as a painful surprise that this Government had not fully awakened to the importance of starting panchayats as advocated by the

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Decentralization Commission. Sir, you are aware and the Government must have been aware that this order has been received by the public with a chorus of disapproval. Everywhere at conferences and meetings of public men they expressed their deep disappointment at the way in which this important matter has been dealt with. As President of the North Arcot District Conference recently held at Vellore, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, a distinguished member of the Madras Bar observed :—

'The informal kind of panchayats which the Government propose to constitute on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction appears to be a rhetorical institution and will depend for its existence entirely on constant official encouragement and supervision.'

"Later on I would comment on the features of this scheme of the Government of Madras and point out, if I have time, that, in some respects, it is a retrograde step and not at all in advance of what there has been in the Local Boards Act. Of course, we are all familiar with the unions established under the Local Boards Act of 1884; and I see the Decentralization Commission refer to 400 unions existing in this Presidency and the Government do not seem to have since added very many to the number. There are 400 unions in this Presidency or a little bit more, say, 402 unions. The principle of election was contemplated when the Act was framed; but it was not introduced till very recently; and it is rather surprising to some of us who are familiar with these unions that the Government should take such a serious and exaggerated view of their responsibilities and their work. Their functions are very few, their powers are very limited and they are controlled at every step by taluk boards and district boards. Their revenue is limited and yet they would not allow towns of eight or ten thousand population to have at least one-half of their members elected by the people or their Union Chairmen elected by the members. I find from the answer given to me that none of these unions was given the privilege of electing its own Chairman and the privilege of electing members is given to 24 unions out of 400, in spite of all the advance made in education for the past 30 years; and that that privilege of election is limited to one-fourth of the members. After this advance made by the Government in the development of local self-government during the last 30 years the Government want to make a further experiment with a view to make another advance, perhaps a generation hence. There is a keen sense of disappointment at the course now adopted by the Government. It has not given effect to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. I do not understand, Sir, why there should be this extreme caution, this distrust of the people more or less clearly manifested by the Government. The Government order means nothing more or nothing less than that. Well it is not an effort of our imagination. An Honourable official member of the United Provinces Council said, it was only an effort of imagination to see that panchayats had flourished in ancient times in that part of India. I should like to quote chapter and verse from a paper prepared by Mr. Krishna Sastri of the Archæological Survey Department and kindly furnished to me that panchayats were working in an excellent order in Southern India nearly a thousand years ago and even earlier, and I may be permitted to occupy some of your time with his statement. You, Sir, Mr. Vice-President, I remember telling me that you would like to have election by pot-tickets. I did not understand it then."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I hope the Honourable Member will not quote my private conversation with him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg your pardon. Though it was a private conversation it had reference to an important department of public administration, and I thought I might use it to advance my own argument. Here is Mr Krishna Sastri's statement:—

'In ancient times the administration of a village seems to have been mostly vested in the hands of the village assemblies which were of three orders, viz., (1) *Sabhá*, (2) *Ur* and (3) *nagara*. Rules regarding the membership of the assemblies of the first kind are found in detail in the Uttaramallûr inscriptions published in the Director-General's Archæological Survey Report for 1904-1905*, pages 131-145, and in an earlier record discovered at Manûr in the Tinnevelly district. The latter has been noticed in the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1913*, page 98, paragraph 23. The following note is based on the contents of these inscriptions

* Available at the Connemara Library, Madras.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

'It is necessary to bear in mind that the system of village administration by assemblies and committees was not started by Parantaka I in whose time the first record belongs or by Mâranjadaiyan in whose reign the second was issued. Inscriptions prior to these reigns show that the village assemblies had been in existence from much earlier times. *Samudaravaraiyan* or "the annual committee of supervision" is mentioned in a record of the Ganga—Pallava king Kampavarman of about the 9th century A.D. A record of the Pandya king Varaguna of the same period mentions also a committee of the village assembly.'

'Then he says:—

'At the beginning of the 10th century A.D., the administration by the village assemblies appears to have been in operation almost throughout South India. The Tanjore inscriptions of the Chôla king Râjarâja I (A.D. 985 to 1013) mention not less than 150 villages which had assemblies (*Sabhâs*) and 40 others where the villagers as a body (*Ûrar*) seem to have managed their affairs. Neither the period nor the circumstances under which village assemblies arose in Southern India are known. The recent discovery of a record at Mandasor in Bombay, which refers to the Malava era as one commencing from the time the Malava community began to manage its affairs, carries the history of the "rule by committees" to the early Gupta period. The Greek Ambassador Megasthenes, in his account of Indian administration as it obtained at his time, makes mention of six committees of five each.

'It may be supposed that the system was carried into Southern India by the Aryan immigrants and that slight alterations were probably made to suit the conditions of the south.

'The number of committees of village assemblies does not appear to have been the same everywhere. Local conditions seem to have influenced the number very much. In the Uttaramallur inscriptions, provision is made for five committees:—"Annual committee, Garden committee, Tank committee, Gold committee, and Panchavâra committee."

'Reference is also made to a sixth committee, viz., "Justice committee." Inscriptions found at Tiruppârkadal near Kâvêripâk in the North Arcot district furnish the names of five more committees, viz., "the great men of the wards committee, the great men of the fields committee, the great men (numbering) two hundred, the great men of the village committee, and the great men of the Udâsina committee." (Annual report on Epigraphy, 1904–1905, Part II, paragraph 7.)

'The Uttaramallur inscription lays down—

"(1) that the village should be divided into wards; and voting must be by pot-tickets"

I see mentioned here pot-tickets. The Honourable the Vice-President must have read the archæological report before I had this conversation with him. I do not think therefore, that the information is private after all. Then the report goes on to say—

'(2) The qualifications of the members of a *Sabhâ* as regards property, age, education and business were—

(*a*) that they must own more than a quarter *Vêli* of tax-paying land,
(*b*) must live in a house built on his own site,
(*c*) age must be less than 70 and more than 35,
(*d*) must know the *mantra brahmana* as well as to teach it to others,
(*e*) one owning only one-eighth *vêli* of land but had learnt one *Véda* and one of the four *bhâshyas*, was also eligible for membership,
(*f*) must be conversant with business and be virtuous; must possess honest earnings and be pure in mind,
(*g*) he should not have sat on the committees for three years preceding the election.

'3. The following were considered disqualified for membership according to the same inscription:—

(*a*) defaulting committee members and their relations,
(*b*) incorrigible sinners and their relations,
(*c*) outcastes,
(*d*) those who are mentally or morally disqualified,
(*e*) persons guilty of incest and theft; those who were foolhardy; and those that had partaken of forbidden dishes and those that were otherwise declared as village pests.

'4. The selection of committee members by tickets was conducted in a public place like the temple and in the presence of all people, priests, etc.

'5. The Garden Committee, Tank Committee and the Annual Supervision Committee were appointed annually.

'6. While the Panchavâra committee and Gold committee were not disturbed for a longer term.

'7. Selection of accountants was from persons who possessed honest earnings.

'The duties performed by the committees are not known precisely. The names of some of them indicate roughly their spheres of work. For instance, the Tank committee was probably entrusted with the annual removal of silt, occasional repairs, investment of endowments made

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to tanks and similar questions. The Gold committee probably regulated the currency. Committee members were expected to take an active part in discussing questions brought before them. In fact, an inscription from the Telugu country refers to eloquence at committee assemblies as a special merit.

'Then there are disqualifications mentioned as to the people unfit to sit on the councils and do work. Here are some of the disqualifications :—

"That those who satisfy the prescribed conditions should, in no case, persistently oppose (the proceedings of the assembly) by saying 'nay, nay' to every proposal brought up before the assembly and that those who do this together with their supporters will pay a fine of five *Kasu* on each item (in which they have so behaved) and still continue to submit to the same rules. The last two conditions, queer though they are, speak for themselves and explain why even village assemblies had to penalise the behaviour of refractory members. The two other classes of village assemblies appear to have consisted of all the residents of a village (*ūrōm* = *ūr* including cultivators and professionals and of merchants (*nagarattōm* = *nagaram*). No rules regulating the management of these two classes of assemblies have been discovered so far. It is not unlikely that all the conditions pertaining to membership in the Brahmanical *Sabhās* prevailed, except perhaps the knowledge of the *Vēdas*."

'The several village committees that had been in existence in South India from the earliest times appear to have derived their authority from the king who with his retinue of officers also exercised, in certain cases, the power which the assemblies generally had.

'Inscriptions also state that there were State officials or committees of examiners who went about from place to place where they had their sittings, conducted enquiries as regards the maintenance of charitable endowments entrusted to the village assemblies, and in cases of default or misappropriation, punished the offending assemblies and set right matters. This perhaps shows that the actions of the village assemblies were subject to scrutiny by the State. In this connection, the statement of a Tiruverumbur inscription is worthy of mention. It states that the Tiruverumbur Alwar, *i.e.*, the god of that place, is exempt from the payment of all taxes, that the assembly shall not appropriate any belongings of the god, that the company of the person (member) who insisted upon annexing such belongings or suggested the collection of taxes or actually collected shall be avoided and that the persons who acted against the resolution will be classed as village pests. The Mahesvaras of the temple shall levy fines from those who directed the god's property to be taken away or those who actually took them. The committee appointed to supervise the affairs of the temple for the year had this order engraved. From the above also, it is clear that the members of the village assembly are liable to punishment, if they infringe any law.

'The village assemblies seem to have continued to exercise their power till a very late period, *i.e.*, even to the Vijayanagara times. How they vanished in subsequent times, it is not possible to say. A record of the Vijayanagara King, Dēvarāya II, dated in Saka 1351 (A.D. 1429-30) registers the decision arrived at by the assembly (*Sabha*) of Paraṅtaka-Veḷanāḍu together with the *Valangai* 98 sub-sects and the *Idangai* 98 sub-sects regarding the various items of taxation that had to be paid to Government or to the temple. The inscription under reference gives the items subject to taxation and the amount of assessment due either in money or in kind. (See the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1915, pages 106 ff, paragraph 44.)'

"How these things disappeared is rather very difficult to see. The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair in an article in *Modern Review* of March 1914 combats the view 'that representative institutions are foreign to the east', and quotes from one of the reports made by the earliest English officials. He writes :—

'The Collector after stating that all the village obligations, both internal and external, were discharged by the village assembly, which was called 'Grameprayathikam', continued. 'In this assembly each proprietor has a seat and voice, each possessing a right to the general management of the general business of community.' There was no doubt a village headman. But Kanya Cherlu, afterwards Diwan of Mysore, a high authority, wrote in the fifties of the last century that he had been informed that the headman was always elected by the community. This is possibly true because the community claimed a right of veto over the Collector's nomination, which was only taken away by legislation.'

"The East India Company seem to have introduced legislation taking away the power of election from the village communities and having the members appointed by their own officers. That seems to have been the first step taken by Government which brought about the dis-organization of village panchayats. Sir, I do not think I should omit to quote the great authority of Sir Thomas Munro in support of the panchayat system. In one of his minutes he said :—

'There was nothing in which our judicial code on its first establishment departed more widely from the usage of the country than in the disuse of the panchayat. When this ancient institution was introduced into our code in 1816, there was so much objection to it, both at Home and in this country, lest it should become an instrument of abuse, that it was placed under so many restrictions as to deprive it of much of its utility. It was unknown to some of the

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Company's servants as anything more than a mode of private arbitration; it was known by others to have been employed by the natives in the decision of civil suits, and even of criminal cases, but it was imagined to have been so employed, not because they liked it, but because they had nothing better; and it was opposed by some very intelligent men, on the ground of its form and proceedings being altogether so irregular as to be quite incompatible with the system of our courts. All doubts as to the popularity of panchayats among the natives must now have been removed by the reports of some of the ablest servants of the Company, which explain their nature, and show that they were in general use over extensive provinces. The defects of the panchayat are better known to the natives than to us; yet with all its defects they hold it in so much reverence, that they say, where the panj sits God is present . . . . These irregularities, however, are all susceptible of gradual correction; and indeed, even now they are not found in practice to produce half the inconvenience that might be expected by men who have been accustomed to the exact forms of English courts of judicature. They ought not to prevent our employing the panchayat more than we have hitherto done, because its duties are of the most essential advantage to the community, and there is no other possible way by which they can be so well discharged. The natives have been so long habituated to the panchayat in all their concerns, that not only in the great towns but even in the villages, a sufficient number of persons qualified to sit upon it can be found. We ought to avail ourselves of their aid, by extending the range within which the operations of the panchayat are now confined. Its cognizance of all suits within a certain amount, both in the zilla and District Munsifs' courts, should be abolished and neither party should have the option of declining its jurisdiction. The same rule should hold in all cases tried by the Collector.

'The use of the panchayat in criminal trials has been recommended by several persons and among others by a very intelligent judicial officer, who submitted a draft of a regulation for the purpose. I am persuaded that the measure would be very beneficial, and that, until it is adopted, facts will never so well found as they might be. The employment of the panchayat, independently of the great help it affords us, in carrying on the business of the country, gives weight and consideration among their countrymen to those who are so employed, brings us in our public duties into better acquaintance and closer union with them, and renders our Government more acceptable to the people.

'In some other place he says—I should quote one or two more from Sir Thomas Munro—

"The native who has a good cause always seeks the decision of the village panchayats, but when he has a bad cause he goes to a Judge or Collector because he knows that it is much easier to deceive them."

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"I conscientiously believe that for the purpose of discriminating the motives of action and the chances of truth in the evidence of such a people the entire life of the most acute European Judge devoted to that single object could not place him on a level with an intelligent Hindu panchayat which is an admirable instrument of decision."

'Here is a man who must have had a prophetic insight and a semi-divine vision. In place he laid down for the guidance and conduct of his country men as follows:—

"It ought undoubtedly to be our aim to raise the minds of the natives, and to take care that whenever our connection with India might cease, it did not appear that the only fruit of our dominion there had been to leave the people more abject and less able to govern themselves than when we found them."

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"Liberal treatment has always been found the most effectual way of alleviating the character of every people, and we may be sure that it will produce a similar effect on that of the people of India. The change will, no doubt, be slow, but that is the very reason why no time should be lost in commencing the work. We should not be discouraged by difficulties, nor because little progress may be made in our own time, abandon the enterprise as hopeless, and charge upon the obstinacy and the bigotry of the natives the failure which has been occasioned solely by our own fickleness in not pursuing steadily the only line of conduct on which any hope of success could be reasonably founded. We should make the same allowances for the Hindoos as for other nations, and consider how slow the progress of improvement has been among the nations of Europe, and through what a long course of barbarous ages they had to pass before they attained their present state."

"As I pointed out already, these institutions were flourishing in the land for a very long time since Chandragupta's age. The Decentralization Commission—a commission composed of men like Sir Romesh Chander Dutt and Sir William Meyer—which toured throughout India enquired, heard men of knowledge and experience, and decided after mature deliberation that Government should adopt certain measures to inaugurate these village panchayats, so that people might be enabled to develop capacity to manage their own concerns, and save themselves from litigation and other evils. We are surprised that, after such a long time, the Government should have thought that the village unions as they have now proposed would be quite enough to meet the present situation. The Members of the Decentralization

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Commission heard the evidence of some of the best people of the country, formulated their proposals and placed them on record for the guidance of government. And the Government of Madras have rejected them. Now my special point or grievance against the Government is that they should not have taken some of the non-officials into their confidence in order to help them in their work before issuing their recent Government Order on new union panchayats. Sir, we offer our co-operation and the Government say that they do want co-operation of the people and that they do want to associate themselves with the people. Here are the chosen representatives of the people and there are retired officials, men like Mr. P. R. Narayana Ayyar who has issued an able and interesting pamphlet on panchayats, and there are so many others who have studied the subject, all ready to help. Why have the Government not thought it fit to ask the help of any of them in shaping this Government Order in order to meet the wishes and sentiments of people of this country? I wonder, Sir, why it did not strike the Government of Madras to ask non-officials to give them any help before issuing this order. There were so many schemes about panchayats, one by Diwan Bangacharlu, and there are other schemes placed before the public by various official and non-official bodies. I may state here that I have read with great interest and profit the debates in the society called the Madras Parliament and I was much instructed from the measure introduced by Mr. T. Rangacharlar, a leading lawyer of Madras who has displayed great industry knowledge and ability in having it passed through the Parliament. That should have been of some help to the Government of Madras. The members of the Parliament have devoted a good deal of time and energy and that shows that the people are imbued with this idea, and everywhere the people expect that the Government would give them some lead in shaping and moulding the village life and in creating a corporate and conscious life for every village. Unfortunately, the Government have not thought fit to do so. And now we have a right to ask the Government to fulfil these expectations which have been raised all these years. We have been expecting that something would come from the Government of India, but they have left this matter in the hands of the Local Government. There is the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission that has yet to be carried out by the Government of Madras. We think that with all their concern, sincere concern, the Government Members are in such exalted stations and weighted with so many cares that they could not possess that knowledge which some of us in the mufassal do possess. And I think most of us could have given some help to the responsible officers who have had charge of this work. My friend reminds me that my time is up. I thank you for the indulgence with which you have heard me, and though I have more to say I would reserve it for a further occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution standing in my name covers the same ground as the resolution just moved. Therefore, I shall second this resolution and withdraw the resolution standing in my name. For a long time the public and ourselves have been in great expectation that a scheme of village panchayats will be evolved by this Government as will be satisfactory to every one concerned. Sometime after I gave notice to Government of the resolution standing in my name, the Government issued a Government Order in which they proposed to have union panchayats established—one class of panchayats established under Act V of 1884 and another kind of panchayats to be called voluntary panchayats to be established in villages on the initiative of the villagers themselves. There are here the recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission with regard to the establishment of panchayats and also the resolution of the Government of India published lately. But the scheme which the Government now propose in the Government Order does not answer the purpose of village panchayats and the Government while saying in their Order that panchayats constituted under the Local Boards Act have not given entire satisfaction, say that by abolishing the panchayats that have been in existence they will be throwing away the good work that they have done during the last thirty years. The fact that all these union panchayats have not worked satisfactorily is no doubt due to want of confidence that is placed in these panchayats and also to the very few powers that were given to them and the several restrictions that these panchayats are made to labour under. All these have been detailed by my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai and it is unnecessary for me to mention them again.

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"Again, sir, as to the ancient character of these village panchayats and as to the desirability of establishing village panchayats, there is no question, and it has been exhaustively dealt with by my honourable friend. In the recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission they want one panchayat established for each village as far as possible and where villages can be grouped a group of villages, they said, may have a panchayat with all the powers concentrated. But here in the Government Order published the union panchayats that are to be established hereafter and that have been in existence already are not given any judicial powers which the Decentralization Commission Report strongly recommends. Again, as for the desirability of these panchayats possessing judicial functions, Mr. L. Strange, one of the judges of the late Sudder Court, wrote in his letter to the Government in 1860 that for the settlement of petty litigation panchayats should be constituted somewhat on the lines of village beech courts. Again, my honourable friend just now quoted extracts from Sir Thomas Munro's letters and minutes to the effect that a party who has a very good case generally prefers to be tried by a panchayat and the one who has a bad one prefers to be tried by a judge or Court because he finds it easier to deceive a judge or Court in a far off place. In this Government Order the Government seem to rely that under the Panchayat Regulation of 1860 and the Village Courts Act of 1888 sufficient judicial powers can be exercised by panchayats. Well, sir, a panchayat cannot be brought into being unless both the parties apply for the constitution of a panchayat. These panchayats which shall hereafter come into existence or which have been in existence cannot have any judicial functions unless legislative sanction is given to them. Again, this Government Order also contemplates that certain voluntary panchayats should be formed and these do not seem to be provided with any legislative authority or sanction except that they would be under the supervision of the Collector or the revenue divisional officer. I think that permissive legislation for these panchayats is necessary in order to make either panchayats voluntarily formed or panchayats formed under the Local Boards Act to work satisfactorily. I think, sir, that legislation on the lines of Ordinance No. 21 of 1889 which is in vogue in Ceylon may be taken in hand. When this question of constituting panchayats in this Presidency was under consideration we were expecting that the Government would give some legislative sanction and introduce some legislative measure in order to constitute panchayats on a more satisfactory basis giving them sufficient power, judicial and administrative, and other powers which would enable them to work satisfactorily; but considering the powers that are given by the Government Order published and the terms under which panchayats are proposed to be established under this Government Order issued on the 2nd of October I have grave doubts whether the panchayats can work satisfactorily, and I therefore propose that the non-official public opinion may be taken into the confidence of Government and a small committee may be appointed so that the whole question may be thoroughly gone into and proper lines suggested.

"Again, sir, in the Decentralization Commission's Report the Commissioners have proposed that these panchayats should be placed under the district Collector or under the revenue divisional officer and not under the district boards; but the Government seem to try the continuance of the panchayats under the district boards and also place the voluntarily formed associations under the Collector. Further, the Decentralization Commission proposed that an assistant might be given to the district Collector in order to see that these panchayats are properly established and their work supervised till they are placed on a definite working basis as in the case of co-operative societies. That is one of the suggestions made by the Decentralization Commission. At least with regard to the voluntary panchayats I think some such course will have to be adopted by the Government if panchayats are to be established and made to work satisfactorily and properly. And in order to recommend to Government the practical and effective steps that should be taken to make these panchayats successful and popular an inquiry into the whole question is necessary; and since it is also necessary that non-official opinion should be considered, a committee may be appointed, so that the whole question may be gone into. There are several other resolutions, of which my non-official colleagues have given notice covering various points with regard to the panchayats and all these points will be discussed under those resolutions; and it is not necessary for me to deal with those points here. For

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the consideration of all these points that will be covered by the resolutions which will be moved by my honourable friends hereafter and for other points that might be suggested a small committee may be appointed and the whole question thoroughly gone into. This question has been pending for a long time without any opportunity being given for a free discussion with regard to the constitution of these panchayats. A Government Order has been suddenly issued; and under the terms of this Government Order we have grave doubts whether the panchayats will work satisfactorily and whether they will fall into the same condition as the unions under the district boards. The financial question as well as the constitution and the powers and several other points with regard to these panchayats will have to be carefully considered; and in the consideration of all these matters the opinion of non-officials is also necessary to be taken by Government. These union panchayats may be tried; but still to establish panchayats on the lines recommended by the Decentralization Commission and on the lines that are recommended by several others, a thorough investigation into the whole matter is necessary and effective steps will have to be taken and some sort of enabling legislation undertaken.

"There is another point that I would like to bring to the notice of this Council. In Ceylon there seem to be two kinds of unions, the one village committees constituted under Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 and the other local boards of small towns constituted under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898. These village committees are small bodies corresponding to village panchayats. The former are formed on the application of the inhabitants of villages in Ceylon under Ordinance No. 24 of 1889. It is an enabling legislation giving them power over certain executive and judicial functions—criminal and civil functions—and various other matters connected with village and communal interest. Again under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 known as Local Boards and Small Towns Ordinance, associations are formed in small towns, bigger than mere villages, without judicial functions, but have only other communal duties to perform; and they more or less correspond to our local board unions. To make these voluntarily formed panchayats work satisfactorily some kind of enabling legislation on the lines of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 seems to be necessary. To consider all these points, to suggest measures best suited for bringing these voluntary associations into existence, and to make suggestions with regard to the methods that have to be adopted in order to make them work satisfactorily, a committee, I think, is necessary. So I strongly second the resolution that has been moved just now by my honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The resolution proposes the appointment of a committee to inquire, consider and advise necessary measures to be adopted for the due establishment of village panchayats in this Presidency. Now we have taken steps to this end and the order which has been referred to is a distinct and broad step in advance in the direction along which the Honourable Members desire the Government to advance. We have asked for reports from Collectors of districts as to the advisability of introducing panchayats in villages with a population of 3,000 or upwards. The number of such villages must be considerable: there may be thousands of them. The number of union panchayats now in existence is only 400, but if panchayats are established in all these villages or in the majority of them it will add probably one or two thousand more panchayats to the number already in existence.

"It is difficult to understand the feeling of dissatisfaction with which both the honourable mover and the seconder view this Government Order. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has no belief in any informal panchayats without legislative sanction. These panchayats which are proposed to be constituted are proposed to be created not without legislative sanction, but under the sanction of the Local Boards Act already in force. What is the objection to starting panchayats under the powers and provisions of a law already in existence without recourse to special legislation? Is it a matter of complaint that there is no special legislation for bringing more panchayats into existence? Look at the provisions of the Local Boards Act. Do they in any way confer too few powers or are they in any other way defective? If you turn to the provisions of the Local Boards Act, you will find that the powers they confer upon the union panchayats are of a very comprehensive character; they include sanitation, medical relief, education, communications, lighting and so on. These are all the objects in which villagers are generally interested and all these

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objects of rural welfare can be entrusted to the keeping of these panchayats, and it is intended that they should be so assigned to their care. If all these various objects which generally interest villagers can be entrusted to the management of these village panchayats, can it be justly complained that they possess too few powers and that the people would not therefore take any interest in them? If no sufficient interest has been taken in the working of panchayats, it is not, I think, due to the paucity of the powers which are or which can be conferred under the provisions of the existing Act.

"Then again the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said that the revenues of the existing panchayats are very limited and that that was another reason why they were unsatisfactory. Suppose you call into existence some 1,000 panchayats or a panchayat in each village as some other resolution purports to bring into existence, will the mere fact of the constitution of panchayats bring the revenues into existence? On the other hand, will it not make the problem a little more difficult by increasing the demand on the public purse or on the ordinary resources of taxation? If we can start panchayats in villages of this size, as pointed out in this Order, I think we shall have gone a very fair way towards the realisation of the object that the Honourable Members and the Government have in view. What are the reasons which have made the union panchayats unacceptable to the Honourable Members? So far as the Government have been able to analyse those reasons, they are referred to in the order which is under discussion. We have tried to remove, as far as possible, causes which may have led to the comparative want of popularity or rather the alleged want of popularity; and in all directions we have tried to give as much elasticity as possible to the panchayats now proposed to be constituted under the Local Boards Act. We wish the amount of interference from other bodies above the village panchayats to be as restricted as possible. Short of actual misappropriation, we do not desire that there should be any control or interference exercised by the bodies above them. We wish to give these panchayats an absolutely free hand in the matter of expenditure of the funds which they may raise; we wish to give them a free hand as to the taxes they would raise and the way in which they would spend it; and we propose to constitute them on as popular a basis as possible by allowing the villagers to elect the panchayats and the panchayats to elect their chairman. If you impartially examine the Order, you will find that there is a decided advance made in the direction of bringing village panchayats into existence.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai remarked that the principle of election had been extended to very few unions till now. Now it is proposed under this Order to extend the principle of election to all the unions created under this Act. Some misapprehension has, I believe, arisen in the minds of several gentlemen with regard to the two classes of panchayats dealt with in this Order. The first part of the Order deals with the union panchayats to be constituted under the Local Boards Act in villages with a population of three thousand and upwards. The intention in there was not to constitute informal panchayats, but to constitute a union panchayat on a legislative basis. It is only in respect of smaller villages with a population of less than three thousand that the principle of voluntary panchayats is suggested. Apparently some gentlemen would not have objected to the Order if it had stopped short without making any suggestion or provision for these smaller villages. Because we have thrown out the suggestion of an experiment in the direction of voluntary panchayats in the case of smaller villages, why should that, in any way, affect our opinions as to the possibilities of useful work being done by the panchayats which are to be constituted on a legal basis under the provisions of the Local Boards Act?' In these smaller villages with a population of less than three thousand, if an attempt is made to start panchayats on a voluntary basis and if it is found that there are people willing to do honorary work and serve the inhabitants of the village, in all probability they will soon be constituted as formal panchayats, formal unions under the Local Boards Act. There is no difficulty whatever in giving a statutory basis to any of the panchayats wherever the villagers may desire to have it.

"I may also point out that the Decentralization Commission, when it suggested the formation of panchayats, also recognised that the experiment must be gradual and tentative; and the Government of India, when they passed their Resolution upon the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, also recognised that the experiment must be cautiously introduced. It cannot be said that we err on the

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side of excessive caution when we are prepared to constitute panchayats in villages of the size that I have already referred to. What is this committee to be appointed for? It is said to be necessary to consider and advise the necessary measures to be taken for the establishment of panchayats. The necessary measures having already been set on foot, would it not be better to wait and see the results of these experiments, to see whether there are any defects in the lines on which this experiment is now being launched and then suggest measures for rectifying them? It seems altogether unnecessary at this stage to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering measures for establishing panchayats when we have already decided upon doing so, and the only result of any such committee would be to cause much further delay in the introduction of a reform which Honourable Members desire. I am sorry that I must oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has asked what are the objections which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has in regard to the recent order on village panchayats. I shall mention one or two objections. It is proposed to extend the union system to all villages having a population of three thousand and upwards. The unions which have worked hitherto have not been of a good type. All the members were nominated, and the chairman also; and the power to elect was restricted to one-fourth, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. But the Government are now prepared to lay down that all the members of the union panchayats should be elected and that they should be given power to elect their own chairman; but the order lets in the village headman who will be a very unsatisfactory element. I am glad, however, he is not to be made president or chairman. If you eliminate the village headman from the union panchayat and if the Government carry out the policy of all the members being elected and chairman elected, we are perfectly willing to await the success of this experiment. But the most important objection is this. We want to put down litigation as much as possible, and all the cases, civil or criminal, arising in the village should be disposed of in the village, where the panchayats will be in a better position to give decisions with less cost to the public, and this will diminish a large amount of work now coming to the courts, and it is with this object we have been agitating for the formation of panchayats, and we feel bitterly disappointed that union panchayats are not to have these powers.

"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said that these panchayats would have a free hand in expenditure. Very well. Where are the funds to come from? The Government Order contains no provision as to funds. I do not say that it is an easy question. The funds should come from somebody. If you say that they should come from taluk boards, I say they are themselves bankrupts and the district boards are also very nearly the same; and the Government have therefore to provide funds. But that question has not been gone into.

"The next point is with regard to the smaller villages where the panchayats are to be formed on a voluntary basis. I am glad that the Government are so optimistic as to think that these panchayats will be easily formed. I have my own misgivings. Moving among the villagers, I find that in a simple matter like silt clearance they cannot join together. The hope that they will form a voluntary panchayat without pressure from outside is, I think, doomed to failure. There is no reason why we should not have honorary workers and honorary chairmen. They will not have much to do. The panchayats must be formed under a legal enactment giving them statutory powers. If the Government will pass a further order providing for these defects, we are perfectly willing to accept the scheme and to co-operate with them. It is with that object, I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has brought forward this resolution; because we, non-official members, feel it a great disappointment that while we have been agitating for it on every platform and taking every occasion to speak on this subject we have not been consulted. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has said that Collectors have been consulted. What is the use of consulting people who see through the same glass as you see through? If you had our opinion, you would see what we think about it. I believe that if the Government will give us an assurance that the scheme will be improved considerably, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai may, I think, be willing to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Most certainly I am not willing to withdraw it."

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Perhaps it will be convenient if, at this stage, I intervene and explain what our attitude is as regards judicial panchayats. We have reached the stage of a draft Bill to enlarge the powers which are given to village courts—to village munsifs and to village benches. We contemplate in this Bill a change in the nature of the bench so as to make it a true panchayat rather than a somewhat unsatisfactory body of nominated civilian assessors which the present bench consists of. We also contemplate taking power under this Bill to give enhanced criminal powers (still, of course, of quite a petty nature) to panchayats, wherever they may be constituted. I think Honourable Members may rest assured that we shall push this Bill through as quickly as possible. I hope it will be sent to the Government of India whose sanction is required, within a few weeks or even less, and that I may be able to introduce it in the course of this cold weather and refer it to a select committee. Then it will be for the Honourable Members to criticize it, to amend its provisions and to improve it. The recent order on village panchayats did not refer in any very definite terms to this proposal and the legislation which is contemplated; but it did indicate that we had it in contemplation, and I am sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding as to our intentions. I hope that what I have now said will satisfy Honourable Members that we are not neglecting what we recognize as a very important piece of legislation, namely, to restore or in some cases create village organization."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We have been very glad to hear from the Vice-President that this question of an extension for the trial of petty civil and criminal cases arising in villages is now engaging the consideration of the Government. But I think the object of this resolution, as it has been placed before this Council, is to bring before the Government the disappointment felt in that the proposed village panchayat is not the kind of panchayat which was advocated by the Decentralization Commission. The real point is, of course, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar has said, that it will depend on the spirit in which it will be worked. If so, we may accept it, but I do not know if that is the view of the Honourable Member who moved this resolution. The panchayat that has been recommended and that was sought to be introduced in these villages is not the kind of panchayat that has actually been recommended in the Order. In fact, it is the Local Boards Act that has been utilised for these panchayats and I submit that it ought not to be so utilised. That is the principle that has to be placed before Government. The Local Boards Act has brought into existence three or four hundred panchayats which have been a disappointment and almost a failure. Of course, the Order says that the experience gained by thirty years' working of the Act will be lost. Not that we do not feel that it will be lost. Those things may exist, but the new panchayats that will have to be formed and for which such recognition will have to be given by Government ought not to be again of the same type.

"The suggestion made is that the real defects should be removed by certain changes. But what are the changes suggested in the Order? All that is said is that the election shall be by the people, that the taluk board president shall be present at such elections and informally people will be chosen. And of course there will be not such control over the receipts and expenditure of money as is now provided under the Act. First of all, does that really add to the solution? The taluk board presidents, in most of these cases except a few where they have been non-officials, are Government officials again, whose nomination generally has been the cause of complaint as regards the working of Act V of 1884. In fact, if these are to be connected with the informal elections, what we will find is not the real people with self-respect that will get this position but it is really the people who hang about these people in power and who as a matter of fact will manage to gain influence falsely. The real person that commands influence in the village and is respected will not come up at all under these circumstances. Therefore, it was suggested that this organization should be so formed that Collectors and others might give them their recognition not through any subordinate officers, but so as to be recognised directly by the Government. It must be such a panchayat as will bring into existence practically the old village community and not these panchayats which have been constituted by those statutes which have been found to be working without any success.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"Then again the Order refers to two classes of panchayats; one comes under the Local Boards Act, and that is what the Decentralization Commission did not want. The panchayats should not be placed under the control of district or sub-district boards. That is the finding of the Commission and the fact of its being formed under this Act shows that all these panchayats and unions will be submitting their reports to taluk boards which will certainly have to exercise the whole control under this Act. If it is sought to amend the Act, then the present Order cannot stand. As the Order runs these one thousand and odd panchayats which are expected to be formed will be only branches of these sub-district boards and practically the president or vice-president will have the whole control and the panchayats that will be formed will be of the nature of those already formed.

"As regards the voluntary panchayat it is doomed to failure almost, from the commencement. I do not know how this voluntary panchayat is going to be formed if there is nothing for it to stand upon. If it means that these panchayats will be given some powers to levy or collect taxes under the Local Boards Act, the other portion cannot work without legislation and there must be somebody to go into the whole question, some committee which will recommend the necessary funds for every thing. Whether it be formal or informal, if it becomes a recognized body under the statute it need not be called an informal panchayat. An informal panchayat cannot exist under the present circumstances. The Order, as it stands, is almost unworkable; where it can be worked it is undesirable.

"Then another question arises. There is this suggestion made in paragraph 7 that a subvention of twenty-five per cent. of the house-tax raised in each union will be given by the taluk board. That, again, I respectfully submit, has been put in without taking into consideration the present financial condition of these taluk boards. There is not one taluk board, as far as I know, which has not to go and borrow from or beg of the district board for keeping its body and soul together. There is no use merely passing that twenty-five per cent. contribution might be given. There must be some method found to work that in practice: and that means that we must calculate the number of new panchayats to be formed, the amount of house-taxes that will be collected by each of these panchayats and the subventions that will have to be given and the source from which these subventions will have to come, the already existing work of taluk boards and the extra work to be thrown upon them and the funds for such extra work. All these points will have to be considered, but I respectfully submit that the Order does not sufficiently go into the matter, and as far as it goes the question is not solved in the Order which is issued. Nor is it a question of trying the panchayats referred to. Even if it be that the Government of India want it cautiously introduced, we shall be satisfied if it is introduced in four or five places, we do not want panchayats introduced under the cover of Act V of 1884, but something on the lines suggested by the Decentralization Commission which will be given a leg to stand on. The panchayat should be given legs to stand on, the sources of revenue which will make them maintain themselves and the way how the adjustment of several funds will have to be made for them to exist. Unless this question is gone into thoroughly and sifted by a committee, it may be reasonable to suggest that it will remain where it is; and it will be an attempt in the direction which is not wanted either by the Decentralization Commission or the non-official members or the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution now before the Council asks for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire, consider and advise necessary measures to be adopted for the due establishment of village panchayats in this Presidency. If the Honourable mover of this resolution has thought it fit to press this resolution even after G.O. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, it is because the Government Order on the subject has produced disappointment and has not solved various important questions affecting the development of panchayats. It is because we have a grievance that the public have not been sufficiently taken into confidence to enable them to make valuable and useful suggestions regarding the establishment of those panchayats that he has thought it fit to press for the appointment of a committee, even after the publication of this Government Order. As far as the Government Order is concerned, it deals with two classes of panchayats, one emerging from the local fund unions already established in this Presidency under the Local Boards Act and the other to be created

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out of some voluntary associations organised for the purpose. I shall now point out that there are defects in some of the points suggested in the Government Order, which have to be considered in greater detail and which have to be solved in a satisfactory manner. It is within the recollection of the Honourable Members that even the Royal Commission on Decentralization, which took evidence upon the working of local fund unions in this Presidency, were not satisfied with their work. They expressed that the association of these unions with taxation was one of the causes which led to their unpopularity. What are the measures which have been suggested to make these local fund unions, which are hereafter to be started in larger number more popular and more useful? It is suggested that there should be an informal election of members of union panchayats and that the village headman must as before be an *ex-officio* member of the union. Is there any substantial difference between the procedure to be adopted in accordance with the Government Order and the procedure now in vogue? According to the present system it is true a divisional officer appoints members on his own initiative or nominates persons without any form of election; but the informal election which has been suggested cannot serve any useful purpose. It is suggested 'that the President of the Taluk 'Board should convene a meeting of the ryots and other tax-payers of the village 'after due notice and personally ascertain in any manner he considers most appro-'priate, the persons whom the meeting wish to elect. The chairman should be 'selected in the same way. It need hardly be said that the object of the Taluk 'Board President should be, not to force his own views on the villagers, but merely 'to ascertain in the simplest and most effective manner what the wishes of the 'villagers are and to record them accordingly. In extreme cases, he may reject any 'person selected by the villagers and appoint another person in his stead or require 'the villagers to select another person; but in such cases he should record his reasons 'in writing for adopting this procedure, and his action in this respect will be 'subject to revision by the President of the District Board, whose decision will be 'final.'

"This is the informal election which has been suggested by this Government Order for the appointment of members of the union panchayats; but considering it from a practical standpoint, I think it will not lead to different results so long as it is not possible for the villagers to exercise their independent judgment and independent discretion in the presence of the divisional officer when he goes there for the purpose of informally consulting the villagers as to who are the proper persons to be appointed as members of union panchayats.

"Next the financial problem to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai referred is a serious matter to be considered. It is pointed out that attempts should be made to free local fund unions, as far as possible, from the control of sub-district or taluk boards; but so long as, in the spirit of the Government Order, it is necessary for them to rely upon the taluk boards for a subvention, it will be necessary for taluk boards to exercise some supervision or check over the unions.

"Now, coming to the establishment of voluntary panchayats suggested in the second part of the Government Order, there are still greater difficulties. It is stated that the village headman should be the ex-officio chairman of the panchayat. If he is to be the ex-officio chairman of the panchayat, there is no doubt whatever that there will be a number of villages in which it will create any amount of dissatisfaction. The village headman who already possesses immense powers and who, in so many cases, has considerable influence over the villagers, should not be the ex-officio chairman of the union panchayat. If, in addition, his status is further raised for voluntary associations, it will create more harm than good.

"It is stated that there is not to be any legislative sanction for these bodies though, in course of time, when these institutions grow and develop, they might be constituted into proper unions. But what are the objects for which these institutions are to be started? They are required to exercise important functions such as, (1) the control of village sanitation, (2) the enforcement of vaccination, (3) the execution of the less important local works, (4) the management of cattle-pounds, markets and fairs, (5) the construction and maintenance of village school-houses, (6) the control of tanks, fisheries, cattle-stands, threshing floors and other property belonging to villagers in common, (7) the management of turns of irrigation, (8) the enforcement of

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Aygar.)

kudumaramat, (8) the maintenance of fodder and fuel reserves and the management of village forests. If such important powers affecting the welfare of the villagers are to be entrusted to these voluntary associations, started with no powers given by law, I have no doubt that it will lead to very unsatisfactory results. It is, therefore, highly essential that the various defects which have been pointed out in connection with the Government Order should be carefully sifted from all standpoints, before effect is given to it. If the Honourable mover has suggested the appointment of a committee, he has not suggested anything which is in violation of the principles suggested either in the Resolution of the Government of India or the Order of the Government of Madras on local self-Government, dated 10th August 1915, where they left it to the Local Governments to develop them on the best lines possible. They suggest that, as far as possible, it has to be done in consultation with the people. They expressly state: 'The Government of India desire that where any practical scheme can be worked out in co-operation with the people concerned, full experiment should be made on lines approved by the Local Government or Administration concerned.' Even in the present order the Collectors of various districts and the presidents of taluk boards have been called upon to inspect various villages and make suggestions as to the places where these panchayats can be started. As has been remarked, attempts have been made to start village panchayats; but they are still in the stage in which the work of a committee or any similar body will be really useful. This is the stage at which the matter stands. I do not think all the Collectors consulted have finally sent their reports as to the various places in which panchayats are to be started, and I believe that the matter is still under the consideration of various Collectors. Is it then too late for a small committee being appointed to consider the various aspects of the question relating to the Government Order and to make their own recommendations about this subject? It will only supplement the reports that will be received from the Collectors as regards the constitution of village panchayats and will not obstruct what has been done in that direction. It is therefore not too late for a small committee being appointed to make useful recommendations regarding this important and useful subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to this resolution I had at first experienced some difficulty in appreciating the mover's position, but I found out very soon that the real trouble was the manner in which the representations which are offered or intended to be offered by leading non-official gentlemen are brushed aside or ignored by the departments of Government and sometimes by the Government themselves. In this case, I have not the least doubt that, if the Government had been only kind enough to invite some sort of non-official co-operation for formulating a scheme or certain proposals or certain portions of the scheme, then they would not have experienced all these difficulties. It appears that the Government will be the first to admit that the question of the formation of panchayats bristles with difficulties on every point, question of finance, management, etc. The Government say that in one way or other there will be a certain set of persons differing from Government and that even amongst non-officials there is a difference of opinion. Then there is the question, as the Honourable the Vice-President said, as to the formation of panchayats with judicial powers as distinguished from other panchayats under the Local Boards Act, whether the same panchayats should exercise judicial and administrative functions, or there should be different bodies. There are a number of questions on which varied opinions may exist among officials and non-officials alike. I think, therefore, it would have been extremely advantageous if the Government had been kind enough to invite the opinions of the leading non-official gentlemen. Unfortunately, that has not been done and the basis of this resolution is the fear that the same spirit will guide the further treatment of panchayats.

"I will now refer to another set of panchayats ushered into existence sometime back. That is the forest panchayats. The Government, with the very best of intentions, asked various Collectors to form forest panchayats. What happened in a particular district, I know. The Collector, a very sympathetic gentleman, consulted a non-official gentleman and went to two places which he discovered to be not ripe for panchayats. He had no time to go into details. Then strangely enough, the Assistant Collector, and one of the District Forest Officers, neither of whom cared to

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

have non-official assistance or know the vernaculars went to a third place and approached a particular villager and pitched upon him as the central figure for the panchayat and four other persons were also selected to form the panchayat. Then it was mentioned to me as a settled fact. I knew that the central figure of the panchayat was a man convicted some years back of perjury and had been in jail. And his co-adjutors were law-tours or otherwise unfit to represent the public. These officers had not enough of experience of the locality. They did not take the trouble to ascertain the opinion of non-official gentlemen; they started the panchayat and have reaped the consequence. The Deputy Collector has been receiving all sorts of complaints. The first complaint on the part of the villagers was against the panchayat. As soon as that was thought to be settled, the panchayat started complaining against each other evidently quarrelling about the booty. As soon as that question came to be settled, another sprang up. That panchayat has given endless trouble to the Deputy Collector of Salem.

"I just mention it to show that the spirit in which the recommendation in regard to this very important matter of the formation of forest panchayats is worked is extremely undesirable. It is not one of want of co-operation with non-officials, but is one of utterly ignoring or what is worse insulting non-official co-operation. In fact, I had hoped to move an amendment that, instead of there being one committee of officials and non-officials for the entire Presidency, there should be many. The Government are not exactly able to point out what will happen to these panchayats. They ought to have non-officials wherever they are willing to come forward to co-operate with officials. Is the fate of these panchayats which the Government are anxious to form to be like that of the forest panchayat in Salem? One officer who will be asked to form this panchayat may go into it haphazard without any local knowledge, and the consequence will be a thorough wreck, and the proposals recommended by the Decentralization Commission and pressed over so much in this Council, will be brought into ridicule by the way in which the whole thing is organized. For this purpose I was thinking of moving an amendment for having not one committee but a number of committees, one for each district or local area, as the Government may think it proper to recommend, with the assistance of the Collector. But I find that the Honourable mover has got slightly different ideas. I do not wish to bring in a totally different set of ideas from those which have brought into prominence a particular grievance. I may mention for the better appreciation of the situation, that the Government's excellent intention of bringing forward this measure is well appreciated. In some papers as well as in the pronouncements of leading gentlemen the same appreciation has been put forward and the measure has been welcomed as some sort of solution as regards the defects that have been pointed out. There is still the fear that indifference towards non-official aid may still bring about a failure of the system of panchayats which has been so well praised on all hands. It is that fear that is at the basis of this resolution. If the Government would care at all to give us the assurance, and manifest their earnestness by taking other steps to show, that the fear is groundless and the further carrying out of the scheme would be with non-official aid, then there would be less reason for a resolution of this sort being put before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—"I think we may adjourn at this stage. I think it will be a legitimate request that I would be making in behalf of Honourable Members to ask for an adjournment, as we are all anxious to hear the Honourable the Surgeon-General's lecture this evening."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"As the lecture does not begin until 6 o'clock I think we may sit a little longer."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S Narasimha Raju:—"Opportunity is taken while speaking on this resolution to criticize the recent Government Order, and I should like to express my views regarding some of the objects mentioned in this order. Whether the resolution will be accepted by the Council or not, the expression of our views regarding this order will be of utmost importance and we will have the satisfaction of having our say regarding the same. In paragraph 4, the Government Order mentions the various functions of the union panchayats and in paragraph 9

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

the various functions that are to be delegated to the voluntary panchayats are mentioned I see that the functions that are to be delegated to voluntary panchayats are larger and more numerous than those that are now being exercised under the Local Boards Act by the union panchayats. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government that the union panchayats to be formed under this Government Order are to exercise the same functions that have been exercised by the existing union panchayats or they would delegate additional powers as in the case of voluntary panchayats under paragraph 9. If those functions are to be given to the union panchayats either by an executive order or by legislation, it will certainly be a progressive step. I have very serious doubts whether the voluntary panchayats that are to be constituted under paragraph 9 can be workable bodies without legislative sanction In this paragraph the Government suggest that some of the panchayatdors may be removed for certain acts. I wonder how such power can be exercised by Divisional officers when the bodies themselves are voluntary bodies"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" It seems to be the wish of the Council to adjourn at this stage. It was the intention of His Excellency the Governor whose absence today we all very much regret, to invite Honourable Members to attend the lecture which Surgeon-General Bannerman will give in the Victoria Public Hall at 6-15 this evening; and I venture to communicate to Honourable Members His Excellency's wish and I hope that those of the members who would like to attend the meeting will accept the invitation. We will now adjourn till 11 o'clock tomorrow."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 24th November.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A M. on Wednesday, the 24th day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Vice-President—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S BROOIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapannayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD THAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUKHERJEE, C.I.E.

(Dr. Nayar.)

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai on village panchayats was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS—*cont.*

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I should like to offer a few remarks on this interesting subject. As far as I can see, resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 only constitute the preliminary general discussion on the subject, and I think that there are many other resolutions to follow which go more minutely into the questions connected with these panchayats. The question of these panchayats has now come up undoubtedly as the result of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. We have to consider here the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the opinions pronounced on the report of that Commission by the Government of India and the action taken by the Local Government on those recommendations. I am sorry to see that the Local Government have expressed certain opinions and assumed a certain attitude on this question for which they have not given satisfactory reasons. I will now give one instance. The Decentralisation Commission have said that the existing unions are not built on the satisfactory basis of taking the village as a unit. They have said that since the unit is not accepted, since artificial areas are created, the whole scheme became a failure. I shall read out the passage in which the Decentralisation Commission express their opinion:—

'We are of opinion also that the foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village, as being an area of much greater antiquity than administrative creations such as tahsils, and one in which the people are known to one another, and have interests which converge on definite and well-recognised objects like water-supply and drainage. It is probable, indeed, that the scant success of the efforts hitherto made to introduce a system of rural self-Government is largely due to the fact that we have not built up from the bottom.'

"That is one of the reasons—I do not say that that is the sole reason—which led the Decentralisation Commission to recommend that the unions, as they exist in the Madras Presidency, should be abolished and that fresh unions on a fresh basis ought to be constituted. The Local Government, to start with, say—'Government are not prepared to accept the view of the Royal Commission that the panchayats created under the Local Boards Act should be abolished.' 'Abolition' need not be taken in its technical sense. I should like to take it that the Royal Commission meant that they should be reconstituted. 'Abolition' means that, as they exist at present, they ought to go, and they may come in a different form. The Madras Government recognise on the other hand—

'That there is room for a considerable extension of the existing system. The fact that the working of the panchayats constituted under the Local Boards Act has not given entire satisfaction in the past, has been due to causes which it should be possible to avoid in future. It has often been the practice to club together two or more villages, with the object of augmenting the revenue of the union. When distinct and scattered villages are thus comprised in a single union, there is a tendency for the more important village of the group to obtain an undue share of attention at the expense of the other villages, with the result that the latter receive an adequate return for the taxes they pay and are naturally dissatisfied. Moreover a group of two or more distinct villages has necessarily an artificial character and usually lacks the solidarity of interest which forms the most natural basis for corporate life.'

"So they admit all that the Decentralisation Commission have said. They admit that artificial grouping of villages will not be satisfactory but will lead to trouble, and yet they say that our existing unions shall remain and our artificial grouping of them which, they confess, is a failure will not be abolished, because the Madras Government have already taken a step which they would not retrace.

"Let us take another instance. The Decentralisation Commission said:—

'We are not in favour of the appointment of the members of the panchayat by outside nomination as proposed by some witnesses. This would defeat the object we have in view, of enlisting the interest of the villagers as a whole, while it would encourage interference by subordinate officers of Government, upon whose recommendations most of the nominations would have to be made. We agree, therefore, with those who desire that there should be a system of election, but we do not contemplate any method which would introduce into the villages the unfamiliar machinery of lists of qualified voters and ballot boxes. What we have in view is a system of informal selection by the villagers, at a meeting called for the purpose by the tahsildar, the sub-divisional officer, or the special officer for panchayats where one exists. At this

(Dr. Nayar.)

meeting the ryots would be asked to indicate the persons whom they considered best fitted to sit on the village council In most cases a satisfactory selection would soon be made, but in the event of the meeting showing the existence of acute faction or acute feelings, it would be necessary—if a panchayat was to be constituted in these circumstances—for the presiding officer to see that it contained representatives of different interests.'

"With that view, the Government practically agree, as proved by the fact that in the informal panchayats which they are now proposing they intend to have this informal election as suggested by the Decentralisation Commission. But the more important villages are already constituted as part of unions I cannot make out from this whether they intend to reconstitute these unions on the basis they themselves admit—that the village ought to be the unit and they ought to be informally elected These are the two points which they have conceded. If they reconstitute all their unions, which they have already formed on that basis, it would be all right Even if the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission are carried out and the old unions are abolished, new unions with the village as the basis should come in. If the Government admit this principle, as they have admitted it in this Government Order, I should like to know what is standing in their way of reconstituting the unions. I hope the Hon'ble Sir P S. Sivaswamy Ayyar will give us the reasons which actuated the Government in sticking to the principles admitted by themselves to be wrong.

"Here is another example as to how the Government view the matter. In this Government Order in paragraph 11, they sum up the points about the village headmen:—

'The Royal Commission referred to the corruption of village officers and their alleged under payment as matters which required the serious attention of Local Governments; the evidence collected on this point shows that in several districts the village headman, on whom must largely depend the success of any system of village panchayats, does not always command the confidence of the villagers.'

"Government do not refute that statement of the Commission. They find some explanation as to why it is so. They are not in a position to deny that in several villages the headman does not command the confidence of the villagers, and yet in a previous paragraph they say that the village headman should be ex-officio chairman. If you admit that the headman does not command the confidence of the villagers in several villages why should you insist upon every headman being ex-officio chairman? That is an unreasonable proceeding The result of that will be that many of the panchayats that you propose to constitute will be failures These are some of the points which are very glaringly, very strikingly demonstrated here.

"In constituting these village panchayats in a very informal manner, they say these will not be given any judicial powers. Here is the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission on that point which is quite explicit:—

'A panchayat should have civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases arising within the village

'We were told in the Punjab that the Native States of Patiala and Faridkot had recently instituted zail or village panchayats for the disposal of petty civil and criminal cases and that the results so far had been good.

'Some witnesses hold that the exercise of such powers might lead to injustice, through faction, corruption, or undue personal influence; and the opinion has also been expressed that as popular sentiment has become accustomed to regular courts, it would not now tolerate a more summary and informal procedure. On the other hand, such jurisdiction is already exercised by individual headmen or munsifs in several Provinces, and it seems to us that it would be still better discharged by a small collective panchayat. It is also most desirable to relieve the regular courts, to prevent the people from having to undertake long journeys for the settlement of paltry disputes, and to check the habit of undue litigation which is so prevalent in some parts of India. Village benches may no doubt occasionally make mistakes, but neither are the stipendiary courts infallible; and false evidence and the power of the purse have less chance of prevailing in a tribunal which is directly under the influence of local public opinion and which can readily ascertain the real facts.'

"That is the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. The Government also admit and recognise the force of the argument that it is desirable to stop the waste that is involved in petty civil and criminal disputes, being allowed to go to the ordinary tribunals They go so far, but then they stop short and say 'we do not want these panchayats to have civil and criminal jurisdiction over these disputes.' Instead of that, they want the operation of the Madras Village

(Dr. Nayar; the Rev. G. Pittendrigh; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Panchayat Regulation of 1816 and the Village Courts Act IV of 1888. They might be very interesting from an antiquarian point of view; but when we have an opportunity of constituting fresh bodies and giving them fresh powers, I do not see why Government should stand and hesitate and say 'we will have the old ones revived rather than have a new one.' The old machinery, however good it might have been, cannot do the work as satisfactorily as a new one. And when the question has been considered by the Royal Commission and they have strongly recommended it, there must be substantial reasons for Government to come forward and say 'we will not give judicial powers.' Such substantial reasons I have not heard urged. This Government Order is a very contradictory one. The Government go to a certain extent, then hesitate and then stop. What this hesitation is due to, I am not in a position to make out. If the arguments contained in this Government Order are followed to their logical conclusions, it must give what Honourable Members on the non-official side are asking for.

"Besides, the panchayats constitute the lowest rung in the ladder of local self-Government; and if you are going to constitute them without accepting the opinions of non-officials who are competent to speak on the subject and the opinions of the people, do you really hope that you will get the co-operation of the people? Is it not the wiser policy to ascertain what the people themselves want in this matter and to go as far as you can without violating any principles according to the wishes of the people in this matter? That is all that is requested here. Instead of discussing these points again and again as they will be discussed and not coming to a definite conclusion, they submit 'let us have a committee to discuss the matter over. Let us talk it over and come to certain common arrangements before you proceed any further' The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said 'if you do that you will lose time.' But why are you in so great hurry? If we want these union panchayats, we will rather wait and have proper union panchayats than hurry and get unsatisfactory panchayats. There is no hurry. They have waited all this long time and therefore the little time taken to consider the popular opinion and to consider how they will work is not time lost. On the contrary, time will be lost if you say 'this is our position and we insist upon it.' The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar says that if after some time you find it unsatisfactory you can discuss and consider the matter But in every meeting there will be resolutions after resolutions saying that the work of the panchayats is not satisfactory. 'We shall reconsider, wait a little and let us have a discussion'—this is what non-official members say If Government would not listen to that, I must say that they are unreasonable. What is more, their hasty scheme carried out against the wishes of the representatives of the people, who simply want a little more time for reconsideration, will fail, and what is more it will deserve to fail"

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I wish to give my support to this resolution, and I do so on the broad general principle that this measure will be peculiarly benefited by the opinion of the non-official members and of those who have an intimate knowledge of village life. I am not familiar myself with the villages, but I understand that in a considerable number of cases panchayats have been established in Christian villages with very useful results. They have been the means of avoiding a great deal of unnecessary litigation, and certainly if a measure could be devised, even though a little time is spent on the matter, which would do away with litigation in India—one of the greatest boons for India will be secured."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, this is one of those matters which have been coming up for public consideration, at conferences and public meetings and also in the Legislative Council for a long time, and the order of Government in so far as it constitutes a certain type of panchayat up to a certain stage, and so far as it directs the constitution of voluntary panchayats below that stage in regard to villages of a certain size is very unsatisfactory. All that we see from the order is that the Government have conceded, as has been already pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, the very points which led the Decentralization Commission to recommend legislation for the constitution of village panchayats. It will be seen from paragraph 9 of the order that the Government have admitted that the real object of the constitution of these panchayats is that they should form

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

units of administration for the disposal and control of village sanitation, the enforcement of vaccination, the execution of the less important public works, management of cattle-pounds, markets and fairs, the construction and maintenance of village school-houses, the control of tanks, fisheries, cattle-stands, threshing floors and other property belonging to villagers in common, the management of turns of irrigation, the enforcement of kudimaramat and the maintenance of fodder and fuel reserves and the management of village forests. So that Honourable Members will see that, so far as the functions which these village panchayats would exercise are concerned, the Government seem to be in substantial agreement almost point by point with the Decentralization Commission; and I may say that on this matter non-official Members of this Council are in entire agreement with the Government. In this enumeration only one other function is omitted, and that relates to civil and criminal jurisdiction in the rural areas. Therefore the whole range of duties, both administrative and judicial and executive, proposed to be entrusted to these village panchayats, is mentioned in the order, and it is in substantial agreement with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission

"Our complaint is, while it is conceded in this way that the village should form the starting point of public life, as has been set out in the various despatches on this question of the reconstruction of rural life, the Government have gone about in the wrong way in undertaking this very necessary experiment for the resuscitation of village life They believe, as has been pointed out in paragraph 9, that at least 75 per cent of the villages could be worked on a voluntary basis for the performance of all these functions, and if that could be done, they prefer the existing machinery with reference to the local self-government and the disposal of civil and criminal litigation—the existing machinery constituted under various Acts. That is the basis on which this Government Order has been drawn up, and it is that which forms the subject of complaint by all of us.

"It seems to me, Sir, that if this experiment is to be carried out on a voluntary basis in the majority of villages, with the functions assigned to them under this order it is a matter of the utmost concern that this experiment should be conducted on proper lines, and, as has been pointed out, the string of resolutions on this subject raises the whole question in all its aspects. The first two deal with the general question as to whether this problem has been properly dealt with in this order, and the subsequent resolutions raise the question of finance, judicial administration, and the administration of both civil and criminal justice and whether the headman should be the pivot round which the whole of the administration should turn and various other aspects of the same question. What we feel is that, if this question is to be properly approached, this idea that the panchayat should be placed on a voluntary basis is absolutely impossible of realization, and if once this experiment for the constitution of village panchayats on a voluntary basis leads to failure, most disastrous results are likely to follow. What we urge, therefore—I am personally inclined to that opinion and I think most of my Honourable friends will agree with me—is that a general Act consolidating all the powers that might be entrusted to these village panchayats should be enacted and that the existing unions and civil and village courts should be absorbed into them and that all the functions should be assigned to the panchayats where the conditions are suitable. In other cases, it may be found necessary to constitute separate functional panchayats. It is within the knowledge of Government that for the purposes of irrigation I have sought to introduce a Bill for the constitution of irrigation panchayats. The Forest Committee have recommended the constitution of forest panchayats, and their working is still in an experimental stage. If the village panchayats on a voluntary basis do not succeed, the blame would be on the villagers, when the Government do not arm these panchayatdars with the necessary powers. And I may perhaps say, that at the time when the report of the Forest Committee was sent up we contemplated that the question of conferring necessary powers in regard to various matters would be undertaken in connection with the general panchayat to be constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission; it was specifically stated so. I may say that there is considerable apprehension that the constitution of panchayats on a voluntary basis for the management of reserves will not be a success. They have absolutely no power to enforce their decisions.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

"The Honourable the Vice-President was recently in the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts where there are a number of irrigation complaints and I should fairly ask whether the Government expect these voluntary panchayats would be able to settle the management of turns of irrigation, if they are constituted purely on a voluntary basis. This matter also attracted the attention of the Government in regard to the irrigation boards that were recently constituted by one of the enthusiasts of co-operation in the Nellore district, who also recommended that they should be placed on a legal basis. I see from the order that the Board of Revenue expressed the opinion that legal powers should not be given. The Government seemed to agree with that view. There the matter stands, with reference to the questions of irrigation. Taking any of these functions which are assigned under this order, it seems to me absolutely hopeless so far as reasonable expectations go, that any of them can be discharged on a purely voluntary basis. The assumption that the Decentralization Commission recommended that the unions should be abolished is absolutely without foundation. All that might be done and all that is absolutely necessary to do is to put on the statute book a general Act assigning all the functions to these village panchayats and constituting them in such a way as to enable them to exercise all or any of these powers where conditions are suitable. That would have been the proper course, and in that event existing unions should necessarily be absorbed and reconstituted in that way.

"The Honourable the Vice-President stated yesterday that the Government had some intention of introducing two Acts dealing with civil and criminal litigation. We do not know the exact proposals which the Government have in view. That is the humour of the situation from the point of view of the non-official Members. The Madras proposals, however, are embodied in a Bengal report. I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is not in a position to inform the Council what these proposals are. That is one of the disabilities, I believe, of the non-official members."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"To the best of my knowledge the proposals have not been communicated to the Bengal Government. The information cannot be accurate or complete, because we have not yet settled all the points."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think I am in a position to state the Madras proposals. With reference to the conferring of jurisdiction in criminal matters, it is stated that the benches or panchayats are to exercise jurisdiction to the extent of fining up to a limit of five rupees. The proposals with reference to civil litigation are also set out here. It might be that accurate information might not have been given to the committee, but so far as we are able to see, these statements ought to be accurate as they are made in an official publication. The Bengal District Administration Committee's report is published by the Bengal Secretariat, where a great deal of discussion took place on the question of the organization of rural life. I think I might perhaps mention that the question of the organization of rural life occupied a great deal of attention of this committee appointed by Lord Carmichael. It seems to me that the report affords very valuable indication of the lines on which the consolidation of public life in the villages might be undertaken. The very question of consolidation has been done in Bengal. There also it will be seen by Honourable Members that there are committees dealing with hospitals and dispensaries and all the functions of village administration are distributed over a large number of committees which are not co-ordinated with each other. That will be exactly the lines on which a committee, such as that now suggested, might make its recommendations. The duties of the 'Circle System' which seems to be in force in Eastern Bengal and Assam are fully set out and they proceed to state:—

'We ourselves are entirely convinced of the soundness of the "Circle System" proposed by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and we can see no better way of introducing a real system of village administration and of making the members of the panchayats useful alike to their fellow-villagers and to the Government. The history of Chawkidari panchayats and of local self-government union committees has shown how hopeless it is to expect useful and efficient work from honorary agencies so long as they are merely called upon to perform duties, which are often unattractive, and most frequently bring them into opposition to their fellow villagers and are given no real power and responsibility. It is chiefly in the exercise of judicial functions, and in the power to raise and spend money on local improvements, that local authorities acquire importance, but it is also essential that the exercise of these functions should be closely and carefully supervised by sympathetic officers on the spot.'

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

"So that Honourable Members will see that the whole object of this discussion is to impress upon the Government that it is our desire that in the constitution of village panchayats the village be taken, as far as it is possible to do so, as the unit of public life, as has been stated, that all the functions that might be assigned with regard to the disposal of criminal litigation, matters relating to local self-government, and other executive functions that are referred to in this order should be assigned to the panchayat under a legislative enactment, and that, where it is necessary, all the existing machinery, namely, the unions under the Local Boards Act, the courts working under the Village Courts Act and under the old Regulations and other Acts governing local self-government in this Presidency, should all be absorbed into these new panchayats and readjusted. That is the whole object of our representation. On the other hand, I must admit that this order certainly marks an advance over the existing situation. We have an indication that the Government have recognised that they must be administrative units in the villages to administer the affairs of the village. They also recognise that more unions should be constituted and that they should be enlarged. Whilst it marks a distinct advance, it is unsatisfactory in the respects that I have just mentioned to this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Mr. Vice-President, I am glad that this resolution has given us an opportunity of discussing freely the differences between the public and the Government with regard to their attitude regarding village panchayats. The matter has been discussed and resolutions have been passed on more than one platform and the Government in the past have shown an attitude, I would not say of hostility, but of indifference to these resolutions. Consequently this Government order, I think, is extremely opportune, because it will enable the Government to tell the people why they are not able to see eye to eye with the people on particular questions and to satisfy the people that they are wrong in the views they hold with regard to the constitution of village panchayats. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, having taken so much trouble to do as much as he could to place these village panchayats on a satisfactory footing, felt naturally hurt that the public should have expressed their dissatisfaction with the proposals of the Government. I may say, Sir, at once that the public do recognise, that at last the spirit of the times has moved the Government to take a forward step and that the Government have been so kind as to take a step in advance. They are grateful for it; but I do not think the people are wrong in telling the Government plainly that they are dissatisfied because the Government have not been able to forsake in substance that policy of the 'one-man-rule' by way of contrast with the confidence which would have to be reposed if any substantial powers are to be delegated to bodies like village panchayats. That is the substantial question at issue between the Government and the people. The people have been looking forward for the last forty years to the beneficent effects of Lord Ripon's policy. They have been hoping that the people in every village and town would be trained in the art of local self-government and would be in a position to exercise any powers that may be assigned to them and to realise that responsibility, which Government even in the smallest shape would place on the people so that, in course of time, when wider powers have to be entrusted to them, they might be in a proper position to discharge those functions. That was our hope, our ideal, the purpose for which we have been labouring till now. We are naturally disappointed that at the end of forty years all that the Madras Government are able to show was the existence of 400 unions nominated under official chairmen when there were 51,000 villages in this Presidency, 400 as against 54,000, I think, everybody must acknowledge is a very, very small proportion. The public were naturally looking forward to a great step in advance in the art of training people in self-government; and what do they find in this Government order? I have already said that 54,000 villages were intended to be trained in the art of self-government, as far as may be. I do recognise the limitations imposed by ignorance—I do recognise the limitations subject to which we have to work because in a large number of villages there may be illiteracy. At the same time people have been asking for grouping wherever grouping was necessary. How far would the Government take us if their proposals were accepted? I would say that practically the whole of what is generally styled as 'rural areas' would be left out of account. I find, referring to the census report, that all places which have a population of 5,000 have been classed as towns and that places with a population of

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

3,000 have been also classed as towns for certain purposes. If places with a population of 3,000 are classed as towns urban in their character, then we can see that I am justified in making the remark that the fixing of the population at 3,000 would reach only the urban areas—what in India is the urban area, but what in any other country would be a rural area—but would leave severely alone all villages which are said to be rural. The number of villages with a population of 3,000 and upwards is not exactly known. The number of villages with a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 is about 3,718. Taking the first to be 2,000 and the other villages to be 5,000 I think the benefits of this scheme would reach 3,000 out of 54,000, i.e., 5 per cent but leave 95 per cent of the villages alone. If you take the population I think the benefits of the scheme would reach only 6 millions as against 42, millions, or 14 per cent will be affected by the scheme. With regard to the voluntary scheme we may severely leave it alone, because so long as the people are asked to voluntarily organise themselves, have no legislative sanction to enforce their decrees or any legal sanction to do any work whatsoever, but are mere creatures of the administrative orders, and have to look to the administration for everything, we may take it practically that they would be in exactly the same position as they are at the present day. Therefore, I do not think we need seriously take into consideration the voluntary associations sought to be brought into existence. Take only the other bodies, this would not meet more than a small percentage of the population of this Presidency or a very small number of villages. That is one of the complaints we have against Government and against this Government order as being calculated to do little.

"With reference to this matter I may be permitted to invite the attention of this Council to one fact in England. I admit conditions are different in England, but yet by way of analogy we may compare them. Every parish with a population of 300 has a parish council. The parish meeting of a rural parish with a population of at least 100 may resolve to have a parish council and the county council must thereupon make an order which need not be submitted to or confirmed by the Local Government Board establishing the parish council. In the case of a parish with a population of less than 100 the county council may, with the consent of the parish meeting, establish a parish council in the parish. The functions that are assigned to them are, to a large extent, analogous to the functions proposed to be assigned to village panchayats.

"The second matter is, I think, a matter which ought to interest Government also. Many of us are perfectly well aware that no true progress can be achieved in this country without more money in the hands of the Government, whether this money comes from the readjustment of Provincial and Imperial finance, which is very problematical at the present moment, or whether it comes from cutting down other branches of expenditure of which we need not entertain very much hope, or whether it comes from loans, the interest on which has to be paid by taxes, whatever might be their shape, there is this net fact that bricks cannot be made without straw and that money must be forthcoming for making any real advance in Government. I know perfectly well also that Government would not venture to embark on any expenditure in which we non-official members are interested, unless they are clearly convinced that the mandate of the people is behind the voice of their representatives here. It might be that we shall be considered to be sufficiently representative for the purposes of taxation if our views coincide exactly with the views of the Government; but with regard to other matters, at any rate in any weighty concern, it will be rather difficult to induce the Government to recognise our representative character, that we have the people at our back and voice their wishes, unless the bodies are built up from the bottom. That is the reason why we have been crying that the people should be trained in governing local affairs. They must know what it is to tax themselves, what powers they have and what responsibilities are coupled with those powers. That is the reason why we have been anxious. We know full well that the people are not likely to tax themselves even for the best of purposes; and we know the responsibility is much less at the present moment. Still there is the hope—and that is the only hope we have—that unless we build our councils from the very bottom, unless we have the people at our back, it is absolutely impossible for the Government or for ourselves to make any real advance. Having that in view we must naturally be disappointed

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

that the Government have not chosen to organise rural life on the only lines on which true advance would be possible.

"Another source of disappointment is that the Government cannot give up the habit of entrusting wide powers to village munsifs drawing a salary of Rs. 7 and 8 and practically the creatures of their subordinates. We believe that with the creation of statutory bodies, other bodies, whatever authority they may have, set up in the same area, for exercising true and real functions would not be successful in actual practice. If we have village panchayats for irrigation, another panchayat for forests, another panchayat for administrative functions, and if we have the village munsifs to administer civil justice, panchayats for certain purposes, my fear is that their location in the same village or groups of villages with so many powers without any concentrated authority would lead to absolute disaster and what is more, it would be the surest way of telling the people 'we have tried the experiment and the experiment has been a failure.' That is the reason why we say 'let such powers as can safely be centred in one authority be given, let committees be formed with those powers, let them elect their own chairman, let it be for a short time, let Government make the rules necessary.' They need not be on the same basis but still let there be one central body where the whole organized life of the village will be centred and where the people will learn and realise their responsibility. It is true that the Decentralization Commission were rather noxious that the niceties of the ballot-box system should not be introduced in this country nor do we say that they should be introduced all at once. But there is no reason why they should fight shy of the ballot-box when in these parishes with a population of 200 and 300, the ballot-box does not seem to be a red rag; at any rate, the people must not feel that they are at the mercy of the divisional officers for everything, but they must be given greater scope for action and greater freedom.

"With regard to assigning some judicial functions to these village panchayats, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has been kind enough to promise consideration of these matters in the near future. There is a resolution of mine dealing with this subject. I do not propose, therefore, to deal with it now. One reason for dissatisfaction is that there is no real function assigned to these bodies, no dignity attached to them, which would not be the case if judicial powers, even on a small scale, were conferred on them. I am as jealous as the Government themselves of entrusting any large powers to them. That is the reason why we ask for real advance of local self-government and that is why we ask that the Government should see their way to establish on a legislative basis these bodies in villages or groups of villages, throughout the Presidency. I do not say it can be done tomorrow; but there must be some scheme which can be worked out in 10, 15, or 20 years, so that the whole Presidency will be placed within the sphere of local self-government. That is what we ask for. I do not say that the scheme of the Government should be delayed on that account. We do not say that the steps, so far taken, are so radically defective that no improvement can be effected. These village panchayats which would be constituted under this Government Order will take some years to come into existence and in the meanwhile, a broader step, a more far-reaching step, will, I hope, be taken in order to satisfy the needs of the people and the needs of the Government at the same time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"In supporting this resolution, I beg to make a remark or two. I cannot help expressing my diffidence regarding the practical working of the Government Order, in the case of unions that will be started under the Government Order. Assuming for a moment that all the difficulties referred to by my Honourable friends who spoke before me are brushed aside or passed over, there still remains the important difficulty staring us in the face, the difficulty of meeting the finances requisite for administering them. Take, for instance, the new unions of 3,000 inhabitants; giving five inmates to each house, the union will consist of 600 houses roughly. If 600 houses be taxed under the Local Boards Act according to the rates which now prevail in the existing unions, which rates are, I understand, the maximum rates, at present—it was fifty per cent at one time—roughly each house will have to be assessed between twelve annas and one rupee a year. But surely it will be inexpedient to start assessing 600 houses in the new unions at that maximum rate, nor does the Government Order before us contemplate the levy of the full assessment. Restricting, therefore, the assessment

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar ; Mr. Cardew.)

to 50 per cent of the maximum rates, what I submit is that each house could be taxed at eight annas, so that the total income that will accrue in the new unions from assessment—it is only house-tax that can be collected—will be Rs. 300 per annum. Subtract out of this the expenditure recognised under this Government Order. What will the figure come to? Suppose we allot Rs. 7 for a bill collector who collects the taxes and Rs. 7 for the man who does some clerical work in maintaining the accounts, that will take away from the Rs. 300, Rs. 170 roughly. What will remain as finances available for the union for being spent on the various objects will be about Rs. 130 or roughly Rs. 10 a month. Let us add to this the 25 per cent that is contemplated to be paid from subvention. That will come to 25 per cent of Rs. 300 which is Rs. 75 a year, say, Rs. 6 a month; in other words, the available money for expenditure on the union concerned will be Rs. 16 a month. Now the question is whether anything can be done with Rs. 16 a month towards satisfying the requirements of section 141 of the Local Boards Act. Therefore, in this aspect at least of the case I submit that the Government Order requires to be reconsidered and that financial resources have to be recast for the unions."

The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish, in supporting this resolution, to make a few remarks. No Indian can escape feeling, in reading the Government Order, dated 2nd October, with regard to village panchayats, that there has not, after all this time, been a bold settlement of the question; one cannot help feeling that there has only been a trifling advance. But whatever that may be, the Government have laid down the general lines on which they wish to proceed in this matter. At present, I think it is perfectly reasonable and fair to ask for a committee composed of officials and non-officials to lay down the details of the scheme, of which the general principles are laid down in this Government Order. Coming to the question as to what village panchayats are expected to deal with, some of the most important functions, as has been explained yesterday in the reply of the Government, still remain to be legislated upon, that is with regard to irrigation and civil and criminal jurisdiction. I wonder why under these circumstances legislation should not be undertaken forthwith before any steps are taken to constitute panchayats under this Government Order. It may be said, as has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir P. S Sivaswami Ayyar, that more time will be lost; but I say it will be time really gained if these panchayats are made to begin under legislative sanction. As has been remarked by many of the previous speakers, panchayats on a voluntary basis are, I am convinced, doomed to failure so far as we are able to see at present. Time was when such things were possible, time was when such things could be sanguinely expected of voluntary organisations, but there has been a considerable change of public feeling in this country so that, unless legislative sanction is obtained these panchayats can hardly be expected to work properly. Under these circumstances, I wish to express my strong conviction that, unless panchayats are started on a legislative basis, they are not likely to lead to any successful results. Further, just when a beginning is made in this direction, and I hope everybody interested in the development of this country will concede that the formation of village panchayats is perhaps at the very foot of the betterment of the country in all directions, when a beginning is going to be made in the constitution of panchayats, it is well and good that a proper beginning is made and that no trifling is allowed. Once these panchayats are thus constituted, we can expect them to go on without any hindrance, without feeling any difficulty in their working for some considerable time, as far as our knowledge of present conditions can enable us to start them on a correct and definite basis and to see to their working and to ensure their success. Sir, I believe, that there can be no reasonable objection to the formation of a committee, as suggested by the resolution, no objection at least that we can make out from the replies of members of Government, and I hope the Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Sir, one of the Honourable Members who spoke sympathised with my Honourable Colleague Sir Sivaswami Ayyar at the disappointment he must feel that the public do not accept or at any rate that the public representatives in this Council have not accepted the Government Order on this subject with that enthusiasm which might have been expected. I have not followed the debates as closely as I ought to, perhaps. I did not expect that I should intervene

(Mr. Cardew.)

in this debate; but I must confess to a feeling of doubt as to what the Honourable gentlemen who ask for this resolution actually want. It rather reminds me of the orator at Buffalo in the United States who got up and said 'the people of Buffalo do not know what they want, but they want it badly and they want it soon.'

"The resolution says 'a committee is wanted'; but, before we appoint a committee, I suppose you will have to show something further to be discussed, something further that cannot be discussed here. If there is something which cannot be settled in this Council, then no doubt there will be a case for the appointment of a committee. But it seems to me, that each point that has been raised can be threshed out and settled in this Council by the representatives, the non-official representatives therein. For instance, various points have been taken. One is with regard to the population limit which has been suggested or imposed in this Government Order. That is a matter which can be discussed and which is going to be discussed in the next resolution. If there is a strong opinion that the 3,000 limit is too high, and if there are good reasons shown, that limit can be altered. It is not necessary to have a committee of officials and non-officials in order to settle that point. Then there is the judicial aspect of the matter. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, dealing with that aspect of the matter, has already told the Council that that matter is not touched or covered by the order that has issued and is going to be dealt with in an absolutely independent and separate order of Government and that legislation dealing with that aspect of the matter is to follow. There is no committee required on that point either, because that is going to be dealt with independently. It is omitted from this order, but it is not omitted permanently.

"As regards the voluntary part of the scheme, I suppose Honourable Members here would agree that in many of the villages at the present time voluntary associations are actually at work. It is within my knowledge and within the knowledge of most officers of Government that there are voluntary associations working in many villages all over the Presidency. I do not see why it should be necessary to give these associations legislative sanction in future, if they have been able to work without it in the past. There is an enormous organization which has sprung up within the last ten years for co-operative credit societies, that is largely based upon the spontaneous action of individuals inside the village communities. No doubt it is assisted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; but it is evidence of the power of the villagers to combine to carry on functions without the interference of officials and without having a legislative enactment at their back. The voluntary side of the scheme of panchayats is attempted experimentally. In case it is found that voluntary unions do not work, there is nothing to prevent the voluntary unions being reconstituted under Act V of 1884. The real point is whether Act V of 1884 is so fundamentally defective that no use can be made of it. If there are defects in Act V of 1884 it is open to any member of the Council here to indicate these defects and say exactly what amendments should be introduced in that Act which as has been announced, is going to be amended. That Act seems to me to give us a fair scheme for the working of these village panchayats. It seems to me to give a very fair scheme, but if there are defects in that Act, let us hear what these defects are and in the amendment of the Act these defects can be dealt with.

"Finally, there is the question of consulting public opinion. On that point, perhaps Honourable Members of this Council are not aware of the very large extent to which public opinion was consulted before this resolution was issued. It is true that the consultation took place several years back, in 1910 or 1911 or something like that; but there was then an immense amount of consultation. In that year Collectors all over the Presidency were asked to obtain the opinions of representative gentlemen and villagers and heads of villages on this matter, and opinions were obtained and sent in. Nearly 400 statements were collected from all districts in all parts of the Presidency, giving the opinions of all sorts of people on this matter. In Tanjore, the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar himself was consulted. Also Mr. N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, who was then a member of this Council was consulted. In Trichinopoly, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, now Mr. Justice Seshagiri Ayyar held a public meeting and submitted a long account of the resolutions passed at that meeting. In Madura my friend the late Mr. P. Narayana Ayyar and a large number of other people were consulted. This took place in 1910-11 and that is why Honourable Members of the present Council were not at that time

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referred to. There was a most elaborate attempt to obtain the opinion of non officials throughout the Presidency. And therefore I cannot see now any necessity for a fresh consultation, after obtaining this mass of opinion, which varied in every point. For instance, I think, one of the points which is taken by the speakers in this debate, is that each village ought to have a separate village panchayat and that it is a mistake to group them That point is very much insisted upon. But a number of people in 1910 who were then consulted, favoured the grouping of villages. The District Association of Tanjore, under the late Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, submitted its views. So that Honourable Members will see that we made every attempt to obtain information as to public opinion. We consulted the whole Presidency, as far as it could possibly be consulted, through our own officers. I really do not see how we could be accused of ignoring non-official opinion or of failure to value the opinion of the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Are these opinions published?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The opinions are to 470 statements. They are at present not published. The question of publication is raised in the subsequent resolution. The Government Order, as it stands, represents the views of Government. It is arrived at by Government after as careful a consideration as possible of the opinions of the people who have been consulted. I feel sure that, if there is any point on which that Government Order is not satisfactory, we can settle it here. We need not throw the whole thing back into the melting pot which will probably entail a delay of a couple of years before we have a scheme. If you want to throw it back, you will postpone the whole thing. Therefore I submit to this Council, that the certain by experience, the only real teacher, what its defects are. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar asked why there should be this hesitation. It is a difficult matter to start a whole series of village institutions We cannot suppose it likely that the whole thing will spring suddenly into life. That is the reason why the Government want to proceed with a certain amount of caution. There is no earthly reason for calling a committee and throwing the whole thing again into the melting pot."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am rather surprised, painfully surprised, at the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has brushed aside the whole thing and said that 'there is no earthly reason' for granting a committee on the subject. I do not know on what subject all this mass of opinions was collected so long ago as 1911 We have not got the opinions before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"*A propos* of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on this subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"We have not had the benefit of looking into those opinions This is the year 1915; and I should think, that there must have been a good deal of change in the minds of the people, and in their aspirations also, and, I should expect, that even in the outlook of the Government, there has been a change in this matter. I was reading the other day what the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Austin Chamberlain, a Conservative Statesman, said in addressing the new recruits for the Indian Services, on the eve of their departure for India. He said:—

'Nothing was more glorious in the whole history of the empire than the high tradition of the Indian Services which demanded an unfailing sense of duty, unwearied industry, and continued readiness to sacrifice all selfish considerations to the work. It was not merely the work done that counted, but the manner of doing it. He urged the men of the British race to remember that the national reputation was in their keeping. *They were going to India at a time when the interest and sympathy of the whole Empire for India had quickened and when India was feeling her way in the development of those institutions with which we had gifted her. They would have more and more to persuade where their predecessors had been able to command,* and their authority would greatly depend upon their personal influence.'

"We have expected a change in the attitude of Government in this matter. We feel strongly that village life should have a fresh impulse, a new direction and guidance from the Government As I have already pointed out, representative institutions are not entirely a foreign introduction into this country; and, that village panchayats are ancient institutions that have fallen into disuse. I believe the whole difficulty lies in this There are certain fixed ideas which seem to be immovable under any circumstances in the minds of the Government, that is, as to the alleged incapacity of the people. If they had only faith in them and if they are moved by

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generous impulses, to train them up and lead village life into proper channels, I think there will be no difficulty. You have got the will, the ability and the conscience to lead us to a higher life, to uplift the minds of the people and to make them feel that they are a people in their own country. But, unfortunately, the fixed ideas do not change. That has been our sad experience. No doubt, when the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart announced that a Bill would be introduced shortly, to form village tribunals and give them some judicial functions, I was glad there would be something, because whenever the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart places his hand on anything it will be with a generous heart and a broad outlook. Therefore, if anything comes from him, the people having faith in his insight and in his sympathy will feel assured that it will be something worth having. I am confident he will not disappoint us. But at the same time I must express my regret that he does not tell us what he is going to do. Why should he not lay these 400 and odd opinions before the committee proposed in my resolution. The Government have, however, fixed ideas as to the incapacity of the people. If you keep these opinions to yourselves, you may not be able to properly value and estimate them and apply them to the conditions of village life. We have got a right to look into these opinions and give you our advice; and so far as some experiments were made in this direction they have undoubtedly been successful. I have the assurance of the Hon'ble Mr Gillman who is entrusted with the formation of forest panchayats—and I am glad of this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to him for the interest he has taken in the formation of these panchayats—that he had satisfactory results in the working of these forest panchayats. That is only a functional panchayat. It has begun wonderfully well. Then we have heard of other panchayats working under co-operative societies where people do come together and work for common interests. They have always been successful. We want a general enactment, leaving the details to officers to be entrusted with the formation of rural village panchayats. We want a permissive Act to be enacted; and then let the working of these panchayats be left in the hands of the special officers. I have been looking into some authoritative statements made by gentlemen that have taken some interest in this matter. They have always said that the people had the aptitude to work for public good in their own villages. They have a political aptitude for practical work, but at the same time they need statutory help to revive it effectively as the panchayat system it has long been in disuse. I wonder why people should not be entrusted with power to exercise some privileges within their own village after 150 years of English rule. I do not think it is very creditable for the Government officers to declare that the people are not fit to exercise ordinary powers for their own well being within the village limits. What we want is not rural boards, that is, unions and other artificial creations. We want to engraft, to establish some sort of local self-government within the village limits—to train up the people, to stimulate the people to take an interest in their own affairs and to guard themselves from the petty tyranny of petty officials. You will find that each village is regularly visited by several Satellites, the policeman, the forest guard, the revenue peon, the Abkâri and Salt Police and others of the lesser magnitude; and all these people go round and round each village; and the villagers have become the sport, as it were, of these petty officials. We want to save them from this petty tyranny and ruinous litigation and from their internal troubles. We want them to become a unit under the ægis of the British Government; and then all self-government and everything else would prosper. But if you leave them as they are, they will become more and more disorganised and disintegrated, under the present system of administration. As to the unions you propose, this is not the thing for which the people have been waiting for more than one generation to get from Government; but we want village panchayats and not these union panchayats here and there which are mere artificial creations. We want something to be located in the village itself with scope for local administration to enable the people to grow into a sense of self-consciousness and self-respect, but not to be disintegrated by the present system of centralized Government. That is the thing we want. The unions proposed in the Government Order, you may have if you like; but I do not think it will be very popular for the reasons given by the non-official Honourable Members. We want that you should revive, encourage and develop the old indigenous institutions, wherever possible. The spirit is there, but the form is to be introduced by the Government and it is only the Government that can do it. Why not consolidate all the former Acts and all the past intentions that have been formulated and put them into form and shape and give some status to village

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bodies? Wherever it has been tried, either in the Native State or in some other province, these panchayats have been successful. The other day I was reading in a paper that, in the small State of Dhar, they tried this institution and the Diwan says 'The panchayat is an old and efficient institution in Dhar,' of which the Diwan is able to say 'that it saved people from large expenses incurred in law suits and from a habit of litigation which has been a curse to many people.' That is the sort of the thing we want. These institutions which you propose, may look after sanitation, etc., but it would not help the people to learn the art of taking interest in the protection of the village and in the administration of the country. As Lord Curzon said long ago, the first and final object of every Government is to have an interest in the cultivator who has got the skill and labour to feed and clothe the country. What are they now? They are merely the sport of petty officials. We want to save the people; and if you cannot look far ahead so that the people might have a little more voice in the management of their own petty affairs in their own villages, we are disappointed. This Government Order put forward by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar will not satisfy the people at all, and if you will not hear us in deciding on the form of village autonomy that you would confer upon the people, we cannot help feeling extremely sorry. It will be rather depressing to the public, that the Government should have taken such an adverse view of my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"I am tempted to ask, Sir, whether the possession of fixed ideas is a monopoly of the Government and whether the Honourable non-official Members do not also labour under some fixed ideas, for instance, with regard to the universal fitness of every village for the panchayat system and with regard to union panchayats under the Local Boards Act having proved thorough failures. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has said that he wants panchayats, not unions under the Local Boards Act, but village panchayats to be constituted on some lines which he himself would prefer. What there is exactly in the constitution of union panchayats which is inimical to the progress of self-Government, he has not explained to us. Nor has he explained how the panchayats for villages, which he wishes to see constituted, would differ so radically from the panchayats to be constituted under the Local Boards Act that, while the one class of panchayats would promote self-Government, the other class is likely to thwart the ends of self-Government. In the first place, in regard to the assumption that the union panchayats under the Local Boards Act have proved a failure, I do not think there is any warrant for the sweeping statement that all these panchayats have proved failures. There have been instances of their working satisfactorily and there have been instances also of complaints about particular union panchayats. But I do not think it could be stated broadly that all union panchayats have proved a failure. On the other hand, if I recollect the various administration reports that we receive from the district boards every year about the working of these union panchayats, my impression is that the working of these union panchayats has been, on the whole, satisfactory. You may take it that, if their work has been pronounced to be satisfactory, it is not likely to be due to any desire to gloss over the faults of these bodies. The district boards may be taken to be fair and impartial judges of the working of these union panchayats over which they have charge. The general verdict, on the whole, is that they have been working satisfactorily. I do not deny that there have been cases of complaints and cases of unsatisfactory work. We have tried, in this order to refer to all possible causes of such unsatisfactory working, we have tried to obviate all possible defects in the existing constitution and methods of working of existing unions.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar observed that the village headman should be eliminated altogether from the panchayat. In the order which is now under discussion, the village headman is not intended to be the headman of the panchayat but only a member of the panchayat in regard to villages with a population of 2,000 or more. It is only in regard to villages of a smaller size that the village headman is proposed to be the headman of the union. With regard to all the larger villages, the village headman is not the chairman of the panchayat, but only a member. I think it is rather difficult to understand why the village headman should be eliminated from the panchayat altogether. I can understand the objection to his being made the chairman, on the ground, possibly, that his influence may predominate to an undesirable extent, but why should there be any objection to his being a member of the panchayat? And that is all the Government Order proposes with regard to the larger villages.

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"Another question was raised in regard to the financial position of these unions. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acheriyar asks 'where is the money to come from, which these unions are to spend?' Other Honourable Members also referred to the financial aspect of this question of village panchayats. There is no doubt that this is the most serious aspect of the whole problem, as to where the money is to come from. Apparently, some Honourable Members seem to suggest that the money must come from anywhere except the locality concerned. Obviously, the money required for local expenditure must, in the main, be found by the locality itself. It is the various local bodies which have to look after local wants that must raise the money themselves. There might be a case for subvention, in the case of local bodies which are not in a position to raise the necessary funds, and in the case of local bodies whose wants may be of a peculiarly pressing or onerous character; but otherwise one would expect the necessary funds to be raised by the local bodies themselves. The order does not dwell on the financial aspect of the question, for the simple reason that these bodies are intended to be constituted under the Local Boards Act which gives them definite powers of taxation. There is the house-tax which can be levied in all unions, and it is open to any village, which is constituted an union, to levy the tax according to any scale within the limits laid down in the Act. If it is considered that that scale is inadequate, any suggestions for the revision of the scale or any other form or mode of raising funds, will certainly be considered.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar objected to placing these panchayats under the control of district boards. If they are not to be placed under the control of district boards, would he prefer to have them placed under any other authority or would he prefer to see them without any control whatever? These are the only three alternatives, to provide no control, to provide for the control of district boards, or to provide for the control of divisional officers. What we have proposed is control by district boards under the machinery of the existing Acts, and I am sure that honourable gentlemen will agree that control by district boards with a very large popular element in them, would certainly be more acceptable to them than control by divisional officers.

"Then, again, the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar observed that we did not give sufficient reasons for not following the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and that while we admitted certain defects, we were not prepared to apply the necessary remedies and take the necessary steps. He observed, that, according to the Decentralization Commission Report, the unit of administration of a panchayat should be a single village and not a group of villages. Now, we have accepted that recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, with regard to all the unions which are going to be created under this order. But he asks "what are you going to do with the 400 unions which are already existing." That is a question with which this order does not deal and we shall be prepared to deal with it separately. The circumstances of the existing unions differ to a considerable extent, from those of the unions now proposed to be constituted. Many of these unions are really municipal or semi-municipal in character. Take an union, like Tenkasi, containing about 19,000 inhabitants. It is really a town which ought to be constituted into a municipality; and there are several other unions which partake of a municipal character and which ought to be constituted into municipalities. They ought to be treated in a different way from the smaller villages with which alone this order of Government is intended to deal. The larger population of these existing unions, and other circumstances require a separate examination and a separate treatment; but as far as possible we shall try to introduce the same principles with regard to the constitution of panchayats in regard to these unions also, as we think of applying in regard to the new unions. The elective system is intended to be applied in regard to the new unions. We shall consider the case of existing unions and see whether we can adopt the same system or whether it is necessary to constitute them into municipalities and we shall introduce such changes as may be necessary in their case.

"The omission to invest these panchayats with judicial powers has been the subject of comment by several Honourable Members, but the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has already informed the Council that this matter is under separate consideration, and that it is intended to deal with it by a separate Bill. I would, however, mention that while, on the one hand, I should be disposed to agree with the Hon'ble

(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Mr. Sarma in his observation that, plurality of local authorities in the same village area is to be deprecated, it cannot be assumed that it will always be possible to constitute judicial panchayats also for every single village for which administrative panchayats can be created. Honourable Members ought to be aware that there are factions in several villages, and that the existence of factions is far more likely to interfere with judicial than with administrative work and that any maladministration of justice, due to the existence of factions, is likely to cause far greater discontent than maladministration in other matters. For the purpose of securing proper judicial panchayats, it may be necessary—I do not say it will be always so—to club together two or three villages or more in order that you may secure a fairly impartial body, and in order that the influence of the different factions may be neutralized. That is one of the reasons why it is not possible to deal with the subject of judicial panchayat in this order and to say that every administrative panchayat shall be invested with judicial powers as well.

"Another criticism made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is that this order will not apply to the large majority of villages in this presidency, that it will at the most be applicable to 3,000 villages. In considering this question of the number of villages to which it will be extended, I would ask you to remember the financial aspect of the question to which some of you have adverted. Would it be possible for the smaller villages to raise the amount necessary for the discharge of their functions, for carrying on their various administrative duties? Surely, it cannot be supposed that panchayats should be created in all villages and that the money should be found for them from somewhere else. The considerations which have weighed with us in suggesting this 5,000 limit of population is that, in the more populous and better developed villages, you are likely to get suitable panchayats and in the next place it is only in villages of a certain magnitude that you are likely to be able to raise the necessary funds for carrying out the duties of village administration.

"These are all the remarks to which I think it necessary to offer a reply. I do not think that it is really necessary to refer the matter to a committee. As the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew observed, any questions which it is desired to bring forward with regard to the constitution of panchayats can be brought forward and discussed here. And the series of resolutions which appear on the agenda raise the various questions which evidently Honourable Members wish to bring before the Government."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri demanded a division which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr A. Butterworth.
" Rao Bahadur P Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. L Davidson.
" Mr K Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" the Rev. G. Pittendrigh	" Mr. N. S Brodie.
" Mr K. B V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Naydu.	" Mr. H. F. W Gillman.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.	" Mr. C. R M. Schmidt.
" Mr. K K. B. Kavaleppara Muppil Nayar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Dr T. M Nayar.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Mr. A T. G. M Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" Shifa ul Mulk T Zain-ul-abidin Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. E. F. Barber.
" Mr K Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr A. Moirhead.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr. A S. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Sir Harold Stuart.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Swaiwami Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart declared that there were 19 * votes *for*, and 20 *against*, the resolution.

With the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao withdrew the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

"II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization which were commended by the Government of India in their recent Resolution on local self Government, village panchayats be constituted in this Presidency in select areas and that a mixed commission consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to suggest and advise the Government on the necessary methods of details to be adopted for the purpose."

RESOLUTION *RE* SIMPLIFICATION OF UNION ACCOUNTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. Vice-President, the Government expressed their desire in their recent Order to constitute all villages with a population of three thousand and more into unions. As has already been submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, on the previous resolution, in most of these unions that are to be newly constituted, the income will be only Rs. 300. If an office establishment is to be maintained most of it will be utilized for the running of the office and nothing will be left for utilization for the benefit of the common interests of the village. At present, the unions that are already constituted, are maintaining numerous accounts which may go up to nearly thirty-five or thirty-eight in number. It is necessary to consider whether there will be intelligent men available in the village to write all these accounts if no full salary is given to them. No doubt the Government in their Order suggested that in some cases the work of collection may be entrusted to village officers. No doubt the karnam may be able to maintain the accounts, but you will have to consider that even, at present, he is required to maintain a number of village accounts, which may be twenty or twenty-four in number, and it is a very difficult task for him to maintain in addition all the accounts that are to be maintained by the unions. The only remedy that suggests itself is that, instead of asking villagers to maintain all these accounts that are now required by the code, we should try our best to lessen the number of accounts and the form in which they are to be maintained. Of course, it is a tedious business to take the Council through all the number of accounts that are at present required to be maintained by the unions. I tried my best to classify all the accounts that are required to be maintained by the unions. I shall only mention the classifications. A union has to maintain a number of registers to show its demand under the several heads. These are—

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR *(interrupting)*:—"May I rise to say a word to cut short the discussion. I am prepared to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I am glad that the Government are prepared to accept this resolution. It is necessary, in my opinion, that these unions should maintain a day-book and a note-book showing all the incomes of the unions and a receipt-duplicate book showing the various receipts of the unions. They may be required to maintain vouchers of all the expenditure. This will simplify matters and, I think, there will not be much fraud committed if these accounts are maintained. With these words I commend the following resolution for your acceptance:—

"III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in view of the desire expressed in G.O. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1915, to curtail the office establishment of the union panchayats and also to establish union panchayats in villages with a population of more than 3,000, it is highly desirable and necessary to simplify the accounts to be maintained by those bodies."

* This statement was corrected by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart *on page 167 infra.*

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The resolution has been accepted by the Government. I take it it is accepted by the Council."

RESOLUTION *RE* FIXED GRANTS TO NEW UNION PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The resolution * that I propose is with reference to the financial aspect of the unions to be started under the Government Order, which we have been discussing the whole of this morning. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlew compared us to the orator at Buffalo who did not know his own mind. I may at once say that, as far as I am concerned, I am quite definite as regards the financial position of the panchayats. These unions are bound to be a failure unless Government are prepared to give any subsidiary instructions that may be necessary to make them a financial success. I do not know whether the Government themselves are so definite in their intentions as they claim to be; and it is quite likely that the same remark may as well apply to Government as to ourselves. The order is so vague and so delightfully indefinite that it is not possible to know what the Government intend to do in regard to financing the unions. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar stated that settled opinions did not prevail on only one side. This is equally applicable to Government. They seem to think that, unless the whole money required for financing the unions, is raised by the unions themselves, it is impossible to finance them. On the other hand our attitude has always been that local bodies, like the small unions, ought to find some money, and some outside help is equally necessary. That seems to be the reason why there should be some co-ordination of views on both sides. So far as the Government Order is concerned, it contains no indication of a settled policy for financing the unions and nothing has been said by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to advance the position of Government any further than it has been under the Order.

"In this matter, I believe that the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, to which I have already made reference, may be usefully referred to. They observe that it is impossible to run the unions satisfactorily, unless financial arrangements are made: and they say that importance is gained by these unions by being entrusted with some money to be spent upon purposes for which they are constituted. Under these circumstances this matter requires much further consideration, and if it is possible to appoint a committee for an elucidation of this matter it will certainly go a long way to bring about the desired solution. If the Government are, however, definite about it, as they seem to be, it is impossible to convert them at all to our views. So far as I see, it must be conceded that there must be very little finance at the back of this scheme. A great deal of money is required for the purposes for which these unions are constituted. In Bengal, the proposal was that the Public Works cess should be distributed *pro rata* to all the villages. That would, at least, give them Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 in that way for financing the unions. I may draw the attention of Honourable Members to this part of the report where they say that unless this is done it is impossible to finance them.—

"The allotments made by the district boards for sanitary work or for the improvement of water supply are very inadequate. District boards are now appointing sanitary inspectors, who are required to report on the sanitary conditions of the villages and to make proposals for their improvement. They will be of little use unless there are local agencies to co-operate with them and execute their recommendations. The committee will require the nucleus of a fund to start with, and this can be provided by the distribution of a portion of the Public Works cess among the unions. Mr Birley has worked out a scheme for financing the union Panchayats in the Decca district, on the assumption that the whole district will be mapped out into unions, and that each will receive a contribution. He calculated that, after allowing for the extra expenditure on establishment which the substitution of circle boards for local boards will entail, and after deducting one-third of the Public Works cess for expenditure by the district board the amount available for distribution to the union panchayats will give each union on the average of Rs. 220, a sum which should suffice to form the nucleus of a fund to be supplemented by local contributions. We think that the committees should be allowed to accumulate their allotments over a series of years, if they wish to do so, and that it should be laid down in the rules that the balance of no union fund unexpended at the close of a year is not to lapse to the District.

* "IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in modification of G. O. 1410 L., dated 2nd October 1914, instructions may be issued that for all union panchayats to be constituted under that order a definite assurance be given that a contribution equal to the amount raised by the panchayats will be paid from the taluk board funds and that a similar amount will also be paid from the Provincial funds."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaravatha Mudaliyar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

fund. In Deccn, owing to the density of the population, the average area of the unions is only 7·8 square miles, and it is probable that in other district each union might be given more than the Rs. 220 available in Deccn. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, and the case of each district will have to be decided on its own merits.'

"That was the system of finance which that committee pressed upon the attention of the Government of Bengal. On the other hand the order under reference says:

'It will probably be found desirable in the case of the smaller unions to give a subvention from the taluk board funds to the extent of, say, 25 per cent of the funds raised by house-tax within the union. These grants should not be earmarked for any specific purpose. Similar aid may be desirable in the case of unions of the same size which are now in existence. Such subvention should not, however, be ordinarily given to villages with a population of eight thousand or more. Unions of this size may well be regarded as urban rather than rural in character and should be able to raise sufficient funds from their own resources. If, in any particular case, the need for financial assistance to the smaller unions is likely to impose on any particular district board a burden greater than the funds of that body can bear, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of making a subvention to the district board concerned.'

"Unless Government are prepared to develop a scheme for financing all the unions that might be started, I feel the very gravest apprehension that the Government Order will result in the constitution of a number of bodies without the wherewithal to discharge their functions."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"While I am in sympathy with the Honourable Member's desire to help these panchayats financially, I am sorry that it is not possible to give any more definite undertaking than we have already given in the Order. The Honourable Member will recognise that the present is a peculiarly inopportune time for committing ourselves to any undertaking of this vague and wide description. In the Order itself, we have suggested that taluk boards may give an amount equal to 25 per cent of the income raised from house-tax by way of subvention to each of these unions, and if the subvention which the taluk board will have to give to union panchayats is likely to impose any serious strain, we say that we shall be prepared to consider the necessity for granting a subvention to the district boards concerned. Of course, we cannot possibly deal directly with the union panchayats; we cannot give them grants directly. We can only make our grants to district boards and it will be for them to distribute these grants to the union panchayats according to their view of the claims of the respective panchayats. Beyond what we have stated in this Order, I am afraid that it is not possible, especially at this time, to commit ourselves to any definite undertaking. The Honourable Member will also recognise that it may be possible in certain district boards to increase their own resources and deal more liberally with union panchayats than the other district boards which may be less favourably circumstanced. It is impracticable to lay down any general inflexible rules which will be capable of application to all district boards alike without differentiation according to circumstances or needs. The amount of help which may have to be given must necessarily depend upon the claims of particular district boards and upon the money which may be available in the hands of the Provincial Government, and these are factors of a varying character. It is hardly possible to commit ourselves to any definite undertaking."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In addition to the remarks that I made on the first resolution I have to submit that this is a comprehensive question that will have to be studied from a particular standpoint. These villages, if they form these panchayats, will be able to relieve to some extent the expenditure in particular departments. It will not be very much, but if it is utilised properly, it will set free some funds, which may be utilised for the help and upkeep of these panchayats. The extent to which such relief can be given cannot be said now; but it is necessary that the question must be thoroughly gone into. What the localities themselves might contribute, cannot be very much in the present state of the law, or even if any amendments were made it cannot be much that will enable these panchayats to do

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

anything more than to keep registers, a clerk, and a little more. Naturally this beginning would throw a certain amount of burden on the machinery of Government and on these village institutions and certainly Government will move cautiously in this matter as it is proposed to do. But, in any event, it must be also arranged that some little Provincial money is allowed to be utilised for this, and this may be taken out of the various departments that contribute. The irrigation branch, the police branch, the revenue branch and the cesses to some extent, may have to contribute. It may be that we have to fix it as a small proportion of what the village itself contributes. The excise revenue also may have to be added. These questions will have to be thoroughly gone into, whether it is by an official committee or by a combined committee. But the Government Order, as it stands, does not seem to have taken these various aspects into consideration. I respectfully submit that the matter must receive early attention at the hands of the Government, if this Government Order is to have any effect at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I suppose that in proposing this resolution the desire of my Honourable friend is to see that unions that might be hereafter created under this Government Order and the unions that have been in existence, must have some fixed source of income. No doubt the resolution as proposed demands a great deal which it will not be possible now for the Government to provide the unions with. I propose a small amendment to this resolution and the amendment is to this effect; for the words 'to the amount . . . Provincial 'funds,' I propose to sub-stitute the following words: 'an amount to one-fourth of 'the land-cess raised in the village will be paid from the board funds and also a con-'tribution equal to the amount raised by the panchayats from house-tax will be paid 'from the Provincial funds.' In making this proposal, my object is that these unions must directly receive a share of the cess which is collected from that particular area. The Decentralization Commission recommended that panchayats' revenue should be derived from the four following sources:—

(i) the assignment to it of a portion of the land-cess levied for local board purposes in the village. We have had evidence that many villages do not now receive any material advantage in return for the share of this cess which they now pay;

(ii) special grants, for particular objects of local improvement, to be made by sub-district boards or Collectors;

(iii) the receipts from village cattle-pounds or markets which may be entrusted to its management;

(iv) small fees on civil suits filed before it.

"These are the four sources which the Decentralization Commission have recommended towards the revenues of these panchayats. With regard to the fees in civil suits, that may be dealt with hereafter, when the proposed Bill is introduced; and with regard to village pounds, which is a very small amount that may be raised in a village; and that is not dealt with now. With regard to the cess, I think, sir, that the villages which contribute towards the local cess must directly be benefited to a certain extent at least and it is but fair that one-fourth of the cess collected from such unions must be given as a fixed assignment to these unions and also a sub-vention of one-fourth of the amount collected as house-tax may also be given from the board funds. If these two sources are made fixed sources for these unions, these unions will have some fixed revenue for their purposes, and what they will be able to raise over and above this by way of other taxes will be to their benefit. The Government Order says 'It will probably be found desirable in the case of the smaller unions to give a 'subvention from the taluk board funds to the extent of, say, twenty-five per cent of 'the funds raised by the house-tax within the union. These grants should not be 'earmarked for any specific purpose'. It is only permissive. The taluk boards may give; it is left to the taluk boards to give or not to give. So I make this small piece of amendment and propose that these unions may be guaranteed at least one-fourth of the land-cess collected from these unions. Under this Government Order, the taluk boards, being themselves not in a very flourishing financial condition, may not be encouraged to create unions for fear that it will entail a great deal of financial obligation upon them. So if these unions are given some fixed assignment, it will be to their benefit; and unless that is done I do not think the panchayats will be able

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

to stand on any sound basis or have any revenues at all to be able to manage their affairs. In Bengal, sir, it appears that the whole of the Public Works cess was transferred to the union panchayats. Here, we do not ask for the same amount, but it is only a portion of the land-cess that is collected in the area that, I recommend, may be given to the panchayats for use in that particular village. In the case of larger unions, it is said in this Government Order that in the case of unions with a population of over 8,000 no subvention is proposed to be made over; but even in the case of such unions, a portion of the land cess collected must be given to them. The land-cess is collected from villagers and nothing goes back to them in return for the taxes they pay, except what little is raised by the unions in the shape of house-tax. I, therefore, propose this amendment and strongly recommend to Government that at least in the terms of my amendment, some fixed assignment may be made and some fixed revenue guaranteed to these unions. The object of this resolution appears to be that these unions must be placed on some sound financial basis: and as such, I think that if this arrangement is made, it will meet with the satisfaction of the honourable mover of this resolution, and it will also be a relief to the panchayats which may be hereafter started or which have been already in existence. I therefore beg to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I heartily second the amendment. In the unions that are to be newly constituted, there will be three sources of revenue. One is the Provincial revenue. It is but reasonable that a portion of it should go back to the villages for the proper working of the village panchayats. This amendment definitely states that an amount equal to the house-tax raised in the village shall be contributed from Provincial funds. As for the local boards the Government are now giving them one-fourth of the land-cess from Provincial funds and the same principle may be applied in this case and the unions may be helped from Provincial funds to that extent. As regards the other source of revenue, raised in the village, that is, the land-cess, it is not proper that it should go entirely into the hands of the district boards and the taluk boards and that villagers should be left to themselves. Now, the land-cess raised is divided between the district boards and the taluk boards. It is but fit and proper that at least one-fourth should be given back to the villages and the remaining amount should be divided between district boards and taluk boards. If that is done, it will not be a burden thrown entirely on district boards or taluk boards. No doubt, I am conscious that at present both the district boards and the taluk boards have, in a majority of cases, got a recurring expenditure which comes up to the level of their income, and, perhaps, it will be a great burden on them. But the prayer is very reasonable on behalf of these union panchayats to augment their resources. Under these circumstances, I think the Government will find their way to accept this resolution as amended."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have no objection to accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. I quite recognize that this is particularly an inopportune moment for financial assistance from Provincial revenues; but I think, at the same time, that to the extent that is proposed in this amendment there should be no difficulty in finding funds or in giving us an assurance to that effect. As has been explained by the honourable mover of the amendment, it is the intention of the Decentralization Commission that a portion of the local cess should be returned to the villages; and on this matter, it has been one of the just demands of each village, that at least a portion of the local cess should be devoted for purposes within the limits of the village. That is one of the matters, on which outside public opinion, as well as opinion in this Council, has been always very insistent within the last five years and that view of the matter cannot be at all ignored.

"As regards Provincial revenues, it must be admitted that some help to the extent of one-fourth is guaranteed already to the local boards; and if the same concession is extended to these panchayats, I do not think Provincial revenues will be very much strained. Unless some such assurance is given, I feel, sir, that the result would be that the Collectors will ask the unions to be run entirely from their own resources. I have great apprehensions as to this experiment meeting with success, as we know the general attitude that villagers are not prepared to tax themselves. But if these two assurances, that something will come from local funds and something from the

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar.)

Provincial revenues, are held out, I think there is far greater possibility of this experiment, meeting with greater success. I accept the amendment".

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not know whether Honourable Members are aware of the amount which would have to be met, by the acceptance of this amendment. It goes much beyond the original resolution; for the amount of house-tax collected in these unions which exist already is no less than eight lakhs, and the whole of that would have to be given as a grant from Provincial funds. Nor is that all. We hope that the number of unions will be largely increased and that the house-tax will probably before long be doubled in amount. I should be glad if any Honourable Member would indicate to me where we can find these large grants from Provincial funds which are claimed as absolutely essential for the success of these union panchayats. They have got on well and have so far been successful with comparatively little or no aid from Provincial resources; and I think it a rather pusillanimous attitude to take up, to assume that the inhabitants of our larger rural villages are incapable of raising for themselves a large proportion of the funds which they require for improvements. My experience—I admit, it is not a large experience, because I have not served in a great many districts but I imagine it will be confirmed by most persons—my experience is that when people's hearts are set upon an object they will usually find the money for it. What they do object to is to find money for objects which do not meet with their approval. They may not care to tax themselves to provide a salary for a clerk or to rent an office. But they might not object to tax themselves to provide sweepers or a lamp or to improve their streets. When they want these things they are prepared to tax themselves to provide them. In any case, if you take from Provincial funds these eight or ten or twelve or sixteen lakhs a year, whatever it may be, and give it to union panchayats, there will be so much less available for other objects. At present, our resources are strictly limited and as this year we have to budget for an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. I have very little doubt that it will be absolutely necessary to curtail largely some of the grants which we have been giving in the past. To ask us to give an assurance that we will undertake this indefinite and considerable liability is to ask us to do more than we can possibly undertake. The Government have every desire to give all the help they can for the encouragement and development of local self-government. They think that the proper way of helping local bodies is by giving them grants which bear a relation to the money which they raise for themselves. We have shown in various recent acts that the grant-in-aid system is one which meets with our approval. It is a thing which will continue to have our approval and will be a test upon by us as far as our resources permit. But just at present our resources are extremely limited and we could not possibly accept this additional liability. Our attitude is therefore the same as towards the original resolution—perhaps even still stronger towards the amendment because the amendment would impose upon us a heavier burden, a more considerable liability than the original resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIAR:—"Sir, you asked me to indicate items of Provincial revenue from which the subvention asked for may be given. May I suggest that the penalties levied on improper and irregular cultivation, on cultivation of poramboke lands and encroachments and on irregular irrigation may be returned to the villages? Government have recognized for a long time that it is not part of our revenue; and if you will return this to the villagers, they will have some funds."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"It is part of our revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"It will have a two-fold effect: it will satisfy the people that what is taken from them as penalty is returned to them, and every villager will be on the alert to bring to your notice cases of irregular irrigation and encroachment, because it will put more money into their pockets (Laughter.) Then you went on to observe that it was necessary for people to tax themselves. That is fully recognized by us. Only we have been taxed as much as we can be taxed. It is your fixed idea—I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Kelkar Pillai for that expression—that you can raise more revenue, and it is our fixed idea that we are already paying the maximum. Between these two fixed ideas there is a struggle, and time will show which will survive."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Before you put this resolution to the vote, I would join the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar in saying that there are very many items which may be set apart for this purpose of financing the unions. As I said, the whole question of financing the unions is somewhat difficult and intricate; and I would even now press upon the attention of Government that this matter must be examined. If Government object to a committee of non-officials and officials, I have no objection to the appointment of a committee, such as that appointed in Bengal, to consider the question of rural organization. Two full chapters have been devoted to the question of rural organization and I do not see any objection to the appointment of a mixed committee. This is one of those matters which must vitally affect the success of the experiment and if the Government are not quite prepared to commit themselves to it, the only suggestion I would make to the Honourable the Vice-President is, that the matter be examined either by a Committee or otherwise. I hope that some assurance would be given at least to that effect. I have not seen any indication of that also in what has been stated.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar has referred to the penal assessments and encroachment revenues raised. Perhaps I may suggest that the magisterial fines that are levied in the village in the prosecution for nuisance cases under the Towns Nuisances Act may also be remitted to the village. This idea is not at all a novel one. I must bring to the notice of Honourable Members that if they look into the Small Towns Act in Ceylon they will find that it is already done there. Several of these smaller items are already remitted to these villages and the method of statutory appropriation is already found in the Local Self-Government Act of 1915, passed for the province of Assam, where they devote two sections specially for the finance of these village authorities, where by definite sources, I do not say, are assigned, but are indicated. If something of that kind is developed, I am certain that the matter of finding the necessary funds may be properly adjusted. As it is, I must say that this idea of starting unions without funds is one which we look upon with great apprehension. I am not at all pusillanimous in the slightest degree, but I look forward with great hope if funds are forthcoming. If the Honourable the Finance Member makes up his mind, he will find funds, eight or ten lakhs, he will probably have to cut down buildings by ten lakhs and if he does that for the next and the following years, the money may be found till we will regain our financial equilibrium. If the experiment is to be a success, they must give the assurance that money will be forthcoming either to the extent I have indicated, or to the extent indicated by my Honourable friends who are all equally anxious about this matter.

"There are several gentlemen in this Council who are serving as presidents of taluk boards. Their experience is at the disposal of the Government. We are all anxious that in this matter of financing the village panchayats, some system agreeable to the local boards and to the villages and to the Government should be found in this matter. I should be perfectly satisfied not to press this if at least an assurance that the whole question would be examined either by a committee or otherwise is given, and unless some assurance is given, I must ask that this resolution be put to vote."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I should like to say one word to show what exactly the acceptance of this amendment will involve. Let us suppose that 3,000 unions will come into existence. The amount of house-tax which may be expected to be raised in the unions may be taken to be roughly Rs. 500 per annum. The amount of house-tax raised in the existing unions, excluding some of the larger unions, is Rs. 2,000 per annum. Taking the amount of house-tax to be five hundred for each union it will come to Rs. 15 lakhs. So the amount of the demand which Honourable Members wish to press upon the Government will come to Rs. 15 lakhs, plus an amount equivalent to Rs. 8 lakhs now raised from existing unions. That is a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs altogether. I need hardly point out that this is hardly a time when the Government can accept such an undertaking."

The resolution as amended was then put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao demanded a division, which was taken with the result that 18 voted *for*, and 21 *against*, the resolution.

(Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Vice-President; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The following is the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar.	The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	" Mr. C. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Navudu.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kayalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. E. F. Barber.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib bahadur.	" Mr. A. Mojthead.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
	" Sir Harold Stuart.
	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.

The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART:—"Before we pass on to the next resolution I wish to bring to the notice of this Council the voting on the first resolution. On a re-scrutiny the votes were found to be equal, twenty *for* the resolution, and twenty *against* it. I give my casting vote against the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know under what rule?"

The VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Under section 34 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought the attitude of the Government was that it did not apply."

RESOLUTION *RE* FORMATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS FOR TRIAL OF PETTY LITIGATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that village panchayats consisting of representatives to be elected by people be constituted in each village or convenient group of villages for the administration of civil and criminal justice in petty cases with exclusive limited jurisdiction there in.'

"When I sent notice of this resolution, I was not aware that the Government contemplated legislation somewhat on the lines suggested in this resolution; but I think that after the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, it will be very useful for this Council to have an expression of the views of non-official members as well as of those who represent the Government, so that the Government may have the advantage of weighing these opinions before sending up their views finally to the Government of India, and before they bring up legislation on particular lines. That is the reason why I venture to move this resolution now after that statement."

"There are three questions of principle involved here. First of all is the question as to whether these tribunals that you ask to be constituted should be elected tribunals, tribunals composed of persons intended to discharge administrative functions for which provision has been made in the Government order discussed yesterday and today; the second question is whether judicial powers should be given in civil and criminal cases; the third one is whether exclusive jurisdiction should be conferred upon them.

(Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma.)

"With regard to the first point, the Decentralization Commission, after considerable discussion, arrived at the conclusion that so far, at any rate as the Madras Presidency was concerned, the bulk of opinion was in favour of vesting judicial functions in village panchayats constituted for other purposes as well. We have had a discussion at an earlier stage, and I do not propose to repeat the remarks that fell from Honourable Members. I must confess that this question of vesting judicial functions in these bodies is not one free from difficulties; and at first sight we, who have been trained under conditions which exist at present, have got a predilection in favour of such a state of things being continued, and hesitate generally in voting for a change, except on the broad principle that all of us realise, that this Presidency being extremely poor, we should do something to safeguard the people from impoverishing themselves by rushing to courts at a distance for petty litigation. The trend of events in western countries seems to be in the direction of vesting judicial powers in individuals qualified for discharging those functions, and in a number of courts with a specially limited jurisdiction. Corporations of several towns in England seem to have abandoned those functions, and agreed to those functions being discharged by tribunals formed under the general laws of the country. The mission-courts and the courts of so many boroughs in England, seem to have fallen into desuetude. Therefore, it is a matter of considerable anxiety to me whether we will be taking a right step in recommending legislation conferring jurisdiction upon these panchayats, when we have had the system for several years, of justice being meted out by the ordinary tribunals of the country.

"Sir, I think the whole question has been thought out by the Royal Commission who have arrived at a unanimous opinion, that in order to make these panchayats living bodies and in order to save the people from the wastage which is at present involved in unnecessary litigation, it would be absolutely necessary to vest these panchayats with judicial functions. It seems to me there would not be any considerable evil; on the other hand, there will be much saving, if these bodies be entrusted with petty civil and criminal cases. I find that though, at first sight, it may seem unimportant that these petty cases are referred to these tribunals for adjudication or not—that it does not very much matter—yet we find, from an examination of the statistics, that even at present a considerable body of litigation of this character is in the hands of the village courts, and that the total value of that litigation is very extensive. I find from the Administration Report on Civil Justice for the year 1914 that the number of suits of the value of Rs. 10 which are tried by these village courts is 65,677 as against 22,678 tried by ordinary tribunals; that is, three times as much litigation as comes before ordinary tribunals, is, it appears, being tried by village courts. With regard to suits below the value of Rs. 20 the numbers are only 50,787 and 38,275 so that the vast preponderance of litigation is being tried by our village courts. The total value of the litigation is very considerable, because we find in page 2 it is stated: 'Apart from Revenue Courts for which suit-values are not reported, 39·31 per cent of the suits instituted were of the value of Rs. 20 and less against 39·31 per cent in the previous year; and 56·34 per cent of the suits were between the values of Rs. 20 and Rs 500. The number of suits above Rs. 500 in value was 18,442 against 18,143 in 1913—the highest figure on record. So that if these judicial tribunals should be exclusively given jurisdiction with powers to take up suits under exceptional circumstances — all these are matters of detail — considerable good will be done so far as civil cases are concerned; whether the jurisdiction should be up to twenty rupees or fifty rupees or two hundred rupees is a question that will have to be carefully weighed by the Government before a final decision is arrived at. At present the number up to fifty rupees is 1,671 in village courts as against 93,443 in the civil courts. I dare say that that is because the village munsif's courts as constituted at present do not command the confidence of the public. We hope for a better state of things, if village panchayats consisting of the representatives of the people be the judges, instead of men who perhaps belong to certain factions, as a village munsif occasionally does, or men with no position at all in the village, or men drawing a very small salary.

"With regard to criminal litigation also, my experience in the mufussal tells me clearly that, during their leisure months, the ryots waste a lot of energy and time and money in having recourse to magistrates' courts. I do not say they go there for

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pleasure, but the amount of money that is wasted is considerable. It may be that some hardship would accrue to some of them, if the general jurisdiction of the sub-magistrates be removed, but I do not know if, on the whole, things would not improve. I personally think that criminal justice would be better administered by these tribunals than by the ordinary tribunals, at any rate in petty cases. A number of cases of petty assault, petty theft, hurt, etc., may perhaps be usefully transferred to the jurisdiction of these tribunals. Where the line is to be drawn, it is very difficult to say; but far from being taken to higher courts, there is a considerable number of cases which partake of a civil nature or which are of a trivial character that might usefully be transferred to these courts.

"Then the third point is as to whether exclusive jurisdiction should be conferred. I personally think that exclusive jurisdiction ought to be given, subject to certain limitations which I have already referred to, and unless that is done and the people are accustomed to new tribunals, the experiment will not be a success. We hope therefore we will have an expression of opinion as to what it is they propose to do, so that there might be an exchange of views on the subject and the Government may have before them the views of Honourable Members, before any definite proposals are submitted to the Government of India on this subject. With these remarks I beg the Council to adopt this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second this resolution. This resolution asks that village panchayats should be invested with judicial powers to administer civil and criminal justice in petty cases. There is absolutely no doubt that the village bench courts organised under the Village Courts Act of 1888 and the village panchayats organised under the old Regulation of 1816 have not been working satisfactorily, and that a different system of courts has to be organised if justice in petty matters is to be administered in a satisfactory manner. It will be within the recollection of the Council, that when I moved a resolution on the improvement of village bench courts in the early part of last year, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, while accepting the main portion of that resolution, was pleased to state as follows regarding the work of these village courts. He admitted:—'The constitution of the present bench is open to 'the very obvious criticism that it consists of one member selected by the plaintiff, 'one member selected by the defendant and the village munsif, so that virtually if 'each of the nominees votes for his nominator, the suit is decided by the village 'munsif. We want a different kind of bench from that. We are moving in that 'direction and we hope to be able to provide an improved court in substitution of 'the present bench court.'

"Having said so far with regard to village bench courts, be made these observations as regards the panchayats constituted under the Regulation of 1816: 'I would, however, remind Honourable Members that villagers have had the option of 'rural panchayats since 1816, but the number of suits ordinarily tried by panchayats 'acting under that Regulation is under a hundred in a year. That does not look as 'though there was a great demand for rural panchayats, though it may possibly be 'due to the fact that the machinery has got a little rusty and perhaps in many cases 'is altogether unknown.'

"I would submit, it is more correct to say that they got rusty and practically became unknown. An examination of figures of suits tried by such panchayats during the last ten years confirms this view. It will be apparent that during these ten years, there have been some districts where there have been no suits tried by village panchayats,—Bellary, Ganjam, North Malabar and the Nilgiris. There are several districts where suits have been tried during these ten years. Taking the number of suits into consideration we find in 1905 there were about 37, where as they came down to 24 in 1913 and 30 in 1914.

"It is, therefore, clear that if there is to be any improvement in the administration of civil and criminal justice in villages, it will not be satisfactory if slight improvements are effected or slight amendments are made in the Village Courts Act or in the old Regulation of 1816; but it will be more satisfactory if new village courts of a different type are constituted, as was suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart when he spoke on the village bench courts last year. If I have found it.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;)

necessary to refer to this aspect of this question, it is because of the remarks contained in the resolution of the Government of India on local self-government. It is there stated as follows while referring to the attitude of the Madras Government on this point, as follows:—'So far as Judicial functions are concerned they are content to rely on the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Regulation, 1816, and the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, which authorise the assembling of panchayats and the convening of village bench courts for the settlement of particular civil suits on the application of the parties and to encourage the operation of these enactments wherever practicable.' This is what was stated in that Resolution on local self-government about the attitude of the Madras Government. Even in the Government order issued on the 2nd October 1915 on panchayats, we have not got a clear statement as to whether the amendment which is under contemplation will bring into existence a new type of village courts organised on a different basis, or whether an attempt is being made to effect some slight improvements in the village courts organised under the Village Courts Act of 1888 or the Panchayat Regulation of 1816. This is all that I find in paragraph 10:—

> As the Government of India have observed, much has already been achieved in the direction of providing for the trial of petty disputes in the village, and the statistics which they quote show that the Madras Presidency is in this respect far ahead of any other province. The Governor in Council has no doubt that there is still a large field for the development of the jurisdiction of village courts; the exact direction in which action to that end should be taken is separately under consideration. For the present, he only desires to direct the attention of the public and of Collectors to the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayat Regulation of 1816, and the Madras Village Courts Act of 1888, which authorise the assembling of panchayats and the convening of village bench courts for the adjudication of particular civil suits on the application of the parties. He desires that district officers should encourage the extension of the operation of these enactments wherever practicable."

"If, as implied in this order, it is only meant to increase the jurisdiction of village courts without substantially affecting the machinery or procedure, I do not think that we can expect satisfactory results from the change. As was observed on a former occasion, a new type of village courts must be brought into existence which will be truly representative of the people and which will be in a position to render justice to the people. With these remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I wish to bring to the notice of Honourable Members that they are discussing this resolution rather somewhat in the dark. There are certain proposals of the Government on these two subjects; and we are not quite in a position to know what they are. But we are clear as regards the general principles. One of these is with regard to the exclusive jurisdiction of these village tribunals both in civil and criminal matters of a petty nature. On that matter I wish to say that, though the exact powers might not have been defined, we would certainly like to know the attitude of Government. So far as I can see on this subject from the Bengal Administration Report we cannot know anything from this Government—it is stated:—

> 'A proposal is now under the consideration of the Madras Government to extend the jurisdiction of village magistrates to all cases of theft of property not exceeding five rupees in value and to add to their existing powers of punishment by authorising them to inflict a fine up to rupees five. It is further proposed to associate panchayats with village magistrates for the disposal of petty criminal cases in certain localities, the constitution of the panchayats and the procedure to be followed by these village courts being regulated by rules framed by the Local Government.'

"I should like to know whether this jurisdiction up to five rupees, which appears to be somewhat small, is to be exclusive or to be concurrent with that of the existing criminal courts. On that matter I think there should be no difficulty in knowing the views of the Government. I think that in these matters of petty civil and criminal suits exclusive jurisdiction ought to be conferred on these bodies. Otherwise, I do not think the desire to have all these small cases disposed of within the limits of the village is at all likely to be fulfilled. On the question of civil suits, I think it is also stated in this report:—'In Madras some of the witnesses whom we have examined look upon the concurrent jurisdiction of the

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'District Munsif as a serious obstacle to the development of village courts ; but the 'figures we have already quoted show that considerable use is, nevertheless, made of 'these courts and we see no reason why it should be different in Bengal.'

"With this sentiment, which has been expressed by some unknown witnesses we are in entire agreement. I believe the Honourable mover of this resolution is for providing exclusive jurisdiction, so far as I understand him. I heartily support him in that suggestion. I may also state that in a Bill which is referred to as the Bombay Bill in this report it is also proposed to give to village courts exclusive jurisdiction in civil suits. The proposal is stated to have met with considerable criticism, but we are not in a position to know who these critics are. I am bringing to the notice of the Government the information to the extent available to me, and I would like to know the attitude of the Government with regard to this question of the exact powers that are to be conferred."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The terms of the resolution recommend to Government the constitution of panchayats in single villages or groups of villages, for the purpose of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction for petty cases. From the statement made by the Hon'ble the Vice-President yesterday, it would appear that the Government have in view the introduction of certain legislative measures in order to provide sufficient powers for trying petty cases of a civil and criminal nature to panchayats. But from the terms of the Government order published on the 2nd of October 1915, it would appear that the Government desire to give a further trial to the Panchayat Regulation, of 1816 and the Village Courts Act II of 1888 before anything desirable in the direction recommended by the Decentralisation Commission is done.

"Sir, under the Panchayat Regulation of 1816—the Regulation has been in force for a very long time no doubt—a panchayat cannot be formed unless both the parties apply for it. It is not the desire of the public, nor is it the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission that panchayats should be brought into being, only at the instance and on the application of the parties ; but they desire that village panchayats should be formed for other purposes as well, and as a unit of local self-government they should be armed with powers for trying petty civil and criminal cases. These panchayats now proposed do not serve the purpose of the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission or the desire of the public.

"Again the Village Courts Act of 1888, no doubt, gives certain powers to village munsifs for trying civil suits ; but under section 21 of that Act any one of the parties can put in an application before the district munsif for the transfer of the suit either to another village munsif's court or to his own file. So under section 21 of that Act, any one of the parties can defeat the objects of that Act and deny the chance of the village munsif trying the suit. It is not our desire that the village munsif alone should decide such cases, but that duly constituted elected panchayats should possess the power of deciding these cases. Besides that, the existing law does not take away the concurrent jurisdiction of the district munsifs' courts ; and, as it has been observed by Sir Thomas Munro, people who are desirous of taking advantage of the technicalities of law prefer going to the district munsifs' courts, to having their cases tried on grounds of equity by panchayats in their villages. But our desire is that these panchayats should be given power to try petty civil and criminal cases with exclusive jurisdiction, and that the concurrent jurisdiction which is now allowed should be taken away. The terms of the resolution also ask that these elective boards should be given exclusive jurisdiction to try petty civil and criminal cases.

"Sir, the Decentralisation Commission have recommended that there should be only one panchayat and that panchayat should possess powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction, over and above other duties. These small voluntary unions which are to be formed under this Government order will no doubt have almost all the powers recommended by the Decentralisation Commission ; but with regard to powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction, they do not seem to have been given anything under this Government order, though I understand there is some Bill that is going to be

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introduced very shortly which would take this matter into consideration and allow these panchayats to try such cases. My Honourable friend, the mover of this proposition, said in the beginning that he did not desire that separate panchayats should be formed for this purpose, but that the same panchayats in the villages should be armed with these powers. Though the panchayats may abuse their powers in some cases, the Decentralisation Commission have clearly said that this should not be made the ground of denying them powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases. They have said that these panchayats should be given exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. They said :—

'To do more than this, and to allow the decisions of the *panchayats* to be governed by the technicalities of ordinary legal procedure, with full facilities for appeal, would, we think, be fatal to the success of the system we propose What we desire is a village court of equity, and not a necessarily bad imitation of the regular law courts.'

"So the Royal Commission have recommended that they want a village court of equity, and not a court governed by the technicalities of law ; and this resolution recommends that such courts should be formed, and that the power of trying civil and criminal cases should be given to them and that exclusive jurisdiction should be conferred on them. I believe, Sir, that the Government will be pleased to consider the views of the non-official members expressed in the course of this discussion. Unless that is given effect to, the success of the panchayats will itself be doubtful. Again, Sir, with regard to panchayats, Sir Thomas Munro observed as follows :—

'*Panchayats* will, no doubt, be occasionally influenced by corrupt motives, as well as Courts of justice, but when this happens, it is better that the disgrace should fall on the *panchayats* than the court ; for, in the one case, the inhabitants can only lament the depravity of their own morals, but in the other, the court and the Government by which they have been introduced, will be rendered unpopular'

"So these panchayats may be given exclusive jurisdiction without any fear that they would misuse their powers instead of merely allowing concurrent jurisdiction as they now have. If the concurrent jurisdiction is not taken away, there is great doubt whether the village panchayats will be of any practical use whatever or whether litigation will be diminished to any appreciable extent. It will be a great relief also to the ordinary district munsifs' courts, if these panchayats are given exclusive jurisdiction over petty cases ; and I think Government will take this aspect of the question into consideration and accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Honourable Members, I assure them, are pushing an open door in pressing upon the Government the creation of panchayats for the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases. We have quite decided that we will set up panchayats for this purpose, and they will differ in character from the benches which could be constituted under the Village Courts Act. The panchayats which we contemplate would consist of a body of five to seven or nine villagers who possess the confidence of the community. What we have in mind at present, subject to any criticism that may be offered to us by the Government of India or from any other sources, is that these panchayats should sit in much the same way as bench magistrates and that we should not create a panel and draw members for each particular case,—that the panchayats should sit as a bench of magistrates sits and that any member of the panchayat can attend, and I think we have provided in our draft Bill, which has not yet reached its final stage, that three shall form a quorum We contemplate raising the jurisdiction on the civil side appreciably ; also we shall give very large powers to the panchayats to act as arbitrators, that is to say, to decide suits in which the parties both consent to accept the adjudication of the panchayats, whatever be the subject and whatever be the amount involved.

"We do not propose to abolish the jurisdiction of the village munsif acting singly. That official has been a most remarkable success. If you will look at the Civil Justice Report, you will—I am quoting from memory—see that, in the last year, village courts tried something like 112,000 cases, and that practically all these cases were tried by the village munsif sitting alone. The statistics which have been compiled by the High Court and which give the number of suits tried by the benches, have been vitiated by an error committed in two districts, where it was assumed that every suit which came before the village court in a bench area, that is,

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in an area where a bench has been created, was tried by the bench. We have obtained statistics later than those supplied by the High Court, and we find that a very considerable number of cases which appear in the statistics of the year 1914 and those of earlier years as suits tried by bench courts were in reality tried by the president of the bench sitting alone. It would be, I think, a great mistake to rashly supersede entirely the village munsif or the president of the bench sitting singly, since experience has shown that he is accepted by a very large number of suitors as a satisfactory tribunal, and we have yet to see whether they will have the same confidence in the panchayats. Probably they will: if so, they can always go to the panchayats. There is one other reason for retaining the village munsif or the president sitting alone and that is this. Many of these suits (I think about seventy-five per cent) are uncontested. They can be disposed of much more quickly by a single officer than they could be by a bench, and that is one of the reasons why plaintiffs would still file their suits before the village munsif or the president of the bench, as the case may be, rather than ask for a panchayat; they will get a speedier decision and will be satisfied with it.

"The next point which I would refer to is the criminal jurisdiction of these panchayats. At present, the criminal jurisdiction of the village magistrates is very small and they try only a trifling number of cases each year. There is, however, a vast number of petty criminal cases which go to our courts, and I think I am right in saying that something like 90 per cent of these cases end in favour of the accused. It seems to us to be entirely wrong that accused persons should be dragged to courts in a large number of cases in which there is not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. I believe that if we transfer this jurisdiction to the panchayats we shall either reduce the number of complaints or, if we do not succeed in bringing about that result we will at least save many an accused person the trouble and expense and waste of time and, to some extent, the disgrace of being dragged to attend the magistrate's court at the nearest *kacha*.

"There is one other matter before I pass on to the last point. I refer to the part of the resolution that we should set up these panchayats in each village or in convenient groups of villages. We do not propose in the Bill which has been drafted to make the panchayat system necessarily universal. The powers to set up panchayats will have universal application and wherever a favourable opportunity presents itself—and I hope it will present itself in the vast majority of villages in the Presidency—we shall create panchayats either for a single village whenever possible, or when that is not possible owing to the smallness of the population, or not expedient owing to the existance of factions, then for a group of villages.

"There remains the thorny question of exclusive jurisdiction. We propose in that connection to take a middle course. In that way we think safety lies. So far the village court has been extremely successful on its voluntary basis, that is, on a non-exclusive basis; and I think it will be quite impossible to run the risk of injustice by the universal introduction of exclusive jurisdiction. Where these village courts are popular, where they are accepted by the people as giving them justice so that the great majority of cases which they can try are filed before them, there we can by notification—that is the procedure contemplated—declare their jurisdiction to be exclusive. But there are many parts of the country in which village courts have not been largely appreciated by the people, and we must feel our way in these parts before we exclude the ordinary court. We must be satisfied that the panchayat court is going to be a success, that its decisions will meet with ready acceptance at the hands of the people. I feel confident that you do not wish to drive the villagers of this Presidency into a court which they distrust. That would be an arbitrary and tyrannical act which it would be extremely difficult to defend. But when we have got courts at work which have won the confidence of the people and which show a reasonable degree of efficiency, then we may be justified in saying that such courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction. We hope that we shall be able to notify some areas immediately, and that we shall gradually extend the application of these provisions until village courts will practically exercise sole jurisdiction in all matters of petty litigation.

"Honourable Members will see from what I have said that I am not able to accept this resolution or the next one in the terms in which they are expressed; and

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I would ask the movers to withdraw them and to await the Bill which I hope will be presented to the Council before long. That Bill can be discussed adequately in the Council, and it will be referred to a competent Select Committee, and there it can be criticised and amended as much as Honourable Members may desire. I will give this undertaking, that Government will not come to the Council with any rigid ideas about the provisions of the Bill, ideas which they are not prepared to submit to criticism and to modify if convinced that they have taken a wrong line or that they can go farther than they were at first prepared to go. I, therefore, think that it will be an economy of time if we postpone the further discussion of this most important subject until we are able to put a Bill before you which will focus your deliberations and suggestions and enable you to put in a concrete form a series of detailed propositions the acceptance of which you wish to urge upon the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Resolution No. VI which stands in my name is substantially identical with this resolution. I think it would save the time of the Council if I agree to withdraw that resolution after this is voted upon. In doing so, I wish to make one or two remarks From the extremely lucid and interesting statement made by the Honourable the Vice-President of the Council, it would appear that the question of judicial panchayats is going to be treated as a separate question by itself. I do not take it upon myself to say that the erection of judicial panchayats, as distinct from administrative panchayats, is necessarily a wrong solution of the problem. But it appears to me that, before the Bill is introduced, it would be an advantage to Government to find out the sense of this Council as to whether, in their opinion, it is desirable to constitute separate administrative and separate judicial panchayats, or whether it would be more advantageous to combine the two into one That question seems to be already prejudged from the statements we have listened to, this morning and this afternoon. It appears to me that, in the large mass of villages that we contemplate, it may not be possible to find one set of men who can go into the administrative panchayat and another set of men who can go into the judicial panchayat This view has been pressed upon the attention of the Government both by the Decentralization Commission and by the Government of India. The Government of India lay down two principles which, taken together, seem to me to indicate that their opinion is essentially for the general panchayats. No. III of their general principles is as follows:

'In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as 'administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both 'functions.'

No. IV is—

'Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and 'education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are 'established.'

"It appears to me, then, that the balance of opinion so far expressed outside the Madras Government is in favour of constituting general panchayats in villages. I am willing to grant that there may be a large class of villages, where unions are at present established, where general panchayats may not be necessary and where it would be possible to constitute separate administrative and judicial panchayats. For example, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar referred to a class of unions existing in the Presidency which are really municipal in character and might in course of time be converted into municipalities These villages, perhaps, may be excepted from the general rule to which both the Decentralization Commission and the Government of India have given their acceptance. But outside that class of larger villages which will probably develop into municipalities, it is open to question whether it is feasible to set up judicial panchayats as distinct from administrative panchayats. I am not a bigot on this point. My knowledge is limited, and I am quite willing to concede that there may be a good deal to say in favour of the other view; but as at present advised I am disposed to think that the balance of advantage is in favour of general panchayats. I, therefore, say, Sir, with all respect to the suggestion you made to us to withdraw the proposition, that there is a preliminary principle which has got to be disposed of, before we can take the course suggested by you, of considering the Bill on its own merits."

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"May I with the permission of the Council say a few words as to what I said, with reference to what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri? It is not intended that a member of the judicial panchayat shall thereby be excluded from membership in the administrative panchayat. What I had in mind when drawing up the legislative proposals was that we might perhaps go ahead rather faster with the creation of judicial panchayats than of administrative panchayats and that also in large villages it would be possible and in some respects expedient to separate the two bodies. We hear a great deal of the separation of judicial and executive functions and it seems to me it is a somewhat curious proposition, coming from Honourable Members of this Council, that we should make the same body an executive body, an administrative body, and also a judicial body. We should not have imagined or contemplated the appointment of the municipal councillors of Ellore, for instance, to be bench magistrates also, because they would frequently find that they had to try cases which, as municipal councillors, they had initiated. Although I do not attach any great importance to that consideration in the case of a small village, still in the case of larger villages it must have some weight. I would also like to remind the Council that in the classic case of Uttaramerur in which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred yesterday, a case which is so vividly described in that interesting inscription which he read to us, there was not one panchayat but five or six panchayats, the judicial panchayat, administrative panchayat, tank panchayat and various other panchayats, so that we have a number of arguments in favour of having separate judicial panchayats. But like my honourable friend, I am no bigot on this subject. I am quite prepared at a later stage, when the Bill comes in, to discuss this and to examine it impartially and without any very strong views one way or the other."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"One word, Sir. We are all very thankful to you for the statement you made in this Council. I wish you had made it earlier. I wish to know whether you are giving any power of election to the villagers to elect the justices of the village."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That is a point we have not yet quite settled."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your mind is open on that point?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I join my honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in thanking the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for his lucid statement as regards the proposals which he wishes to formulate in that Bill. He has assured us that the Government would not have any rigid views on this question, but would be prepared to examine every proposition that may be put forward in detail and decide it on its merits. I hope that that means that, with regard to the question of principle, there would not be any difficulty on account of any sanction that may be obtained from the Government of India or the Secretary of State as regards the procedure that ought to bind the local Government in the matter of this legislation. If the hands of the local Government are absolutely unfettered on this important question, as to whether these panchayats ought to be elected by the people or selected subject to certain limitations, as to whether civil and criminal powers within particular limits might be safely given to them, as to whether they should have concurrent jurisdiction or exclusive jurisdiction,—if these matters are open to revision by the local Government, not merely matters of detail as to whether there should be twenty or thirty or forty or one hundred, but broader questions, then there could be absolutely no difficulty about the position of the Honourable Members or the non-official public outside, in regard to their attitude in this matter. I hope that is how we are to understand the position of the Government to be,—that the hands of the Government would not be fettered in any manner whatsoever with regard to the provisions of the Bill.

"I have only a few observations to make with regard to the proposals summarised to us. With regard to civil jurisdiction, the Government, as at present advised, do not wish to abolish the jurisdiction which at present is vested in village munsifs, but would have in these villages or groups of villages two or three bodies having concurrent jurisdiction; that is, firstly there may be village munsifs; then there

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

will be village panchayats ; and thirdly, the ordinary courts of justice which are to have concurrent jurisdiction. I cannot help feeling that it would be undesirable in the interests of the people as well as of the administration of justice, that there should be three tribunals with concurrent jurisdiction at the same time.

"With regard to the people having confidence in the village munsif, some of us cannot help informing Government that the confidence of the people in these village munsifs is not so great as it is believed to be by the Government. As I understand the provisions of the Village Courts Act in areas where village courts are established, I believe the people of the village have to go to the village courts for cases up to the limit of twenty rupees, and, if that be so, I do not see where the question of option comes in, and consequently we are not in a position to judge whether these village courts are actually popular or not. But, however it be, the general consensus of opinion seems to be that village munsifs, as at present constituted, are not desirable tribunals, and that a little modification of the system as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart might improve the situation. Of course, the village munsif may be one of the tribunals *ex-officio* or whatever it might be or he may be one of the panchayatdars. He may have jurisdiction to accept a plaint and proceed with the case in its initial stages, but then if, as an officer of the tribunal he finds that the case is *ex-parte*, he may dispose of it, as there is no difficulty when the other party does not contest it ; and therefore seventy-five per cent. of the cases would be made up in that way. But, where there is a real contest, it should not be competent for him to decide it ; it is the panchayat that is constituted for the village that ought to have exclusive jurisdiction in that matter.

"With regard to the concurrent jurisdiction, which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart would vest in the ordinary tribunals, there is a good deal to be said in its favour. Certainly we ought not to prevent parties from going to whichever tribunals they have confidence in. As a general rule, I think parties must go to the tribunals established by the law with the option in certain cases of taking their cases to the ordinary courts in which case the party who does it will have to bear the costs. Even if he succeeds in his case, he would not get all the costs which would be very heavy in some cases. I know cases where the amount was only thirty or forty rupees, but the parties had to pay on account of adjournments one hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees. If the party is to lose his costs, he will be slow to take it to another court. There ought not to be much difficulty in conferring exclusive jurisdiction in that limited sense upon these tribunals, and, therefore, I think the suggestion that concurrent jurisdiction should be given to a number of bodies ought to be considered a little more deeply before it can be accepted.

"Then, with regard to criminal jurisdiction, I believe I am right in thinking that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart proposes to give to the panchayats criminal jurisdiction and not to make the village munsifs the sole arbiters in the matter with regard to the jurisdiction at present vested in them. If power be given to these panchayats in regard to criminal jurisdiction in petty cases, subject to the same limitations as I have mentioned in the matter of civil jurisdiction, great advantages will be secured to the people.

"These are some of the observations which occurred to me with regard to the proposed Bill. Of course, the matter can be threshed out ; but all that I desire to know before I withdraw this resolution, is as to whether on these broad questions it would be open to Government to accept the elective principles, to accept the principle of concurrent jurisdiction with these limitations, whether the hands of this Government will be perfectly free and not tied by any superior authority. If so, there could be no difficulty ; otherwise it would be too late to discuss the Bill when once it obtains the sanction of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"I am afraid I cannot give the Honourable Member any assurance that we will have an entirely free hand in respect of the matters he has mentioned ; but I take it that it would only be in respect of jurisdiction and universality of application of the new law that the Government of India would object to our going further than the Bill for which we get their sanction ; and, if the Council should desire to go further in respect of either of these matters, then all that would be necessary would be to make a further reference to the Government

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of India and ask for their sanction for the amended measure. I can give no assurance beyond that. I cannot bind the Government of India as to what their sanction will cover, but that, I imagine, will be their position."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"In the circumstances stated I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S Srinivasa Sastri next withdrew with the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President the following resolution which stood in his name:—

"VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that both the unions and the panchayats referred to in the recent Government Order on village panchayats be entrusted with judicial powers in respect of certain classes of civil and criminal cases, and that the existing law on the subject be amended accordingly."

RESOLUTION *RE* PUBLICATION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE FORMATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"My resolution is as follows:—

'VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinions of the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, District officers and other persons consulted as to the institution of village panchayats in this province in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization be published.'

"I have only a few words to say in support of this resolution. We, non-official members, have a very limited function in this Council. We can only criticise and try in that way to influence the decision of the Government. Even if the Council passes any resolutions, they can only act as recommendations which it is open to Government to set aside. But in order that we may exercise even this limited function to the best advantage, it is necessary that Government should give us the information on which they themselves proceed to act. Criticism must be well-informed criticism before it can at all claim to influence the decisions of any responsible body. At present, we are guided in this most vital matter of village panchayats, only by the poor, unillumined intelligence of non-officials. It appears to me, Sir, that it would be a great advantage to Government if the sources of information which they have were made available to us also, so that when these sources of information are canvassed from our point of view, the facts that emerge and the opinions that finally prevail will be productive of the best results to the community. I myself fail to see why these reports of experts on the subject of village panchayats should be kept from us, unless it be this, which I have sometimes heard, that the opinions of these people consulted by Government are often couched in a form not fit for publication. If that were so, it is a thing that ought to be put an end to at once. Opinions obtained by Government on vital administrative matters ought not to be couched in confidential forms which cannot be published before the world. I think if officials are in the habit of submitting reports of that kind, they ought to be told that their reports are likely to be published and that they must take care in writing, as all that they write may come before the public. Barring that one reason, I do not see any other that could justify our being kept in ignorance in these matters. For being so kept in ignorance, our criticisms are naturally discounted; and we are called upon here to do functions for which we are ill-equipped and for which full equipment can only be afforded by Government. I think, therefore, that this Council will be pleased to accept this resolution and recommend it strongly to Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri laid down a general proposition that information from which the Government arrived at conclusions, the facts upon which they proceeded, ought to be available for the assistance of the Honourable Members of this Council. In so far as facts are involved,

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I am inclined to accept such a proposition. If we have any data which we are in possession of, and which really bear on the subject, we should, I think, be right in laying them before the Council. But what we are asked to publish are not facts, but opinions which have been recorded, opinions of the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, district officers and so on. I may mention in passing that no reference was made to the Judges of the High Court and consequently no opinions of theirs have reached the Government on the subject.

"Then, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said that the only reason he could see why opinions should not be published was that they might be couched in language unsuited for publication. Well, Sir, he then proceeded to add that, if that were so, officials ought to know better or ought to be made to know better than to use such language."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I did not say 'language' but I said 'form.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Putting that round the other way, an official should not be allowed to express his views freely in such terms as occur to his mind, but he is always to have an eye upon the effect of his words, when they are published. Now I think that every one will feel how entirely cramping it would be to officials if they always had this threat of publicity before them when they wrote their opinions. After all, Government consult their officers in order to obtain their unbiassed and confidential opinions upon matters which are referred to them. If an officer always thinks it likely that, whatever he says, even on a public question, is going to be published, he cannot write freely. On the other hand, if he does write freely, I think it will be evident that it will not be altogether in the interests of the public, certainly, not in the interests of Government that any rash word he has written should be taken hold of and used perpetually and brought up against him. I always remember my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai and that unfortunate phrase 'the running sore.' We have heard of the 'running sore' so many times. That 'running sore' came from the pen of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne at the close of the Forest Committee's report. He thought it was a telling phrase and so it was; but it was also an exaggerated phrase. That is an instance of an officer writing hastily. Possibly it will be constantly used as evidence of something."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"That was deliberately used to express the state of things."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"An officer is liable to embarrassment by having these phrases although written deliberately being published to the world. For these reasons, we cannot undertake to publish the opinions of officers and to exhibit to the world the processes by which Government arrive at their decisions. It is not always desirable to do so when you have got a large mass of evidence, which I have here on the subject before us, which we obtained in 1910 from all the districts of the Presidency. There were some 470 statements made. If Honourable Members of this Council would like those statements to be published, we should have no objection to lay before them these statements either in abstract or in full. The bulk of them is very inadequately represented by the bundle before me. It will cost a good deal of money to publish all these statements, but we have got a précis of them, which, not being prepared with any particular object, may be taken as fairly accurate and which gives the information district by district. If that would be sufficient, we should be very pleased to lay that statement on the table. That would, I think, give Honourable Members of the Council as much information as they require. I would deprecate printing the whole of it; much of it is in the vernacular. It is rather unnecessary to go to that length. Therefore, I would suggest that, if it would meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to have this précis which gives in fair detail the opinions collected from each district, I shall be happy to lay it on the table."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement, so far as it goes, must, I think, be considered satisfactory in that he has consented to publish a précis of opinions of all the officers who have been called upon to express them. If in addition to it, he would also be willing to state, that, if after reading the précis any particular opinion is wanted it will be published, it might go some way to meet our wishes. I would personally like in a matter like

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

this to have all the opinions published. The only argument is the question of cost. I have been receiving papers placed on the Editors' table for the last five or six years, and I can say that several of them are absolutely of no interest to us from our point of view and a great deal of the money which is spent on the publication of these papers is a waste from the point of view we sometimes take of public questions. This is essentially a matter on which there is a diversity of opinion. I think, if it would be possible, we should like to see from what standpoint the various officers who were consulted expressed their opinions. I do not see, therefore, any reason why all the opinions should not be published.

"Apart from this, several times I have myself felt that opinions which are not quite in accord with the policy of the Government, opinions expressed by their own officers to which we are as equally entitled as the Government, are sometimes withheld from us, for what reason, we do not know. For example, I have been told several times that Collectors have made representations for raising the pay of vettis. If these opinions were published and I have asked for them several times—they would show that sometimes the honest expression of an opinion by an official would equally serve the interests of the public as much by publication as sometimes by non-publication. So there can be no rule in this matter, and I do not think that anybody will be hurt or defamed by the publication of opinions on public questions involving the financial or other policy of the Government.

"As regards Mr. Horne's statement about the 'running sore', about which some observations have been made, I rather think that the merit of the Forest Committee's Report consisted in that it contained a frank expression of opinion that was felt and so strongly felt at the time. Perhaps it is that very strong expression of opinion that induced the Government to adopt the policy which has been set out in that report. I can say, having partaken in the deliberations of the Committee for six months along with my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai, that Mr. Horne never made any secret of his opinions and never hesitated to express them in proper language whether they were for or against us. Whatever he felt he certainly put it in the strongest possible manner, either for us or against us. Under these circumstances, I think the expression which has been so often quoted by my honourable friend in this Council was the expression of an opinion by Mr. Horne as well as by us and it really indicated the state of feeling so tellingly. It was quoted not so much against Mr. Horne but as really showing the state of feeling in the villages in regard to forest grievances; and I do not know that any one was inconvenienced by that expression being so frequently quoted. Certainly not Mr. Horne; and I cannot conceive how the Government were inconvenienced by that expression of opinion.

"Sir, I have raised the question of the publication of papers in this Council more than once. It is a grievance—and a very legitimate grievance—that all the papers available to Government are not made available to us also in the discussion of large public questions. This is one of those instances—I can mention several other instances during the last five or six years—when our debates would be much more useful if while the Government were quoting from the opinions of some Collectors or the Board of Revenue, and sometimes of Mr. Butterworth, and sometimes Mr. Davidson, in other capacities, we had not been debarred from quoting the opinions of other officials which were quite the other way, which were probably contained in the very papers from which the official members were quoting. It seems to me there should be absolutely no unwillingness on the part of the Government to publish these papers for elucidating all these public questions. Under these circumstances, I should think the Government would be doing the right thing in pursuing a wise and liberal policy in the publication of these papers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I have just a few remarks to make. This is a subject of far-reaching consequence and we are thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for promising to allow us to have a look into these papers if we so desire. In regard to the opinions of officials, may I suggest that, if there is anything in these papers which does not admit of publication, the Government may issue a summary with reasons; as, for instance, that so many Collectors are in favour of giving concurrent jurisdiction or exclusive jurisdiction, and if so, up to what limits, so that it may be a real help to non-official members of this

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Council to know exactly what the state of feeling is among officials. If the Government think that publishing the names of officials would not be for the benefit of the general administration, then they may say that so many Collectors are in favour of exclusive, jurisdiction, so many in favour of concurrent jurisdiction, so many in favour of criminal jurisdiction being conferred, so that we may know exactly what the position of Government officials is in regard to this matter. I do not think, personally, that there ought to be any objection to give us a summary of the reasons of the Collectors and various other officers, even if there be any real difficulty in publishing the papers themselves. I hope the Government will be able to see their way to publish the opinions of non-officials as well as of officials or, at any rate, as many opinions of officials on the subject as possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew have been accepted by my honourable friend as satisfactory; but I am very sorry that there are two portions which are not very satisfactory to me. He said that Government officers would not give their opinions freely, if they knew that their opinions would be published. I think, Sir, on the other hand, that if they know that their opinions will be published, they will give us carefully considered opinions. At present, when they know that their opinions will not be published, they will give you their feelings, knowing very well that they will not be published. But if they know that they will be published, they will carefully think over the matter and give you reasoned criticism. The other portion which was not satisfactory to me was a reference to the 'running sore'! That remark was not made in a confidential document submitted to Government; but it was made in a report intended to be printed and published. Some time ago, as soon as I came into the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth quoted an opinion of mine written as Secretary to the Board of Revenue. I should like to know whether the Government are only anxious to quote opinions favourable to them. Should we not have the opportunity of quoting opinions in our favour?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In the first place, I should be glad to have information as to what that book which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew was showing us, really consists of. I presume it is an expurgated edition of the opinions collected from the mofussil."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I may say that the first sheets relate to the district of Anantapur. They contain actual statements from, I think, twenty-nine individuals in that district."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is the other thing which you said you would publish that I want."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I will send it over to you. That is a précis of the opinions received."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Including the opinions of the Board of Revenue?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"No. It only refers to the opinion of non-officials throughout the Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was not quite clear upon the point. These are non-official opinions collected throughout the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"We do not want them to be published."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Only the précis of them I understood."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Having understood that what is offered for publication is only a summary of non-official opinion, I wish to make an observation or two. I thought, from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reference to 'the running sore'—I do not wish to lay too much stress upon the poor 'running sore'—it was evidently a running sore with the Government to have some of the opinions of their own officials collected against themselves, which are felt to be an inconveniently frank and forcible expression of opinion on the part of some officials, without due attention being paid to the delicate position of Government when matters come up here. So much delicacy should not be entertained on behalf of Government. In

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this case the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew could have agreed to a compromise to publish an expurgated edition of not only non-official but official information, deleting the 'running sore' and all other inconvenient expressions. I believe even that may, to a certain extent, satisfy the public, though there will be a feeling of diffidence as to how far this expurgated edition is to be relied upon. In any case, the reason quoted for the non publication of official opinions proceeded on an entirely wrong basis. I believe communications by Government to these officials are not intended purely for the immediate purpose of getting opinion so as to enable the Government to take an immediate step. The contrary is the view which an extremely autocratic Government might take, but we must make the Government less and less autocratic and the public must be taken more and more into confidence. In these days, when we expect co-operation on the part of the public in matters of Government, when Government consult officials, it must be mainly with a view to carry on the administration with the assistance of the public. It must therefore be distinctly remembered by all officials who are addressed by Government that they must couch their expression of opinion not only in proper language but in proper form. In extreme haste, an officer consulted orally might say something which he would not like to be repeated in this hall. But, when there is a deliberate expression of opinion recorded on a matter of public importance, I think the Council have a right to insist upon having the expression of opinion in the most serious and sober form. If something should remain even in that serious opinion which is objectionable to Government, and which is not thought fit for publication, it may be marked 'confidential' and may be withheld from public view. Barring these special circumstances, I would expect, and the Council would expect, all other official papers to be published. I have laid down the limits for the application of the principle of secrecy, and I think the Council would agree to it; and I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew also will agree that all papers which are not strictly confidential may be published even if they may be official reports."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I think we have unnecessarily brought into the question points which need not be brought in. The question is about the publication of the papers connected with the institution of village panchayats in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. As far as these papers are concerned, I think it is a great disappointment to have that kind of reply about official papers from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I cannot see that there could be anything in the reports of the officials that should be kept secret from this Council, especially when we have to discuss some Bill to be printed and to be placed before the Council, some Bill to be brought in as was suggested by the Honourable the Vice-President. In fact, it becomes very important to have them here. If there are recommendations made by particular officers without really knowing the interior of their districts, as the non-officials can certainly be expected to know, there will be time for us to place before the Government the conditions or the circumstances which elicited or which brought about a report of that kind, or that particular answer. I do not know if any opinion connected with this question can relate to anything that must be kept confidential. If it is a question relating to the other portions of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, we will have no objection to those portions not being published. If it relates only to the village panchayats in the province and the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on that point; if the replies relate to that portion, I do not know why there is any reason for keeping them back from Members of this Council. The Decentralization Commission deals with so many points; many of the points may not be points on which information could be given to us, nor is it necessary for us to have it. So far as we are concerned, official opinions are more necessary than non-official opinions. It is in the interests of the Government and the public that it is necessary that they should be before us, I mean, so far as they relate to this particular question. I do not think that the rest need be published. I do not know if this Council cannot now plead that the Government must change their resolution in respect of this particular portion of the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission. I think it is quite necessary that the Government ought not to keep some things in their minds which the other Members here do not know. If particular officers from particular areas say that the village courts are

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quite unpopular, and if, on the other hand, it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Government that, in that particular area, they are really popular, not that there is no litigation arising there but there are some people who take it away from the jurisdiction of the village munsifs or headmen or bench—if we can make out a point like that, is that not a matter which ought to be known for the decision of Government? If we have to work together to pass an Act of that kind, this portion of the recommendation can in no sense be kept a secret. I think, without going into the broader question which has been raised both by the Honourable mover to some extent and by the Hon'ble Mr Cardew, so far as the present request is concerned, I only request that the Government will be pleased to extract that portion relating to village panchayats and in any event be prepared to publish the official correspondence also. There could be no reason for keeping them secret."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I do not wish to make a speech; I only want to make a suggestion. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is not prepared to publish all the official opinions, may I suggest that he might publish them omitting the names? The reason why I suggest this is because I do not like an expurgated edition. We would like to know what they actually said. The only objection is that the names of these officials should not be published. Then publish them anonymously or pseudonymously. There is a precedent for that, Sir, I can point out that, when the Factory Commission sent in their report, when they had to give the condition of the factories they inspected, it was considered objectionable to publish the whole condition of the factories with the names of the factories. They published the whole of the condition of the factories omitting the names of the factories. There was a key which they kept and the key was handed over to Government. Similarly you can publish all opinions of officials and number them 1, 2, 3 and so on, and you can keep a key but need not give it to us. But if it is going to be an expurgated edition, I certainly do not want it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has promised us a small mercy. Let me express thanks for that small mercy; but, if he asks me further for an expression of complete satisfaction, I am afraid I must disappoint him. If, with my expression of thankfulness, he is prepared to publish it, we shall take it. But I am not prepared to say that that will satisfy the needs of the case. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew told us that the reports of district officers did not consist purely of facts but also contained opinions. I dare say there are opinions and it is their opinions that are valuable to us. I do not think a district officer worth his salt will have written a report consisting solely of opinions. I lay a wager that, if these opinions were published, a good many facts not known to us would be found among them. Besides, Sir, it is somewhat inconvenient—I wish Honourable Members on the official side would place themselves in our position for a minute—it is inconvenient and humiliating for a non-official member to stand up and plead hard for a certain thing and for the official member to suddenly get up and read a yellow paper saying that that is the opinion of the Government of India—they express nothing before and nothing after, except that single opinion—or from a district officer's report, that such and such a thing is the opinion of the district officer, nothing before and nothing after. I can understand, where personal matters are concerned, the necessity for complete secrecy. I can understand, where an uprising of the citizens or an insurrection is feared, that secrecy is necessary. But, where a question like the village panchayat is concerned, I cannot understand how an officer can put confidential matters into such a document, or how a Government which seeks criticism and advice could keep it from the public. I think that is a matter of great principle. We, on this side, strongly object to Government by secret despatches and we think we have a moral claim to this information. I am unable, therefore, to withdraw this proposition, but must press it to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I feel surprised that the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar thinks that officials' opinions are more useful and important than those of non-officials. I should have thought that, in a matter dealing with village panchayats, what really is essential to know is what the villagers want, not what Mr. Smith, the Collector of South Canara, thinks or what Mr. Jones of North Arcot thinks about it, but what the villager himself wants. That is what we try to keep before us. I should have thought that the opinions of Collectors were comparatively

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unimportant. I am, therefore, surprised to find from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that the opinions of Collectors and deputy collectors are so important in these cases. I think it must be remembered that there are sensitive natures, perhaps, among Indian officers who would not like to find their opinions dragged out into the full light of day. I am afraid I cannot undertake to go further than I have already promised. I am glad to find the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri regards it, to that extent, as satisfactory. I would take one further step in order to try and meet the wishes of the Honourable Member, that is to say, the Government will consider whether it is possible to make out a précis of the official opinions which will give non-official members what they so very much desire."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Before you put it to the vote, may I say that I withdraw this proposition in view of what has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew ?"

With the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* LEGISLATION REGARDING PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the new panchayats contemplated in the recent Government Order on village panchayats be constituted not as proposed on a voluntary basis but with legislative sanction.'

"This resolution has been spoken to already in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's original resolution on village panchayats. All I have to say is, that there is a slight comment which I have to make, to make my proposition intelligible. 'The new panchayats contemplated in the recent Government Order' is an unhappy expression. I should have said 'the new voluntary panchayats 'mentioned in paragraph 9 of the recent Government Order' I do not mean union panchayats, applying the present clause to the existing unions. The only thing I have to say in recommending this resolution is that it seems to me that a voluntary association of villagers is fore-doomed to failure; the experiment will meet with ill-success from the very commencement. The presence of a single obstinate person in a village is enough to make the efforts of all other people absolutely useless, and I am absolutely certain that in every village a person or two will be found who will render nugatory the efforts of other people, so that that part of the Government Order will be futile practically. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar told us that it was an unessential part of the Government Order, and that non-official members on this side should be grateful for the rest of the order. I am quite willing to meet him ; but, if it is proposed that this experiment is going to be tried on a voluntary basis in villages with less than three thousand people, I must take leave to tell the Government that it does not meet the non-official view. We think that that experiment should not be tried, because from the very commencement it is fore-doomed to failure."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I heartily second this resolution. I am afraid that these panchayats can never be formed, or if they are formed at all, they are fore-doomed to failure as they have no legislative sanction at all. These panchayats are proposed to be constituted by voluntary efforts There will be no power for any body to punish the delinquent except when the whole village should complain against him. Still, in the same paragraph of the Government Order, it would appear that the Collector and the divisional officer can exercise a sort of control over these people. These panchayats are going to be voluntary panchayats. They will be formed by the villagers themselves on their own initiative. And I cannot conceive how, under such conditions, the Collector or the revenue divisional officer can have any power over these panchayatdars except for the mere reason that he takes the initiative in forming such panchayats. Unless these panchayats are placed on a firm legislative footing, and some sort of enabling Act is passed so as to give them some responsibility and power, I am afraid they will not work at all.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"Again, in the resolution of the Government of India, it is said that legislation where necessary may be undertaken and it must be purely permissive. Therefore, at least for these panchayats, if an enabling Act is passed and if under that Act these panchayats are constituted, there will certainly be some hope of these being made successful and workable. But on the basis on which Government expect these panchayats to come into existence, I am afraid they will not only not work, but they may prove after all as dangerous experiments that will fail altogether. I therefore think it necessary that, before this experiment is made, it is made on proper lines; and that these bodies are placed on a sound basis with legislative sanction. I give my support to this resolution and heartily second it."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"The reason, Sir, why we suggested that for certain villages panchayats should be constituted on a voluntary basis was that we were doubtful whether, in villages with a population below a certain limit, it would be possible to get a suitable class of men to serve as panchayatdars, and whether it would be possible to get the necessary funds for working panchayats. With regard to all villages with a population above that limit, panchayats are to be constituted on a statutory basis. The question really seems to me to resolve itself into one regarding the population limit, a question whether the population limit of three thousand which we suggest will be suitable. For the present, I would ask Honourable Members to wait and see the result of our proposals, to see how many villages are brought in under these proposals and then to suggest, if necessary, the extension of the system of panchayats to villages with a smaller population. We are not tied down to the population limit of three thousand. If we are satisfied that the experiment may be safely extended to villages with a smaller population, we are quite prepared to extend it. For the present, it seems to me that three thousand is a fair population limit. We are prepared to go down to a lower limit, if necessary. It seems to me that at present there is no necessity for constituting panchayats on a statutory basis in small villages where the prospects of the success of the experiment are not free from doubt.

"Honourable Members, who have spoken on this proposition, all seem to consider that voluntary bodies must necessarily prove a failure. I would remind them of the fact that there are some irrigation boards, said to be working in the Nellore district, which are constituted on a voluntary basis. It should not be assumed that bodies constituted on a voluntary basis cannot possibly work. It is quite possible that such voluntary bodies may be able to work and work efficiently. Until the prospects of extending the experiment with some chance of success to the smaller villages are fairly certain, I would ask Honourable Members to be satisfied with the present population limit suggested in the Government Order. Unless the Honourable mover of this proposition wishes to bring every village in the Presidency under the system of statutory panchayats, I do not see that there is much to be gained by his pressing this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has not quite appreciated the position that has been put forward in this resolution. Of course, he is right in pointing out that, so far as the larger villages are concerned, that is villages with a population exceeding three thousand, there would be a statutory basis for them under the present Local Boards Act. With reference to the smaller villages, the closing sentences which he uttered seem to suggest that he thinks that nothing particular need be done or whatever could be done on a voluntary basis might be tried. That is the substance of what he stated. But it is against that latter position that the present resolution is being urged. The fact is, that the fear that village panchayats on a voluntary basis would be failures may well be accounted for by the experience which a large number of us have derived in the case of voluntary associations which have been tried; for instance, there are associations known as sanitary committees. I may mention the fate of some of these sanitary committees which a deputy collector in the Salem district tried recently. In his enthusiasm for voluntary associations he went to various villages and started—he told me with a great deal of pride—four or five sanitary committees. Directly they saw that the deputy collector was anxious to arrange for the sanitation of the village, some of the leading people

came forward in order probably to ingratiate themselves in his favour and said that these committees could be formed immediately. The deputy collector did form some and told them that they were to collect funds to make roads, to clear prickly-pear and look to the improvement of village tanks and so on. For a month or two he was very hopeful. When I saw him later on, he frankly confessed to me that these were failures. He told me that directly he turned his back, they ceased to manifest any interest in them. So far as collection work, which is the all important work, is concerned, few people cared to pay. If there is to be no compulsion, payment cannot be expected. Perhaps, specially enthusiastic people may go on paying, but they soon see the very striking injustice that, for a public benefit, they alone should go on paying and the rest reap the benefits without any payment. There is no further collection and all the work of the voluntary committees is at an end. That was found to be the bitter experience of one deputy collector in Salem, and I think it can be assumed to be the state of things which may normally be expected to be the fate of all voluntary associations. There may be individual instances where the organizing power and the genius of one or two local leaders may sustain life in some of these bodies; but these I would regard as exceptional. When we are on the subject of extending the system of panchayats to a very large number of villages, if they are to prove to be what Lord Morley wanted them in 1908 to prove, 'the starting points of public life in the Presidency,' these panchayats must be constituted on a more enduring basis. Money is the most important thing for the working of these panchayats, and for the purpose of collection, voluntary associations are absolutely useless. They can go on for a short time; but even if they go on, there is the danger of various complaints arising. It is only in exceptional cases that charges of oppression and trouble may not be brought. In some cases, some leading gentlemen in the village goes on collecting because he happens to be the most powerful. He has the social power of ostracising persons. I have heard of collections being enforced tyrannically by the leading gentlemen in the village—and one of my constituents asked me to interpellate in the Council against voluntary collections for paying the Nirgunti. I may point out that, if the arrangements are purely on a voluntary basis, we would not have any sufficient guarantee that things will not go wrong. There is no method of adequately checking the work of voluntary associations; there is no guarantee that their work is checked; there is no regular basis on which collection can be made to depend.

"I wish therefore to point out that the assumption made on behalf of non-official members that voluntary associations must be failures is fairly well made out. Then I wish to point out what sort of legislative basis we want. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar was asking whether we wanted legislation to empower every village to have a panchayat. We want Government to take power to constitute every village into a panchayat; only whether every village should be so turned is a matter of expediency. We expect Government to go on with the work of establishing these panchayats so that, in a very short time, if not the entire number of villages, at least the vast majority of them will be provided with panchayats.

"Panchayats may be formed under various circumstances. As for the details the Government might take the power to invest them with various powers. For instance the informal panchayats in paragraph 10 of the Government Order, it is stated, would not possess any judicial functions or powers. If a statute is prepared, power may be taken to invest them if necessary with judicial functions. What I want to suggest is, that there is a fairly clear case for an enabling legislation, as the seconder pointed out. Government may find out what, in the particular circumstances of a village, the particular powers which should be bestowed upon the panchayat in question are. But there will be a minimum stated in the legislation as to the powers which each panchayat must be vested with. On the whole, the preponderance of opinion is in favour of vesting these panchayats with judicial powers. I believe in very small villages there will be hardly scope for more than one panchayat and therefore it will have to be vested with judicial functions. Therefore, I think a fairly clear case has been made out for the introduction of a Bill for empowering these smaller villages to have their own panchayats, to have their own power of collection, to have certain definite duties in regard to their expenditure and so on. Under these circumstances I have very great pleasure in supporting this proposition."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am afraid that the point covered by the resolution has not been quite kept in view; but, however, I only wish to make one or two suggestions, as regards the broad lines on which legislation might be undertaken and without which it cannot be in our view a success. My suggestion is this: if actually these associations should be formed and should continue to exist, we must ask for a general enactment empowering officers to constitute village panchayats everywhere. We say that if about two thirds of the ryots of a village or about half the ryots of a village, when a Divisional officer or a Collector goes to the village, are prepared, after advice given by the Collector or the Divisional officer, to enter into some arrangement for conducting any of the operations referred to in the various clauses of paragraph 9 of the Government order, if they are willing to abide by the rules which they will frame and are willing to act up to those rules, these rules may be asked to be examined by the Collectors; and if approved by them, the associations may be formed on the elective principles suggested. No restrictions need be put upon them. Suggestions will be thrown out, but the only point will be that, once it is agreeable or acceptable to Government or Government officials, it will be well to see that they thrive. Any voluntary association which is started, probably has the fire in it to live for a few days and might live for a few days but if left to itself without further powers to continue, will decay and cannot stand any length of time. All agree that it may be that, at a particular time, small factions or even one individual starting a faction might spoil the whole arrangement made. I certainly want that the Government should be able to check the rules which will be framed by the association. But, when once the majority of the ryots or about half the ryots agree to that course and take upon themselves to abide by the rules and to take certain responsibilities, should not the Government step in to protect them at least after they have agreed to do so and see that these rules are beneficial to their interests, and allow them to continue to work on those lines, taking power to themselves to remove any particular individual that might act badly, if complaints come up later?

"The right is given to the Divisional officer to remove any such, as if the man will be there by the Government order. It is by the election of the people that he comes in. How can this officer go and remove any particular individual as suggested in paragraph 9 of the Government order? How can he go and oust him from that place when he is elected by one set of people unless the statute empowers him to do so? If they should go on correctly, will it be wrong on the part of the Government to take this amount of care to see that the rules are good and not oppressive to the ryots because the most sensible portion of them have agreed to form the association? If it is for the benefit of the villagers and if the villagers do not object to have it on a voluntary basis, why not a permissive legislation be passed enabling Government to extend it to particular areas where the Collectors are prepared to extend them with the safe-guards that I suggest? If some such thing is not done and some care is not taken to see that these things thrive, even if the officers who are advised here to go down to the villages and form such voluntary associations take the trouble once to go and form them, if they leave them there and if there is no further support and if the law does not interfere, if the Government leave them to themselves, all the initial work will be gone, all the initial trouble will be wasted and the trouble given by the Government order will only remain.

"My submission is that legislation should be so undertaken that it would be very general and would give the very necessary powers in the hands of men who have been voluntarily chosen, that such powers as are so agreed to be given will be so protected that they might afterwards be used for the benefit of the villages. This is the position sought to be met by the resolution: It does not restrict the discretion of Government in the matter of details of the Bill to be passed. All that is wanted is some vague general basis at least; there must be some encouragement to be given, where, in any event, a voluntary association is started by the majority of the people. In some cases, it might be that the whole village may consist of poor tenants and that a few leading men are able to bring them together to agree. In such cases, we need not go on for 65 per cent. of the villagers; even the opinion of a few of them will do. If you get the opinion of the Divisional officer and if he is satisfied that it must be satisfactory, convenient and acceptable to all, the District Collector must go

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

and decide that question. If the rules are accepted by the people and submitted to and approved by the Collector, statutory basis will be necessary if the association is to exist at all. Some such thing will be necessary. To leave it in that stage, I submit, is not right and proper."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"To facilitate the discussion, I will say that, with regard to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, if there is any demand from the people of any village for panchayats on a statutory basis, we should be quite prepared to extend the principle of statutory panchayats to that village."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think it is my duty to intervene at this stage of the debate; for, in connection with the discussion on voluntary panchayats which are proposed under this Government order, I said a good deal this morning. But as the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has just stated that, if there is any demand in any particular village for the constitution of a union he would be willing to consider the question, I think it is my duty to place before this Council what I have been able to observe in my recent tour in connection with the Pilgrim Committee. In several places, the taluk board has found it absolutely necessary to have some sanitary organization in places which are not unions at present, and which for various circumstances the local officers did not consider it necessary to constitute into unions. I may mention some places as showing their importance: Dhanushkodi, for example, is not a union at present; and the taluk board of Ramnad has appointed the manager of the Nattukottai Chetties choultry as an honorary sanitary overseer. That gentleman has two or three sweepers under him. We were discussing one of the functions of these panchayets, the regulation of sanitary arrangements. The sanitary supervisor found that it was very difficult for him to enforce any order at a place where a large number of pilgrims come in and go out. What he has under his control are three or four sweepers to do the needful work, and there the matter stands. He has absolutely no power at his back to enforce any of his orders in the locality entrusted to his care. Then another place, Tiruchanur, near Tirupati, one of the most populous pilgrim centres, because every one who goes to Tirupati goes to Tiruchanur—there also the machinery that was adopted was an honorary supervisor, a schoolmaster of the place. It is a large place, and the population of the village is about five to six thousand. There are usually annual conferences of the Madhwa Sabha which attract a large number of people; and yet it is neither a union nor is it included within the municipal limits of Tirupati. The only thing that the taluk board could do was to entrust a few sweepers to the care of the honorary supervisor. We found that he also found it impossible to enforce any order in the streets of that extremely populous village. What has he to do except probably to take work from three or four men who are entrusted to his care? The same tale was told at Udipi, one of the important centres where every Madhwa pays homage to the Swami annually. The people that arrive there are about thirty to forty thousand every year. There the taluk board spends some funds in organising a sanitary staff and placing it under the control of an assistant surgeon who is an overworked man in the hospital. He has absolutely no time and he is unable to do anything else except to leave the small establishment to take care of itself. So far as the people are concerned, he is unable to enforce any order; for the provisions of the Local Boards Act cannot be enforced on a voluntary basis. I might, perhaps, also mention another place which we intended to visit, but with reference to which we had information. That is the place known as Devipatnam, one of the most important shrines subsidiary to Rameswaram. There also, I understood, an influential Nattukottai Chetti started a sanitary association, but the difficulties of enforcing sanitary regulations were enormous.

"From what I have seen of these several places, it is impossible to enforce any regulations on a voluntary basis. It is quite possible to engage a certain number of sweepers, a certain staff to look after the sanitary wants of the place; but beyond that it is impossible to carry the matter any further. If that is the case with respect to one of the eight or nine functions which are proposed to be entrusted to these voluntary panchayats, I cannot come to the conclusion that this experiment of voluntary associations to discharge all these functions would be a success.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

"My Honourable friend Mr Rama Ayyangar referred to one aspect of it and, that is, to leave the option to the villagers to constitute themselves into a union. By all means let villagers have the option. But when once it is determined by the villagers that they desire to have panchayats constituted, let them have executive power which must be given under an enactment to discharge all these functions. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said this morning that all these functions could be discharged by a suitable amendment of the Local Boards Act. I should like to enquire whether the Local Boards Act would cover the management of turns of irrigation May I also enquire whether the enforcement of kudimaramat could be undertaken under the Local Boards Act? Will the Honourable Member also enlighten me as to whether the maintenance of fodder and fuel reserves and the management of village forests can be undertaken under the Local Boards Act? May I also know whether the threshing floor and other property of the people of the village in common can be entrusted to these panchayats under the Local Boards Act? It seems to me that looking at the question in any way, the most hopeful way of solving the question is to have a general enactment, taking ample rule-making powers and entrusting these panchayats with all or any of the functions as occasion and circumstances of the case may require. I, therefore, strongly support this proposal that an attempt should be made to legislate in this matter to confer the necessary powers on these panchayats."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"May I inquire, Sir, whether in forming these voluntary panchayats it is desired that every resident of the village should join together? If there are two hundred men and if one hundred and ninety-nine men are quite willing to have panchayats but one man opposes, will the panchayat not be formed? Will you not make a rule that if two-thirds or three-fourths or five-sixths of the people ask for a panchayat, they ought to have it? It should not be within the power of one man to say 'no' to the wishes of a number of other people. If you will also indicate the procedure by which, if villagers want to have panchayats, they could bring themselves under any Act already passed or that will be passed that will be of great help If the Government will undertake to issue a fresh order on these points, it will greatly satisfy us. Mention was made of co-operative societies. These are certainly based on a voluntary system, but they have an Act behind on which they can rely, if there is any difficulty in the matter. I want a similar Act in the case of these voluntary panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Just one word, Sir, by way of reply. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar referred to the experiment conducted in the Nellore district with regard to irrigation boards which were of a voluntary character. My information is not strictly official on that subject; but, it appears to me, that the success of these voluntary irrigation boards has been due entirely to the individual qualities of the head of the district. He takes a personal interest in the matter; it is his hobby; and I understand the experiment has not been extended to any other district whatsoever; and, even in that particular district, it is not extended generally, but it is confined only to a few villages beyond which the district officer is perhaps waiting for legislative sanction to proceed. The success of these voluntary boards in Nellore is by no means a conclusive proof that voluntary village organizations will succeed elsewhere. I am quite willing to grant that, in this matter, it is necessary for Government to proceed cautiously, tentatively and experimentally. But what does caution and experiment mean? It means that we ought to choose the village with great care, that we ought to make a preliminary enquiry as to whether panchayats in that village will take root; but having made it, we must make the experiment under propitious conditions and start the panchayats not on that voluntary basis which is to court failure. Choose your villages with care, but having chosen them, go on a legislative basis. I am bound to acknowledge, Sir, after hearing the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar that he is willing to proceed a little further than the Government order indicates. He told us in his initial speech that he would be willing to bring down the limit of three thousand, so that even in villages with a population of less than three thousand he is quite willing to undertake the institution of village panchayats on a legislative basis. In that case it meets my wishes by a good way; but I think the justification for my withdrawal of this resolution is still incomplete. If the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar will give an undertaking or will promise that even in cases where villagers do not apply

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

and petition for their constitution into a panchayat, he would instruct district officers to make preliminary enquiries and see whether these panchayats may with advantage be instituted, I think that would meet my wishes as a whole."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"What was the exact suggestion you made? I did not hear you."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"In one word I want that the limit of three thousand should be broken down. That barrier should be removed. The Government said that they would undertake to instruct district officers to make enquiries in villages with a population of over three thousand. That was the original statement made in the initial speech of the Honourable Member, but in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the Honourable Member qualified it in a restrictive sense and said that he would wait until the villagers petitioned for it."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I said that if there was a demand by the people of any village for statutory panchayats, I should be quite willing to extend the principle of statutory panchayats to that village. But if the suggestion is that we should make enquiries in regard to every village whether there is any expression of desire on the part of the majority of the people or not, it is rather a heavy task because we have to call for reports with regard to the condition of all the villages in the Presidency and that will mean an enormous amount of labour and delay. Let us, first, get our panchayats with regard to the villages with a population of the limit suggested in the order; and then afterwards if there is an expression of desire on the part of the inhabitants of any other villages for statutory panchayats we can apply the system to those villages. But to start upon an inquiry with regard to every one of the 50,000 odd villages in the Presidency, and to call for a report after enquiry into the circumstances of those villages would mean an immense amount of labour and time."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Does the Honourable Member wish his resolution to be put to vote?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Yes."

The resolution was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar called for a division which was taken with the result that 19 voted *for* and 21 *against* it. The division was as follows:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar	The Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth.
,, Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao	,, Surgeon-General W. E. Bannerman.
,, Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	,, Mr. B. E. Clogg.
,, Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	,, Mr. N. S. Brodie
,, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	,, Mr. L. E. Buckley
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	,, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman
,, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	,, Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt
,, Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	,, Mr. J. H. Stone.
,, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao	,, Mr. L. Davidson.
,, Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Navudu.	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminadha Pillai.
,, Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	,, Mr. J. P. Bedford.
,, Dr. T. M. Nayar.	,, Col. W. M. Ellis.
,, Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	,, Mr. S. B. Murray
,, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
,, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao	,, the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.
,, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, Sir Hugh Fraser
,, Shafa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	,, Mr. E. F. Barber.
,, Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar	,, Mr. Mairhead.
,, Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	,, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar
	,, Mr. A. G. Cardew.
	,, Sir Harold Stuart.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

RESOLUTION *RE* ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF VILLAGE PANCHAYAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move is—

'IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in respect of the new panchayats contemplated in the recent Government Order on village panchayats, the village headmen be not made ex-officio chairman, but that chairmen be elected in an informal way by the general body of villagers.'

"There are only two remarks I have to make on this resolution, as the subject has been discussed in the original resolution on village panchayats. In the first place, as in my last resolution, I contemplate only the informal panchayats mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Government Order. In the second place, I make no objection whatever to the village headman being an ex-officio member of the panchayat; but I object to his being a Chairman because, in my opinion, that would result in officialising these bodies too much."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second this resolution. In seconding this proposition I wish to make a few observations. The Decentralization Commission does not recommend that these village headmen should be made *ex-officio* chairman of the panchayats. They say that where they are capable that may be done. It is not possible to determine whether any particular headman in a particular village is capable or not, and, as the Government Order itself says that most of the village headmen are not competent, it is not safe to make them ex-officio chairmen of these panchayats. Besides, sir, as in old days, the village headman does not represent the community but has entirely lost the confidence of the people in the villages. In old days, the headman was the representative of the entire village, was receiving orders from the Government for the whole village, and was the representative of his village. But now he has dwindled into a servant of the Government, and as such, if he is made, irrespective of his capacity and of the confidence of the people in him, chairman of the panchayat, as the honourable mover of the resolution has observed, there is every possibility of these panchayats becoming officialized completely. Therefore, to escape that danger, I believe it is a wholesome suggestion that though these village headmen may be ex-officio members of the panchayats, they must not be ex-officio presidents or chairmen of the panchayats. I heartily second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I wish to move an amendment to this proposition. I would ask that the words 'in an informal way by the general body of villagers' in the resolution be omitted and the following be substituted—'By the members of the panchayats.' The resolution would then run thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in respect of the 'new panchayats contemplated in the recent Government Order on village panchayats 'the village headmen be not made ex-officio chairmen, but that chairmen be elected 'by the members of the panchayats.'

"Several of us are of opinion that the resolution in question did not go sufficiently far in providing for an informal election; but we are reconciled to it on account of the inherent difficulties of finding election boxes in the very large number of villages in the initial stages; and we hope that later on the full paraphernalia of electioneering process will be introduced in these villages, though not in the initial stages. But I do not see any reason why there should be no formal election in the case of the chairman. If he is to be an elected officer and not a nominated officer, there could be absolutely no difficulty whatsoever in his being formally elected officially. The question is whether he is to be elected by the whole body of the villagers or by the members of the panchayats. I think it would be appropriate that the members of the panchayats should choose their head. There would not be the same difficulty in a formal election by a small body. It is they that will elect their head; who for the time being would represent them as president. We are fighting for formal election, for full powers of election to be introduced wherever it is possible; and I

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar.)

do not think the honourable mover of this proposition really intended that we should give up that principle for this informal mode of election with regard to the chairman. I believe he thought that inasmuch as a large body of villagers might find it inconvenient to elect a chairman in a formal way, the chairman might be elected in an informal way, and that that informal method would do. I hope he will be able to see his way to accept my amendment. It is simply that the chairman should be elected by some formal body."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second the amendment. I strongly support the resolution in so far as it states that every headman must not be the chairman of these panchayats. In view of the discussion that has taken place on the original resolution, it is not necessary for me to make any lengthy remarks on the subject. But I would wish that the election should not be informal because that would lead to several difficulties and cause inconvenience. I do not wish to suggest that the rules of election should be as elaborate as those for the municipal councils. Simpler rules may be devised; but the election must be as formal as possible. If once it is stated that they might be elected in an informal way, it would lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

"As regards the suggested amendment, that the election should be by the members of the panchayat and not by the general body of the villagers, we hope that the whole body of panchayats will be elected by the villagers according to rules laid down. It is also suggested that there should be some election, whether formal or informal, for the purpose of electing these members. Why not give these members the power of electing their own chairman? It must be open to them to decide which of the five is fit to discharge these functions and preside over their deliberations. Therefore it will be more convenient if the chairman is elected by the members of the panchayat than by the general body of villagers. It is also necessary that that misleading expression 'informal way' should be removed."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I am willing to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. Vice-President, I feel constrained to strike a dissenting note from my non-official friends in this respect. I have grave doubts whether it is expedient that, in our zeal to reconstitute these village panchayats, we should at the same time take away the old relic of village administration, namely, remove the village headman from the administrative centre. The villagers on account of long tradition have a sort of respect for the village headman in some cases, though not in all cases; and when I read the Government Order, especially paragraph 11 of that Government Order, I thought that Government made a good move in the right direction. They say that the question of the abolition of the rule of primogeniture is under consideration. I construe that to mean that the office shall not be taken away from the family, but only the question of primogeniture would be taken into consideration. I was much pleased to read the last portion of this paragraph that the district officers should try their best to maintain the dignity of these village headmen and to raise them in their status. We see even in accordance with the Government Order, the village headman is the representative of the Government; it means that he has got at present some administrative functions to discharge; and as long as the bodies are voluntary bodies, I do not see how these functions can be removed from him and how they can be given to a new body without legislative sanction."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Will the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri kindly let me know whether he intends this resolution to apply to panchayats contemplated in the first part of the order or those in the second part of the order?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Only the second part of the order."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Will you modify the language suitably? As it is, it covers the whole."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I shall say 'referred to' in paragraph 9 of the Government Order."

(Sir Harold Stuart; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma may add that to his amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"If you do that, I am prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Perhaps it will fulfil the necessary formalities if the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would be willing to insert these words in his amendment, 'referred to in paragraph 9 of the Government Order.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"With regard to the panchayats referred to in paragraph 6, there is no provision for the village headmen being chairmen."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"It will make the resolution clear if the Honourable Member will amplify his resolution in the suggested sense."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I accept the resolution as amended."

The resolution as amended was accepted by the Government.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"If the Council wishes it, I should prefer to continue. Tomorrow we shall have a short session, on account of the University Convocation. We still have a number of resolutions. If Honourable Members of the Council would sit a little longer, we might make a little more progress."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I do not think we would be able to finish it tomorrow."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I hope we shall finish it next day at least. I am in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We would like to adjourn now."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I now formally move that the house do now adjourn."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 25th November.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 25th day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.Y.O., Vice-President—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R B. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S BOOGIN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMADHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Deddeppanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SONASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in view of improving the scope of, and affording greater facilities for, the education of girls in the elementary and secondary standards, a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed for the purpose of revising the curricula of studies and suggesting suitable methods to be followed for the improvement and greater diffusion of education among girls in this Presidency.'

"Sir, this resolution asks the Government for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to thoroughly investigate the question of girls' education, and make recommendations as to the suitable methods that should be followed for its greater diffusion and also for determining suitable and proper curricula of studies that should be introduced in the elementary and secondary schools for girls. So long ago as 1854, Sir Charles Wood in his despatch said that the education of girls imparted a far greater moral tone and helped the education of men than the education of men themselves. After that, Sir, it was strongly recommended to the Government of India that they should give their frank and cordial support for the education of girls in India. In the Government of India's Resolution that was passed on the 21st February 1913, paragraph 16 opens with the sentence 'the education of girls remains to be organised'. It would appear from this that since 1854, the time when first the importance of the education of girls in India was recognised and acknowledged, up to the passing of the Resolution of the Government of India on the 21st February 1913, no systematic organization for the education of girls has been made. The Government of India have recommended to the Local Governments the desirability of giving their serious attention to this matter and said that the immediate problem in the education of girls is one of social development of existing customs and ideas, and that therefore the education of girls requires different handling in the different provinces of India. 'The Governor-General in Council hesitates to lay down general lines of policy which might hamper Local Governments and Administrations and has preferred to call for schemes from each province, but he commends the following principles for general consideration.' It would appear from this that the Government of India are not for framing any hard and fast rules for the whole country, but are prepared to leave this matter for the Local Governments to be solved as best as they deem it proper, and call for a report from them on the scheme which they would devise in this matter. They have only laid down some general principles that should be kept in view in the education of girls.

"Sir, in this province, more than in any other province, there is a greater desire for the education of girls evinced; and this is one of the provinces where social customs do not stand so much in the way of the education of girls as in other provinces. Here, in this province, for instance, the purdah system is not in vogue, and is not so very rigidly observed; and therefore the education of girls is not a problem that is confronted with such great difficulties as it is in other provinces. It is, therefore, possible in this province to achieve better results and obtain a greater diffusion of education among girls than in other provinces. Sir, it would appear from statistics that, in Mysore, for every million girls 5,600 were under instruction; in Travancore, 18,637; in Cochin, 20,000 (1912); in Baroda, 85,500 (1912); whereas in British India, in British territory, only 8,910 girls were under instruction. It would seem from these figures that the education of girls is more backward in British territory than in the Native States. It is to obtain better results that we want a thorough investigation into this matter.

"Again, Sir, the number of girls educated in the Madras Presidency is a little more than the number of girls that are under instruction in Bengal. Bengal is a province that approximates nearly in population and area to Madras; but in Bengal

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there is the system of purdah which hampers a great deal. But here with all our advantages, we are not appreciably ahead of Bengal. They are able to show a slightly greater progress over this province.

"This is a question in which the non-official public should be taken into the confidence of the Government, and the various communities consulted as to the best methods that can be followed in improving the scope of education and also in devising suitable curricula of studies for the girls. In order that the people, whom it directly affects, may give their opinion, and the whole question may be gone into thoroughly, I suggest in this resolution, that a committee may be appointed.

"The examination of this most important matter will have to be conducted on certain lines. An enquiry into all matters teaching the education of girls and women in all its aspects, domestic, intellectual, moral, artistic, physical and religious, will have to be conducted. Again, an examination of the different ideals and methods to be followed towards this end will have also to be determined. Again, the suggestion and determination as regards the subject-matter of such education, the ideals to be pursued, the methods to be adopted, the curricula of studies, the text-books to be prescribed, with special reference to local and communal conditions, will have to be determined. Further, recommendations on any matters of principle or detail which may affect the promotion or improvement of the education of girls and women of the different communities will have to be made. These are the chief points upon which an enquiry will have to be conducted and in conducting that enquiry, the people of the various communities will have to be consulted, and their ideas will have to be ascertained. Also in devising suitable curricula of studies and also in getting proper text-books for girls prepared, great care and attention will have to be bestowed.

"Women in India are not generally supposed to compete with men in appointments, and the education which girls have to be given from the beginning will have to be such as would be of use to them in afterlife, in order to make them good housewives and useful members of society.

"With these ideas and ideals in view, I propose that, before the Local Government submit any scheme to the Government of India on this most important question, the question should be examined in the light I have suggested—a commission be appointed and the opinions of non-officials who are competent to speak on this subject be taken. I hope that this resolution will commend itself to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Sir, before I make the suggestion to the Honourable Member, which I have been instructed by Government to make to him, I should like to make a remark or two on some of the points which he has raised.

"In the first place, he has referred to the Resolution of the Government of India and the statement therein, 'the education of girls remains to be organized'. That Resolution of the Government of India plainly refers to India at large and has no special reference to any one province. I venture to think that that statement has very little applicability to Madras. Our organization for the education of girls is as complete as and in fact, is almost identical in character with, our organization for the education of boys. If the education of girls is in a chaotic condition in this province, as the Honourable Member thinks, then the education of boys is in an equally chaotic state. I mention this, because I think it is not desirable that the idea should be generally diffused by the reports of this Council's proceedings that the education of girls in this province is without organization. One other point, in this connection Honourable Members will remember that, in answer to a question, they have been informed that Government have before them proposals for perfecting and improving this organization.

"Then, with regard to the Honourable Member's figures, I am sorry I have not come prepared with figures in order to examine those which he has given. But, of course, it is a fact that Madras stands by no means the lowest in regard to female education, and in one respect at any rate we can claim pre-eminence in that we have the only Government College for Women in India.

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"Then the Honourable Member has referred to curricula of studies, although he did not go into the matter in much detail in his speech. I should just like to remark that, in any conference that might be held, he would find very great difficulty in applying more especially to the higher education of girls, his notion that the education of girls should entirely and simply fit them for housewifery. Girls who go beyond the Third Form do so almost always because they look forward to some profession. I need hardly point out the extreme need that there is for the higher education of women to enable them to enter the medical and educational professions.

"Now, with regard to the suggestion I have to make, the present moment is not very opportune for any conference or committee, such as the Honourable Member has asked for. In the first place, we are going to have an important educational conference at the end of this cold weather, as the Honourable Member was informed in answer to a question. I think one conference of the kind at the end of the cold weather would probably be enough. The gentlemen who will serve on this conference on educational questions would, I think, some of them, be amongst those who would be asked to serve in the other conference. Then again, as is well known, the present financial situation is not a favourable one; and it is quite certain that among the recommendation of the conference there will be recommendations which would involve considerable increase of expenditure on the education of women. There is no need for me to say that the Government are profoundly interested in this subject and are quite prepared to the extent of their abilities to further the improvement and the extension of women's education. This improvement and extension can only be effected by means of increased expenditure. Increased expenditure, so far as can be seen, is not likely to be possible in the immediate future.

"For these reasons, I am instructed to suggest to the Honourable Member that this conference should not be held in the immediate future, but that the Government will be willing to hold such a conference as he wishes some time next cold weather instead of in the present cold weather. I do not wish to be understood as pledging the Government to the assurance that there will be a conference dealing with absolutely all the points which the Honourable Member has mentioned; but, at any rate, I am empowered to say that the Government will be willing to hold a conference of the kind he wishes during the next cold weather and to review the subject of the state and prospects of women's education."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I have only a single word to say on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and on what the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said in reply. It struck me, when I read the resolution proposed by him, that perhaps he was hardly aware of the amount of work that was already being done in this direction. To appoint a committee to consider the curricula of studies in girls' schools is something like using a steam hammer to crack a nut; for, as a matter of fact, a committee that I know has been at work on this subject in connection with missionary schools, which have a large share in the education of girls in the country. They have found the curricula exceedingly liberal, they have discovered little which it is necessary to change, because a very large option is granted in the curricula by the present rules of the department. All subjects like hygiene, domestic economy, and sewing, are already permissible to girls in schools. When you come to work the thing out, you will find that exceedingly little change is necessary as regards the curricula. It seems to me, therefore, that there is no immediate pressure with regard to that particular point. Although we are all desirous of seeing wider diffusion, the fact that there is no money at present available for the purpose, I think, justifies me in pressing upon the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao the acceptance of the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have not the least objection to accept the suggestion; but I would like to say a few words. I did not say that the organization here in this Madras Presidency was incomplete, or that there was no organization at all; but I wanted that it should be improved and the condition of things must be placed on a more satisfactory and sounder basis.

"Again, Sir, I know, and I was informed, that there was a committee that would sit in the cold weather to dispose of certain important questions connected with education generally and also with the education of girls. I do not press upon the

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Government, at this time of financial stress, to organize a committee immediately; but I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of this subject and hope that at least, during the next cold weather, a committee might be appointed and the whole question might be gone into and examined from every standpoint. There may not be much improvement that can be suggested in the curricula of studies, but still there is an opinion, a strong opinion, in some quarters that the curricula of studies in girls' schools are not satisfactory and are not all that is desired. Whether any improvement can be made or not is a question that can be and that will have to be decided only in consultation with persons who are immediately affected by and who take an interest in the matter.

"With these words and with regard to the assurance made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of the Honourable the Vice-President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PLAGUE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that rule 12 (a) and (b) of Mufassal Plague Regulations, dated 15th May 1914, regarding the taking out of notification papers, especially as a condition precedent to boarding a train, may be cancelled or at any rate so modified as to avoid causing needless trouble and oppression to a large number of passengers.'

"I shall immediately read the particular notification, or rather the clauses of it, that I have referred to in my resolution. I am reading from the Madras Plague Regulations for the Mufassal revised up to the 31st of January 1915. Rule 12, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) referred to in the resolution run as follows:—

'(*a*) Every person leaving an infected area within the Presidency by rail 'from a notification station shall take out a notification paper in the form shown in 'Appendix A before being allowed to board a train. Passengers coming by rail 'from infected areas outside the Presidency shall take out a similar notification 'paper at the first inspection station they may come to before being allowed to 'proceed on their journey.

'(*b*) Travellers who enter this Presidency from the Mysore State by road 'through Sivasamudram in the Coimbatore district and Tappikkadu in the Nilgiri 'district shall take out notification papers at those places in the form shown in 'Appendix A before proceeding.'

"Clause (*c*), of which I have not asked for a cancellation, is also important. It runs—

'(*c*) Other travellers by road or water are not required to take out notification papers.'

"Then there are certain exemptions; persons holding certain positions are exempted.

"Honourable Members of this Council may remember that a resolution somewhat closely connected with this matter was brought up by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in February 1913. Then we had to thresh out the old plague regulations which, so far as the grievance that I am now complaining of is concerned, may be said to resemble substantially the present notification system. It may be recollected that the former plague regulations required every individual to take out a plague passport before leaving a station at which he alighted or before entering into an uninfected locality. There was an arrangement made to issue passport at every infected station and at the various entrances to the villages infected, and every person leaving that area received passports. It was an offence for any person with a passport not to present himself for a certain number of days for observation before the medical officer or some other officer. There were several other rules in connection with the

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plague passports and in the discussion which took place in February 1913 we had a very lucid statement from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar which showed completely that these plague passport rules and regulations which resembled the old Barcelona regulations were based upon a rather exploded theory that plague was infectious in the sense that it was carried from man to man. He also pointed out that there was an inconsistency in the Government's position; for, in respect of persons who came from the sea into the country, there was no plague passport insisted upon, but only a disinfection of the clothes; while in the case of other travellers, a passport was insisted upon. He referred to the enormous expenditure to which local bodies were put for the purpose of carrying out plague regulations and pointed out that the amount of compulsion and trouble which the public at large were suffering was not in any way justified by the scientific truths or basis underlying the regulations. The learned doctor pointed out that there was absolutely no necessity for imposing on the public the necessity to take out passports and to subject them to all the trouble attendant upon taking out passports. I believe, so far as the notification system is concerned, the case that I have to make out be substantially made out by the arguments then advanced which Honourable Members present here might probably recollect.

"I shall, however, say a word or two. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out that there was a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the Government due to, or at least alleged to have been caused by, the delay in the issue of the report of the Plague Research Commission. I do not know whether that Research Commission has sent up its report and how far the report of that Commission warrants or justifies the present notification system. If it does, I shall be glad to have an explanation, or an early statement on the Government side as to what exactly are the conclusions of this Plague Research Commission, which warrant the principle of the notification which has been adopted since last year. I may point out that in the old passport system there was the merit to some extent of consistency. The present notification system lacks that merit, as can be seen from the clauses I have read. I shall immediately tell you where the inconsistency lies. According to the present notification system, any person who wishes to take a train at any infected station has to take out a notification giving information where he is to alight. He is supposed to be observed at the place where he alights. Taking the train without the notification, or without giving information, or not delivering the notification at the place where he goes, makes him liable to prosecution under the Penal Code and some term of imprisonment. This arrangement is presumably based upon the supposition that, by all these arrangements, we are keeping out plague from certain places which are being visited by persons from notified stations. A station is said to be notified, not because there is plague there, but because the passengers from infected stations are expected to pass through that station. If you take a place like Salem which is unfortunately afflicted with plague, what we find is that persons who pass through Salem or who come from Salem, or at any rate who are obliged to take train at Suramangalam station, three and a half miles from Salem, are compelled to take out a notification paper before they are allowed to purchase a ticket. As I said already, the Government expect that plague from Salem will thereby be prevented from spreading. I may at once point out the inconsistency of the position. Salem is a large place which has a varying population sometimes over one lakh of people; its resident population is something like 50,000 according to the last census and is now about 80,000. At the weekly *shandis* which are held every week, twenty to thirty thousand people come from outside and go away. The present notification system has nothing to say to those people, because under clause (*c*) everyone is freely allowed to go back unless he wants to get back by a railway station. Now there are eight directions in which people may go to or proceed from Salem, the railway station is in one direction. All the people proceeding in the other seven directions are not troubled at all with the notification paper. The former number is several times the number of persons proceeding to the railway station from the town. As I already said, so many people do business in the *shandis* and other places and every *shandy* day you would expect 20,000 to 25,000 people to get the infected paper from Salem according to the theory underlying the notification system. One does not perceive the logic of this arrangement, why if so many thousands going by road carry away infection and spread it into the interior, the poor man who wants to go to the next station or to the next district

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should be prevented from boarding a train without taking out a notification? The former plague passport rules tried to be more logical, with the result that they produced any amount of misery. Most of the Honourable Members here have some experience of the mofussil and without further description may be able to understand the misery which was inflicted by the old plague regulations. However, to give you a characteristic account, I will just narrate one instance of which I had personal knowledge. It will show that my criticism is not an unsympathetic criticism of the measure. It was about four years ago, when Mr Barkley was the Collector of Salem, Salem had a severe attack of plague. We were all great believers in the plague passport theory, and we tried hard to support the Collector in all the measures he took to stamp out plague from Salem. *Shandy* day was coming on, and it was recognised that the vast mass of people who were coming in and going out would naturally be molested or perhaps would be robbed of a few pies by the police stationed at the various gates, unless some responsible gentlemen undertook to supervise the issue of passports. As one of the councillors of the town, I undertook to see how matters would get on and I took a pass-port book and went to one of the gates. My surprise was that every minute twenty to thirty people were rapidly passing through the gates. I attempted for a minute to scribble away something in the pass-port form, just taking down the name of the traveller, his father's name, and the station from which he was coming, etc. I tried hard to keep pace, but the number of people who were obliged to stop on the road was so large that it soon became an obstruction, and hence it was discovered to be an impossibility to issue pass-ports. It was discovered that any attempt to issue passports on a shandy day was a sheer impossibility, exactly the same thing having happened at the other gates also. All the councillors came and reported that the issue of passports to every one was impossible on a shandy day. What would have happened if no councillor went there? So an subordinate, whose slender resources might have been supplemented, would have allowed such persons as paid him and worried the others.

"The whole passport system was found in so many respects to be unworkable. It logically imported that thousands should be prosecuted; but the benefits from such a system were not clear. The Government were therefore quite reasonable in cancelling this unworkable system; therefore we find in 1914 that the provision for issuing passports to persons visiting infected areas by roads, was omitted. There may be other reasons, but as Government would not choose to give their reasons at all, I presume that this was the reason for the change. One other change brought in was the issue of the notification paper, and not the passport. The passport at the alighting station meant expenditure at every station and therefore expenditure for every local body; but now it is only those unfortunate local bodies in those routes which are notified that have to pay the expense for the notification system being worked. In one or two other matters, the notification system may be said to be a slight improvement upon its predecessor.

"But, as I pointed out already, if the notification paper has behind it any scientific meaning, it is keeping out infection by men who presumably pass from the infected localities through the notification stations. In that case, the Plague passport system was more logical, and all the arguments which were urged for cancelling that system would be still valid for cancelling the notification system. I might perhaps be asked, 'what are the evils of this notification system? Why should you complain at 'all? We have done so much to relieve the people from the pressure of these regulations.' I shall at once explain what has been happening since the notification system came in. We find, persons are asked at certain notified stations to take out passports before they take out tickets. Formerly there was no such difficulty; this is a new difficulty. Persons from the remotest parts of the country with very little knowledge of railway matters, after an immense trouble in getting two or three others to rise in a public cart or a bullock cart, come within a few minutes of the starting time to the station. Even if they happen to be in sufficient time, they are too ignorant to read the notification paper or learn the system of notification. Several of them learn it for the first time after they elbow through the crowd and get at the ticket-seller, when they hear that the booking clerk says, 'notification paper?' They do not know what that is and they are laughed at for their ignorance there; curses are heaped upon them by

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their neighbours who want to get their tickets. They ask where the paper is to be got. 'Why don't you issue it?'. The booking clerk laughs at their ignorance and asks them to get away to a huge pile of buildings in some other part of the station. The man finds after some considerable trouble where the notification paper is issued. But people are in a hurry and have only some minutes before the train starts. However, a large number of persons have to get notification papers and purchase tickets. Most persons who are aware of the working of the notification system, know that it started with corruption; half anna, or one anna, was demanded especially from rustics who did not know that they had not to pay for this piece of paper. Persons who knew better came and complained to me that they said they had to pay. Perhaps the money was considered sufficient consideration to give them a ticket without the notification paper, or perhaps for quickly issuing a notification paper. One man said that he had to pay six annas as the train was about to start, for getting his notification paper, and unless he paid that money, he was not sure to get it before the train started. At one time that was very rife; and as it was my duty to do, I informed the Collector of the existence of this wide corruption and he set about discovering a remedy. The remedy shows fully the evil of the present notification system. He said, 'once you place people above corruption in these stations, there would not be much difficulty'. The consequence is, what I stated in an interpellation, at this meeting. Four hospitals or dispensaries were closed in Salem district; latterly two of them have been re-opened; but two still remain closed. And what for? Because, they wished to have at the Suramangalam station persons who were above corruption and who knew something of medical matters, to superintend the issue of the notification paper. There are two doctors, people who had been doing excellent work, who have been drafted to do this work. These gentlemen do this work very well; they enquire 'have you got your notification paper' and they say, 'please pass on'. They are supposed to find out also plague cases if they do come up there. But you may be fairly certain that persons with plague will not be caught like that. My point is that the evil of the notification system has been fully brought out by the device which the Collector of Salem hit upon with the best of intentions, of putting down the corruption which naturally arose under the notification system.

"What was the benefit from the closing of two valuable dispensaries? I had to enquire about it of the divisional officers, who are ex-officio plague officers. I had to ask one such officer as to what was the benefit that he derived from the notification system, what became of the valuable notification papers sent in due course by a subordinate? He said in not a single case did he find any opportunity of finding any use for any of these papers. Then what becomes of the papers? I shall give one illustration. A large number of people go from Salem to Sankari. One or two hundred may go every day. The officer at work takes down the addresses, the names of the men and their addresses. A passenger gives his name as Munian and says he is going to Sankari which contains about three thousand people, and to trace out this one Munian amongst so many, is an impossible task. So they bundle up the notification papers. Plague cases occur and unfortunate Sankari becomes infected. I asked the officers concerned 'did not the notification papers help you to discover plague'. In one case he discovered it in time. I asked him 'is it with the help of the notification paper'. 'No' he said. 'That person had a notification, but did not produce it, and tried to pass away from the place unobserved, but he was unable to move and was discovered on receipt of private information from the locality where he started from that a person suffering from fever had gone to such and such a station'. I discovered therefore that, so far as one division was concerned, there was absolutely no use of the notification system. At any rate, for the purpose of getting these notification papers two dispensaries, two hospitals were closed; and a large number of persons were put to the trouble of going to the station earlier, and of undergoing the trouble to present themselves. When these difficulties were perceived by the District Collector, and by the Municipal Chairman of Salem they went one degree further to try to minimise the evil. They said, 'it is only if the people come at the last moment that they suffer these difficulties'. Let us give the officer a couple of clerks more and make the clerks stay for a longer time and do more work and let notifications be issued in the municipal office also'. In spite of all these arrangements, what remained was

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that only a few gentlemen of the town who knew all about the system took advantage of these. In several railway stations tickets are sold at all hours; still we find there is a great deal of rush at the last moment. What is the reason? Those who know the rules well and who take advantage of them are the few well-informed persons living in towns. The vast majority of people who come from the interior always remain in ignorance and are in great difficulty. So far as they are concerned, the same difficulty remains. We find the rustics coming late, and no advantage is derived from this double system of clerks staying at all hours in the station. So, that remedy was found to be of no use. I tried to find out in other places whether the notification has served, even in a single place, to prevent plague from entering there. So far as my enquiries have gone, I have not come across a single case where any officer was able to make use of the notification paper for preventing plague. We have the advantage of having the Honourable the Surgeon-General and also the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar on this Council and I hope both of them will tell us how far they made use of the notification paper to discover cases of incipient plague in Madras and keep it out by the issue of this notification paper. I hope to have pronouncements from both these learned doctors. This resolution is about the mufassal and that is, because I am primarily concerned with the mufassal. Luckily the metropolis is not infected with plague. So far as Madras is concerned, the same rules apply, but plague has not yet visited the town luckily. So far as I can discover, in no mufassal station, has any use been made of the notification paper besides filling them up and depriving people of their dispensaries. I rather thought that the policy which induced Government to go in for a change in 1914, *i.e.*, the reasons which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar advanced in February 1913, were the very reasons which should induce Government to go one step further and to abolish the notification system.

"I might be asked 'Do you want nothing at all to be done by way of prevention of plague? Is this the sympathetic criticism that you want to offer?' I find experts dealing with plague do want the notification system. I find in reading the report of the last All-India Sanitary Conference that what the experts want is not the notification system that you find in rule 12 but, what is contained in rule 13, that any person who takes out a notification paper should have a certain responsibility. He must inform the authorities of any unusual mortality among men or among rats or any case of fever or suspicious cases of plague, or any suspicious sudden illness occurring within one month of his arrival in his house or residence. That is, the liability to notify to the authorities, which I would humbly submit to the Council should be placed upon all persons going through an infected area. The issue of a notification paper is a perfectly worthless proceeding as has been discovered in practice. If this has served any purpose, the same purpose will be served by a general rule that all persons residing in, or proceeding from, an infected area should notify to the authorities as soon as there is any case of unusual mortality among rats or suspicious cases of fever. We always presume that there will be a certain amount of co-operation from the public; otherwise, there is no object in having these rules. If we have such a rule, a fairly large number of persons who may happen to discover dead rats or cases of plague when they visit infected stations or areas, would be giving information for fear of prosecution. Whatever steps we adopt now may be adopted in this case. There is no reason why people should be prevented from boarding a train; such a rule is really oppressive. What is the benefit of this peculiar arrangement by which persons are asked to take out notification papers if they proceed in one direction but are allowed to go free in the other directions? I think, therefore, it is a needless evil. I am not against the employment of compulsion in matters of sanitation. I am for the employment of a certain amount of compulsion, where adequate reasons have been made out. But if one of the consequences of our employing compulsion unreasonably is to discredit the future measures for sanitation, Government must not be unnecessarily made unpopular and this is a case—and I consider it my duty to point it out to Government—in which Government are unnecessarily incurring responsibility for measures which are considered oppressive. I may also say that, in point of expense the Government are compelling municipalities and other local bodies to maintain agents at notified stations for the issue of notification papers and therefore incur unnecessary expense.

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"I am quite sure that, in the reply to be given on the Government side, they would be able to point out to me what is the basis in their view of this notification system, which of the conclusions of the Plague Research Commission which they were waiting for in 1913 warrants that procedure. I also hope that the Honourable the Surgeon-General and the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, will point out how much benefit Madras has received. Happily, there is one of the members of the Pilgrim Committee here, and I also expect to hear from him how pilgrims really fare. If any persons should resent the interference with their free movements by the notification system, it is the pilgrims and they are a large number. There are a number of them from each district going to Tirupati and other places. What the Pilgrim Committee has to say on the notification system I am every much interested in hearing. I hope that for the reasons I have thus far advanced, the Government will be pleased to see that the notification system is done away with, *i.e.*, that rule 12, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) are done away with. In these circumstances I have great pleasure in submitting this resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"The honourable mover has referred to the resolution which I moved in February 1913. The Government were good enough on that occasion to modify their plague regulations as they then existed, and it is against the altered or remodelled plague regulations that the Honourable Member has moved his present resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Am I to understand that the Honourable Member is seconding the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Yes. The new regulation is an improvement on the old one in all respects. So far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, it gives him less trouble. The former regulations compelled him to attend some inspection-office for ten days; but the present system gives infinitely less trouble. He has to take out a notification paper when he arrives at his destination, and afterwards I do not think they hear anything about him. The ordinary citizen is less troubled. That is certainly an improvement. And the local bodies have to spend less money; that is certainly another great improvement. But from the point of view of efficacy, as a preventive against plague, both are in the same boat, and I do not want to repeat the same arguments that I advanced in 1913. Every one of those arguments holds good precisely for this resolution.

"The Honourable Mover wants to know from me as to what is done in Madras as to this notification. I am sorry I cannot tell him. I have not heard anything about it, and I am not likely to hear anything about it unless a case of plague occurs in Madras in which case they will begin to say 'who is this man, where did he come from, has he a notification paper, did he send his notification?' Then you will hear a good deal about the notification. In the absence of any imported case of plague, I am not likely to hear about it and I am not in a position to say what has become of this notification.

"I have considerable sympathy with the Honourable Member in his demand for a modification or an abolition of the system. If I had my way, I would entirely abolish it. The only way I could show my sympathy with the resolution is to second it. I may have a good deal to say on plague preventive measures in connection with a subsequent resolution, resolution No. 18 on the agenda, and therefore I refrain from making any further comment. I merely beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, the honourable mover of this resolution has referred to me and asked me what I thought of this matter in connection with the tour of the Pilgrim Committee to the various centres in this Presidency. The report of that Committee has not yet formally reached the Government, and it would be obviously undesirable and improper on my part to say exactly what our recommendation is. But, so far as the statement of facts which I have been able to observe is concerned, there seems to be no objection on my part to inform this Council what I have been able to see at two of those centres where there are always large congregations of pilgrims. At Tirupati, the restrictions against plague are imposed at the time of the car festival which occurs in January or February every year; and during that time the sale of tickets from plague-infected

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areas is forbidden by a notification of Government for a period of fifteen days, once in September and once during the subsequent festival. During that period the railway authorities are informed that no tickets should be issued and for the rest eleven and a half months, arrivals from plague-infected parts are freely permitted to Tirupati. I found, and my colleagues also found, that the arrivals in Tirupati amounted to 30,000 to 40,000 people every year. Another interesting circumstance was that during the ten years during which this passport as well as the notification system has been in force, the imported cases of plague at Tirupati were ten during the whole of that period. Forty thousand arrivals were registered every year and the actual cases of imported plague were only ten in ten years. A conclusion may be drawn from that circumstance. The second circumstance in connection with it is that the municipality of Tirupati who are supposed, under the notification system, to watch the 40,000 arrivals during the year have absolutely no staff to do anything of the kind. The ordinary sanitary inspectors, one or two of them, are supposed to go about all the lodging houses to verify the addresses and to find out where these persons are and, in most cases, in a very large number of cases, persons whose addresses are notified are not to be found; and the question was further complicated by the fact that there were two shrines—one at east Tirupati and one at Tirucchanur—where the pilgrims used to go; because the whole pilgrimage was only for one or two days. If this notification system is intended to trace out persons who have arrived from plague-infected parts notified to the local authorities and to watch them for the required period, it is a matter of absolute impossibility. In the first place, the municipalities have no staff and have to rely upon the existing staff; in the second place, the addresses are incorrect and it is not at all possible to trace these persons; thirdly, it is quite possible for persons to evade being seen because there are two other shrines. Under all these circumstances, so far as I can see, it appears to me that, if the passport system must go, the notification system must equally go. That is my own personal opinion.

"Then, as regards restrictions against plague, as I have already stated, Tirupati is the most important shrine in this Presidency and is open for arrivals from plague-infected parts for eleven and a half months in the year. Restrictions are only imposed for half a month. The result is, as I have stated, that while there are arrivals to the extent of 40,000 for eleven and a half months in the year, the restrictions for the remaining period have imposed considerable hardships on the pilgrims. At Rēnigunta, we were there just at the time when one of these notifications were in force; that is, during the period of an important festival when the issue of tickets was prohibited. The actual facts were, for the first six days of the festival there were 900 arrivals from plague-infected areas, places like Hyderabad, Bombay and other places. All these people came there with tickets, I do not know how they were issued. There were 900 passengers, and they had to be held up at Rēnigunta and turned back. I was informed, and I say with confidence and authority, that the gentlemen who were supposed to watch these people advised them to move on to Conjeevaram for the required period; so it comes to this that if they cannot infect Tirupati they might be permitted to infect Conjeevaram and the neighbouring shrines for the required period, and then go back after the period is over to Tirupati. That is the result of the whole system of our plague notifications. I for one am strongly in favour of abolishing these restrictions at festival times as well as the notification system."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN:—"Sir, the object of the notification system is to give us some hold upon the spread of plague. If we entirely abolish the notification system, we abolish the very little hold that we have. The people who leave plague-infected places ought certainly somehow or other to be notified. If you abolish the notification form, we have no method of notifying them at all. The idea is that people to whom notification forms are given should, on their arrival, send the form to the health officer or the chairman of the municipality as the case may be or post it to him. His duty then is to send some one to find out if the person is living at the address given and, if so, to warn the house-holder that it is his duty to report if any rat-falls occur within thirty days. That does not seem to be a great hardship to any one, but it is a great benefit to the plague authorities of the town. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rammuja Achariyar tells me that he has had no difficulty in Kumbakōnam in working this measure. He has been able to trace

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the great majority of people whose notification forms come into the hands of the health officer. The health officer goes to these houses, keeps an eye upon them and warns the people in the neighbourhood that such and such a man is come from an infected part, and that they should keep an eye on him. That is a very excellent plan, and I do not see that any hardship is inflicted upon anybody by such a procedure.

"If we abolish the notification system, we abolish our only hold upon plague. Honourable Members know that when once plague arrives it is a very dire calamity for the place it gets hold of, it decimates the population and leads to universal flight, and the further spread of plague to other places. Is it not worth while to give the people the small amount of trouble complained of by the honourable mover in order to try and avoid such a calamity as this? The honourable mover likewise complained that certain dispensaries were shut up in the Salem district. Two dispensaries were shut up, because the Collector moved in two medical men (and quite rightly) to look after passengers by rail and to see that the clerks who were issuing notification forms did not oppress people. The reason for the closure of these dispensaries is the unfortunate circumstances in which we are placed now on account of the war. We have sent away a very large number of sub-assistant surgeons on military duty; between 40 and 50 men have been sent away for military duty. When a department is suddenly called upon to find 40 new men and when we are not getting any extra men out of the schools, you will realize that it is a hard business for the medical department to find men when dispensaries are closed. Therefore, it is not the fault of the notification system that these two dispensaries were closed, but it is the fault of the Germans for making war upon us.

"The honourable mover has said, 'why not issue notification forms to the market people?' The reason is obvious. They come from healthy quarters to Salem; they do not go into the houses of Salem, they do not sleep there, they come in for a few hours and go away. It is well known that the infection of plague resides in houses and is not conveyed from one person to another by mere contact at a market. Is it then probable that the market people will contract plague? Certainly not. It is for that reason that notification forms are not issued to the market people. The market people, then, are not liable to plague; but the residents of Salem certainly are. It is for that reason that notification forms are issued to the one and not to the other.

"A great deal has been made of the trouble in getting these notification forms. If the Honourable Member would go back in imagination to the time when railways were first started, and if there had been a Legislative Council then, doubtless, the Honourable Members of that time would have got up and said that it was a great trouble to come beforehand to the railway station and buy a ticket; the poor ignorant country people did not know that they had to pay for a ticket before they could board a train; and it would therefore be a good thing to abolish the buying of tickets. This is precisely the same thing. The notification form is a new thing; naturally, the country people do not know as much about it as well-informed towns people. They are disappointed and have trouble. But the thing will mend itself in time just as people now-a-days do not complain of the trouble of having to buy a railway ticket. In a little time, the village people will cease to complain about having to take out notification forms as well.

"The Honourable Member also desired the co-operation of the people. He considered that, if there was no restriction at all upon the wanderings of people, we would get co-operation. We have in the past lamentably failed to get any co-operation from the people in that way. That is why we try to appeal to, and stimulate, their imaginations by giving them a small piece of paper which will enable them to remember that they ought to co-operate with us. The co-operation which we desire is not a formidable thing. All we want is that the traveller should intimate to us that he has arrived at the end of his journey, and that the householder, with whom he resides, should report to us whether there are any rat-falls in his house. This amount of co-operation we are well entitled to ask the people to give us.

"My honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has said that in municipalities there was no staff to hunt up these people or to furnish information to the authorities. That, surely, is not the fault of the notification system; that is the fault of the local authorities in not having a staff. If the staff is required, why have they not asked for the staff? It is, after all, a mere matter of money.

(Surgeon-General Bannerman; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar.)

'Then as regards incorrect addresses, this certainly was an objection at the beginning. I myself know that in many cases incorrect addresses were given, or even no addresses. After a little talk to the clerks at the notifying station, they find that they were able to fill in more or less correct addresses, and lately when I have been going round—I was looking at the counterfoils of the notification forms at Mangalore the other day—I found that the addresses were given very reasonably correctly. There is no reason for finding fault in this matter of detail. If proper addresses are not being given, it is the duty of the local authorities to see that addresses are properly filled in by the clerk."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I would like to say a word or two on this subject. After hearing the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General's explanation one would take that this plague-passport system is very good in its results. But I may venture to state that from experience and from the discussion held in this Council in 1913, when I seconded the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's resolution, this opinion that plague is an infectious disease is an exploded theory. I then quoted from the *Madras Mail*:—

'We do not, however, require the high authority of the Director of the Lister Institute on this point. The humblest menial in a plague hospital knows that bubonic plague is not infectious, yet in paragraph 67 of the Madras Plague Regulations, it is laid down that 'on the occurrence of an actual or suspected case of plague in a town, village or railway station, the village headman or other local officer shall isolate the patient in the camp provided or, if no camp has been provided, in a hut or shed to be immediately constructed for the purpose on a site remote from inhabited houses.'

"I do not know if this opinion of the Director of the Lister Institute has been since exploded. If it holds good."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"I do not see that this is quite relevant to the present discussion as regards the regulation 12 (*a*) and (*b*)."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Except in this wise, Sir. The Doctor seems to think that we will have a hold on the patients.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"It is a hold on the rat-hill and not on the plague patients."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am sure that this plague-passport system has been giving a good deal of annoyance, and it has been an avenue for a good deal of blackmailing in many places, so far as I have heard and known personally. I have been telling the Government during the last two sessions that the way in which these plague-passport notifications are issued at Jolarpet is open to serious objection. I wrote to the member in charge and I am told that they are making investigation into the matter to set it right. A number of trains come there from Bangalore; passengers have to get down in the middle of the night they are all made to get down from the train and sometimes go to a distance from their compartments and stand in a row, men, women and children; and the plague clerks go and question the men in one place, the women in another place, young and old, about their destination, age and parentage, etc. The people have to stand for a long time in the chill weather away from their compartments till all formalities are gone through by the plague authorities. This might have been prevented; I complained to the Government long ago. I do not know if the plague passport system prevails in other presidencies and provinces. In the Bombay Presidency it does not, nor does it in Mysore. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General is pleased to indicate that no such plague passport system prevails elsewhere. Why we alone should have the monopoly of this plague-passport system, I am not yet convinced. I wish you would do away with this and save some money also; and then there will be less expenditure under this head in the Financial budget."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I am sure that the Council will agree that, in a matter like this, we must proceed cautiously. It was only last year that we modified the passport system and introduced this notification system. It has been working for about a year, and it is too short a period for one to pronounce an opinion upon the efficacy or otherwise of the system. Its object is to secure as early intimation as possible of arrivals from infected areas, in order that the authorities of the locality in which these people from infected areas arrive may

(Sir Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)

exercise some sort of supervision over them. Whether in all cases this system works properly or not is a matter to a large extent dependent upon the staff employed, the care with which it does its work, and a number of other considerations. If the staff does not do its work properly in getting correct addresses and in inserting the necessary details, these are matters which can be rectified. They are not defects necessarily inherent in the notification system itself. If the notification system is allowed to be tried for some further period, we shall perhaps be in a position to express a more definite opinion as to its efficacy and suitability. At present, if there are any features in the system which cause any needless hardship or oppression, we shall be quite prepared to remedy them. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has suggested that even the notification system, as it is, lends itself to corruption on the part of some subordinates; he told us that there were some complaints made to him of corruption. It would be interesting to know what advice he gave, and whether he took any steps to see whether any of these underlings were prosecuted for corruption, or whether he complained to any of the local authorities who had control over the staff at Saramangalam station."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I already said I complained to the Collector."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"If all cases of corruption coming to the light of Honourable Members or other gentlemen are speedily brought to the notice of the officers or the authorities who have control over the staff, it will be the quickest way of remedying such abuses as may now exist in the system. It has been said that passengers are put to inconvenience in having to take out notification papers before they board a train. As the Honourable the Surgeon-General pointed out, if passengers know that it is as necessary as applying for a railway ticket, they will soon learn to apply in sufficient time. But if there has been any inconvenience caused to intending passengers by the clerks not being available in time at the railway station, that is a matter which can be easily remedied. We are quite prepared to suggest that full-time clerks should be employed, and it would then be possible for any passenger to apply for a notification within twenty-four hours of his boarding a train. A measure of that kind would obviate any inconveniences arising from passengers having to obtain their notification papers within half an hour or one hour of the starting of the train. If there are any other specific suggestions made by the Honourable Member to mitigate any possible hardship or inconvenience to passengers, we are quite prepared to consider them. But, I think, it is too early to ask Government to abolish altogether the notification system which was introduced so recently as last year."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have been somewhat disappointed at the replies given on the Government side to the positions that I took up. The medical expert who talked on behalf of the Government, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has simply given us his *ipse dixit* that he must have some hold on plague, and that is the basis of the notification system. May I point out to the Council that this is begging the question? I think the whole trend of my arguments and that of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's was that the so-called hold it gives you on plague is an imaginary hold and that it really serves only to cause annoyance to the vast masses of people. Whatever hold it gives you, this is so trifling when compared with the various ways in which plague gets a free hold on us in other ways, and therefore this attempt is a hardly reasonable attempt. If a man finds that, from his house, thieves are taking property through ten doors, and if he closes only one door, what is the use and what will be your feeling? That is the identical feeling that the public entertain in respect of the notification system. It is not necessary to elaborate the theory further. The only explanation is that it gives a hold. What hold does it give? On the last occasion when we discussed this, the Government were awaiting the report of the Plague Research Commission. I have asked for information whether in the Plague Research Commission Report which presumably has been received, it is stated that these plague passport rules afford some relief to Madras or at any rate minimise the pressure of plague. Have you got any body of expert opinions arrived at after going fully into all these particulars to show that plague is being restricted by this notification system? The present notification, so far as it is supposed to give a hold, can only act in the same

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way as the previous passport and being less applied must be worse than the previous one. Has any research committee stated that there is any use in these notifications? Has there been any view stated about the notification system? I have pointed out already that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has not given any answer to the question. He has made the facetious remark that Members of Council in former days might have come forward with a proposal that tickets might be done away with, because people on the country side did not know that there were tickets. I must congratulate the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General for his wide stretch of imagination, that any person who wanted to get into any vehicle would fancy that he would be allowed to do so without payment. If the ticket system was found to be based on a medical hypothesis which is unknown to and unknowable by any man of common sense, then I can understand any persons raising objections to the ticket system. But the ticket system is based on hard common sense, trace of which I find it difficult to perceive in the present notification system.

"Dealing with one or two matters which have been stated, I must complain that the other matters dealt with by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General are matters of detail. It does not very much matter if clerks have been able to get better addresses, or if at Kumbakonam, as he stated, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar was able to do some work. That was not the point which I raised. The question that I raised was burked. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar did not rise up and say that, by reason of the notification system, he was able to discover plague or able to prevent it. I myself said that it was workable in some cases. But what good has it done? In a very large number of cases, the papers are bundled up. I gave one illustration to show that in the only case where plague was discovered, it was not by reason of the notification but by reason of other facts

"Impose a liability upon all who come from infected areas that they should report any sudden or suspicious illness. The most important point about the notification system is that you get early information where rats are falling. Impose that liability and let it exist there. As to other matters of preventing people from going by trains, why do you do that while you are not restricting movement in other directions or other conveyances. That has been the entire argument and there has been no answer to that.

"The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General was pleased to refer to the persons who move in other directions. He took an illustration, for the purposes of argument I took the number of persons who came in on a market day and he thought that that was a sufficient discussion on the whole question. They did not mix up with the people and therefore it was not enforced. Is that the entire argument I advanced? I put it as an illustration. One man comes as a client, a second man comes for the purpose of trade, and a third for visiting a relation. In not one of these cases where people travel by the cart track, have you any notification. What becomes of the contact, infection, carrying the plague germs in all these cases? It is obvious that the notification system is an illogical arrangement and the illogicality of it is written on the face of it. Without going into that position, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has been pleased only to make facetious remarks as to what Legislative Council Members might have done in previous years

"Then, with reference to another matter, the people will learn about the notification system, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar also repeated it, that the people would learn about this notification system and then it would not do much harm. This is only trying to palliate an evil without accepting it as an evil. As we get accustomed to any evil, it gradually ceases to be felt as a hardship. Is this system not shown to be an evil? I have shown that it does work great hardship. The question is why it should be retained. No justification is forthcoming. I may read the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's statement as a confession that the good of it is not yet seen. One of his closing sentences was "One year is too short a time for anyone to pronounce an opinion on the efficacy or otherwise of the system." If you do not know the efficacy of it, why should you impose the restriction upon thousands of people? That is the plain drift of my argument. It is only possible for you to minimise the evil as, for instance, the Collector of Salem did; but however much we may minimise the evils in one direction, the evils will arise in other ways.

"As to the closing of the hospitals the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General pointed out that it was due to the scarcity of men at this time. When there is scarcity of men,

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why should you have been anxious to close hospitals and provide men for this notification system? If you had not this notification system, the two people will be saved; that is one of the evils of the system.

"He wants me to point out any particular instances of hardship. But the whole thing is a hardship and the remedy which I would suggest is that instead of asking people to take out notification papers, make other arrangements which will not interfere with the free passage of the people. Before closing my argument, I can point out that conceivably, in a few cases, some of these notification papers may have resulted in some good; but it is not possible to say whether they have or not; in some cases they might have. If, for instance, we find in a couple of cases some notification has been traced, would that be sufficient justification? Suppose, for instance, as a result of one thousand notification papers issued from Salem during the last fortnight, we find in one or two cases that notification has been traced and that some information is received, is that a sufficient justification or compensation for the entire notification system? I would submit that it is not; because we must find out whether the trouble and the expense and the annoyance which we are putting people to, is at all justified by the amount of benefit derived. If we find that, in a few cases, we can trace the notification, we may be able to trace it through other sources as well. The former plague passport system might have had this advantage, and yet why did you abolish it? It was far more logical. You asked the people to appear for ten days, day in and day out, so that you could see at once whether they had plague or not. This justification which is urged for the notification system might as well have been urged for the plague passport system, and yet why was it abolished? Because it was realized that an unnecessary amount of annoyance and trouble and expenditure was caused; and so Government were kind enough to abrogate the old passport regulations. Similarly, I would call upon Government at this stage to notice that there is a large amount of annoyance caused to the public and to abrogate the notification system, at any rate, to this extent. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar wanted to know which feature of hardship I would ask to be remedied. I would directly mention this particular feature, that is, compelling people before boarding a train to take out notification, and ask you if it is possible to avoid that feature and substitute some other thing, if you can. It is not easy for me to see how the notification system can remain if this feature is removed. If, in spite of its removal, the notification system can be retained, I would welcome it.

"Finally one other suggestion comes to my mind to urge upon the Government. Have what the learned doctors of the Sanitary Conference suggested—notification not only for plague but beriberi and so many other diseases. Impose the duty upon men who come from places that are infected to communicate to the authorities cases of such diseases, and circumstances like the dying of rats, which to the popular mind would indicate the existence of such diseases. Impose the general liability. The argument may be advanced that persons may cheat the authorities, if you merely impose that obligation; but cheating goes on even now. Persons taking out notification papers say that they are going to a particular place and then they go away to another place. In most cases, it is impossible to trace or punish these delinquents. The dishonest concealment of disease is not prevented by the present notification rules. We rely on the honesty of the public, to some extent.

"The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has complained there is no co-operation; but I am afraid his knowledge of the mufassal is rather defective in this particular case. I know to what extent there is co-operation. Salem had an attack of plague last April; again it now exists. The extent of co-operation that we are having from the public is something that we could not have expected some years back. They are quite alive to the evils of the spread of the disease; they know that their business would be ruined and that their lives are in danger. They form vigilance committees, they give information knowing that they expose themselves to the odium of the people who do not wish information to be given. I never expected the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General to come forward with that statement, as to want of co-operation. As he has come forward with it, I may draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it is an unfounded charge to lay at the door of the non-official public.

"Government, after all, may, I hope, make up their mind to do away with this most objectionable feature of the notification system, that is, taking out notification before boarding a train, and the public would be thereby benefited."

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The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I do not think it is necessary to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar through his discussion into the scientific aspects of the dissemination of plague. I am afraid that I do not share his eagerness to cross swords with experts. So far as we are concerned, we prefer to be guided by the opinion of our expert advisers. It was upon the advice of our experts that we substituted the notification system for the passport system. We should certainly attach the greatest weight to the opinion of the Honourable the Surgeon-General who, besides being the head of the department, is a great authority on plague.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has not made any specific suggestion except one for the purpose of minimising the inconvenience to passengers. His suggestion is that, instead of requiring any passenger to take out a notification paper, the duty may be imposed upon all persons travelling from infected areas of making a report of rat-falls and suspicious illness in their houses. But how are you to find out the people who fail to discharge their obligations? There must be some means of finding out who they are; and the notification system provides us with some means of finding this out. If, on the other hand, you abolish the notification system altogether and simply lay down a general rule in the abstract that all persons travelling from infected areas should make a report of suspicious illness or rat-falls in their houses, it would be extremely difficult to work it; it would not be possible to find out who have been guilty of breach of rules. I am afraid, Sir, that this is certainly an impracticable suggestion and I do not see that any other workable suggestion has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar consistently with the retention of the notification system.

"As to the question of retention or otherwise, I have already said that we must retain the system for some time longer. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has construed my statement in this respect into an admission that we had no grounds whatever for introducing the system."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I did not say so."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"If there are grounds, why not continue it? We introduced it because we were advised by our expert advisers that it was a proper substitute for the plague passport system and by that advice we must necessarily be guided."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I rise to offer a personal explanation? I did not say that Government did not know their grounds; I only quoted the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's words that one year was too short a time to know the efficacy of the notification system."

The resolution was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar called for a division which was taken with the result that 14 voted *for* and 21 *against* the resolution. The following is the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao	The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" Mr. S. E. Morris.
" Mr. K. P. Ramun Menon.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddiyar.	" Mr. A. Harcourt.
" Mr. K. K. B. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Surgeon-General W. S. Bainbridge.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. E. B. Clegg.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Muirhead.
	" Mr. E. F. Barber.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION *RE* SMOKING BY CHILDREN.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not think it is necessary on this occasion to move the next resolution * about juvenile smoking as I have understood that there is a certain Bill which you, Sir, are contemplating, in connection with which, I may have some hopes of urging on you separately to adopt some clauses dealing with this evil. With your leave I shall not move it now."

RESOLUTION *RE* FREE AND COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to take such measures as are necessary to empower the municipalities in this Presidency to make elementary education in their respective areas free and compulsory.'

"This is a very important subject which has been engaging the attention of the public for some time past, and I crave the indulgence of the Council for a few minutes. I shall, at the outset, briefly refer to the history of the subject. It is well known that even from the time of the Educational Despatch of the Court of Directors of 1854, it has been recognized to be the paramount duty of the State to do all that is possible for the diffusion of knowledge as widely as possible. To use the language of the Court of Directors, they regarded it 'as a sacred duty to confer upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge.'

"The Education Commission of 1882 recognized it as the basic principle upon which there must be development of education in this country, and stated that an attempt should be made to secure the fullest possible provision for the expansion of primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each province. Again, Sir, when the famous Education Resolution of 1904 during the time of Lord Curzon was promulgated, this question was given the most careful consideration, and it was stated as follows: 'There are 'more than eighteen millions of boys who ought now 'to be at school, but of these only a little more than one-sixth are actually receiving 'primary education. If the statistics are arranged by provinces, it appears that out 'of a hundred boys of an age to go to school, the number attending primary schools 'of some kind ranges from between eight and nine in the Punjab and the United 'Provinces, to twenty-two and twenty-three in Bombay and Bengal. In the census 'of 1901, it was found that only one in ten of the male population, and only seven in 'a thousand of the female population were literate. These figures exhibit the vast 'dimensions of the problem, and show how much remains to be done before the 'proportion of the population receiving elementary instruction can approach the 'standard recognised as indispensable in more advanced countries' They consider that primary education 'possesses a strong claim upon the sympathy both of the 'Supreme Government and of the Local Governments, and should be made a leading 'charge upon Provincial revenues.' A circular letter of the Government of India, dated the 22nd of September 1906, enunciated the same principle and expressed a desire that, as soon as possible, fees should be abolished and free education introduced throughout the country.

"We all remember that, at a subsequent stage, the late Mr. Gokhale, whose death we all deplore and who has placed the whole of this country under a deep debt of gratitude, moved a resolution in the Imperial Council on the 19th of March 1910 for the gradual extension of free and compulsory education. On the 18th of March 1911, he introduced a Bill which is now known throughout India as the Elementary Education Bill, and leave was granted; and the Bill was then circulated throughout the various provinces and opinions were invited. As I now suggest that a beginning should be made to extend this system of free and compulsory education in municipal areas, I may recall the attention of the Council to some leading features of the Bill, the principles of which were generally accepted throughout the country? The Bill proposed was one of a permissive character, enabling local bodies throughout the country to introduce free and compulsory education, subject to certain safeguards

* "XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that adequate measures should be taken, by legislation and otherwise, to put a check on the growing evil of juvenile smoking."

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therein laid down. It suggested that it was only when the school-going population within a certain local area reached a certain limit that, the local body should be in a position to ask for the introduction of free and compulsory education. It also stated that before compulsion was introduced in any local area, the sanction of the Government should be obtained and that the local bodies should, if necessary, bear a portion of the cost. He suggested that the extra cost involved in the expansion of education should be divided between the local body and the Provincial Government and he also suggested that it should be fixed at one-third and two-thirds respectively. He also suggested that the period of compulsory attendance might be fixed for some time to come at four years, and that only those who were not less than six and more than ten years, should be compelled to remain at school. Attendance committees ought to be organised to enforce the penal provisions of the Bill. Local bodies were also asked to provide additional school accommodation necessary for this purpose, and the provision was also made specifying under what circumstances persons should be exempted from attendance at school. Power was also given to the Local Government to exempt certain classes of people from attending. These are some of the important features of the Bill and when the Bill was circulated throughout the country, it met with a hearty reception. The Senate of the University of Madras, then consulted, expressed itself in support of the Bill. The Madras Corporation, at a resolution passed after mature deliberation, expressed itself in support of the Bill; and as regards the mufassal municipalities, about sixty-one were consulted, and fifty-five were in favour of the Bill; among district boards, about twenty-four were consulted and twenty were in favour of the Bill; some district boards also consulted taluk boards and about thirty-nine consulted were also in favour of the Bill. The Native Council of Education, the Missionary Council of aided education and several other missionary associations also expressed themselves in sympathy with the main principles of the Bill. I shall presently show that even the Local Government in their report to the Government of India, while criticising the Bill from various standpoints and while pointing out that it was premature and ought not to be introduced, admitted that if it was to be introduced, it might with propriety and without danger be introduced in municipal areas. I shall refer the Council to that portion of the report of the Local Government, paragraph 11, where they say:—

'While for the reasons set out in the preceding paragraphs His Excellency the 'Governor in Council regards the Elementary Education Bill as unnecessary, pre- 'mature and open to objections of a serious character on educational, financial and 'political grounds, he admits that in this Presidency the application of its provisions 'to selected municipal areas would not be fraught with disastrous consequences. If, 'as a matter of policy, it should be deemed inexpedient absolutely to veto the 'proposed legislation, he would therefore be prepared, though not without doubt as 'to the wisdom of such a course, to consent to the introduction of a measure of a 'more limited character confined strictly to municipal areas. Having regard to the 'stage which education has already reached in urban areas in Southern India, it 'would not be necessary to have recourse to compulsion to any large extent, for 'towns might be selected in which the majority of the children are already at school, 'and compulsion would then be requisite only in the case of the poorest classes, who 'would probably accept the situation without resistance, though it would inflict 'considerable hardship upon them, and it is not likely that even with the addition 'of a small local rate discontent would be caused to a dangerous degree. It is 'possible that attendance committees with some pretensions to efficiency might be 'created here and there, and some extension of the compulsory period of instruction 'need not in this limited sphere be ruled out of court on financial grounds.'

"Though objections were raised against the Bill as a whole, it was pointed out that it could be worked in the case of selected municipal areas. This report, I may inform the Council, is the report of the majority of the Members of the Local Government; for, we find the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar wrote a minute of dissent which was also published. Disagreeing with the majority of the members, and referring to various figures he stated in conclusion, that the Bill was desirable and necessary, that it was conceived in the best interests of education, that there was no political or other danger, that it would accelerate the pace of educational

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progress and so forth. After all these opinions were received and collected, the Bill was moved and discussed in the Imperial Council on the 18th and 19th March 1912 and was discussed from various standpoints. I may inform the Council that when the Bill was under discussion, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the remarks made in support of the Bill and criticising some of its features, remarked that the mover—the late Mr. Gokhale—began at the wrong end and that legislation might be undertaken in the Local Legislative Councils. I shall now refer the Council to his remarks:—

'I ask you, has not my honourable friend begun at the wrong end? Even 'if it be the case, though instances are not forthcoming, that a local body here and 'there may desire in the near future to introduce the principle of compulsion and is 'prepared to raise the whole of the necessary funds by local taxation, even assuming 'such a case, which we should be quite prepared to consider on its merits, would 'not the natural course be to provide for it by local legislation, by the amendment 'of the municipal law or otherwise? So long as large tracts of the country are 'crying for the expansion of the voluntary principle, can we, as responsible legis-'lators, divert the money of the general tax-payer to meet exceptional demands for 'compulsion by an Act of the Imperial Legislature?' He suggested the desirability of bringing such matters in Local Legislative Councils and in winding up the debate on this question, this is what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said:—'The Honourable 'Member spoke yesterday of the desirability of such questions being dealt with by 'Local Legislative Councils. I have no objection to that. If local legislatures 'will take up this question and empower the local bodies within their limits to 'introduce compulsion, I have no objection.'

"Before I place before you certain figures dealing with the present condition of municipalities, I would draw your attention to the report and the remarks of Sir Reginald Craddock, who was then the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. His remarks are very appropriate on this occasion. While criticising the Bill from various standpoints, he stated at the end as follows:—

'The Chief Commissioner does not go so far as to argue that there can never 'or nowhere in India be any scope for making elementary education compulsory; 'but he thinks that an Act of the Imperial Council is absolutely the wrong method 'of securing this end. In his opinion it should be a case of local option, and he 'would have no objection to some sections regarding compulsory education being 'included in the several Provincial Municipal Acts by their own local legislatures, 'subject to the following stringent conditions:

'(1) that the sections be made operative only if approved by a two-thirds majority of the electorate on a special reference;

'(2) that their operation be subject to the sanction of the Local Government;

'(3) that the municipality be ready to find the additional expenditure neces-sary.

'These conditions would ensure due deliberation by the Provincial Council 'before even the permissive sections were included in the Municipal Acts, and 'secondly that the people and classes concerned in the particular municipality 'thoroughly understood what the measure entailed and were prepared to meet its 'cost. The power reserved to the Local Government of disallowing the proposals 'would merely be a precaution to prevent the measure being run through by any 'undue influence; it might never be required to be put in force. The fact that the 'municipality was prepared to meet the cost involved need not prevent the Local 'Government from giving a grant to the municipality if it desired to do so, but this 'is quite different from defining by law the statutory proportion of the cost which 'it was obligatory on the Government to bear. These suggestions appear to Mr. 'Craddock to provide a preferable method for the application of compulsory edu-'cation to selected areas and by degrees, than that provided by the Bill before the 'Imperial Council, and if the mover and supporters of the Bill are prepared to be 'satisfied with this method of obtaining their end, the time might at last come, in 'which the Acts regulating District Councils and Boards might also include similar 'provisions, but that time is too distant to be worth discussing at present.'

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"He suggested in clear terms that there was a fair case for introducing it in certain municipal areas, though no doubt subject to certain conditions therein specified.

"Let us now consider the condition of education in the various municipalities in this Presidency. There is absolutely no doubt that there has been considerable improvement effected in respect of primary education in municipal areas. Even during the quinquennium of 1907–1912, you find that the number of pupils in the primary schools in the Presidency which was 692,403 in 1907, came to 940,689 in 1912 with an increase of 35·9 per cent. This applies to the whole Presidency. So far as this resolution is concerned, it suggests the introduction only with regard to the municipal areas. I shall presently refer to the figures in municipal areas.

"In considering this question, there are two points which have to be considered and which have to be carefully scrutinised. In introducing this principle of compulsion, whether the period of compulsory attendance is to be four years or more, is a point that must be considered; and as the percentage of boys has to be fixed, I shall myself be content with suggesting that it might be a period of four years. If as suggested in the Bill of Mr. Ghokhale, we fix it at that period, the percentage of boys who would be remaining at school would be 10 per cent. We find from the discussions in the Imperial Council that the basis of his calculations was upon the footing that 10 per cent of the school-going population would be at school during the period of compulsory attendance and I find that that statement of his was not questioned by the Members of the Government of India in their reply to his remarks.

"That is one basis of calculation which might be adopted. In giving the figures about the school-going population, we find it generally accepted that it might be fixed as 15 per cent of the population of the place. No doubt this 15 per cent is sometimes a misleading figure. But after considering all the circumstances for and against it, this was the conclusion arrived at in the latest quinquennial report while dealing with this question:—'The school-going population has been calculated in 'India as 15 per cent of the population. Doubts have recently been cast upon this 'conventional figure. The calculation depends upon the number of years which may 'be reckoned as representing a reasonable time for education, the ages which begin 'and end this period, and the proportion of the population which is at any time 'included between those ages. On the one hand, in a country which is tropical and 'sub-tropical, the proportion of the population contained in the earlier age periods 'is larger than in cold climates. On the other hand, where the bulk of the popu-'lation is agricultural, the period of education is necessarily shorter than under more 'complicated social conditions, and the amount of education required is less. The 'actual time spent under primary instruction is, so far as the figures adduced in 'chapter VIII can show, 3·8 years. This period, however, cannot be taken as 'sufficient to secure permanent results; for the figures of literacy warrant the 'assumption that many of those who receive education relapse into illiteracy. The 'primary course (and this is all that need be considered) ordinarily occupies from 'five to six years; and the average age of school-life is from the completion of the 'fifth to the completion of the eleventh or twelfth year. These ages include (if we 'reckon to the end of the eleventh year) 13·7 per cent of the population (if we 'reckon to the end of the twelfth year), just below 16 per cent. The old figure of '15 per cent may therefore be taken as fairly correct.' We see, Sir, from these figures that 15 per cent would take us to a period of between 11 to 12 years; and if the period of compulsory attendance is to be between 6 to 10 years, the figure adopted in the discussion in the Imperial Council, namely, 10 per cent, may be reasonably taken to be correct.

"Now let us consider the condition of education in the municipalities. This is how the matter stands. We find that, so far as all the municipalities in the Presidency are concerned, the total number of males in municipalities is 1,365,280 and the total number of females is 1,318,582; of which boys in the elementary schools are 103,159 making it 7·9 per cent of the total male population and so far as girls are concerned it is 56,791, making it 4·2 per cent of the female population. If you adopt

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

the calculation of 10 per cent. as representing the school-going population between six and ten years, it comes to so far as boys are concerned to about 79 per cent of the school-going age and in the case of girls to 42 per cent. If we adopt the other figure of 15 per cent it comes in the case of boys to 52 per cent and in the case of girls to 27 or 28 per cent. Even from these figures, I would state at once that though we cannot now suggest compulsion in the case of girls, there may be no difficulty whatever in trying the experiment in the case of boys in the municipal areas. Even the framer of the Bill suggested that in the case of girls it might be only gradually introduced.

"I shall now give the figures relating to the mufassal municipalities only. So far as mufassal municipalities are concerned we find the number of males is 1,033,815 and the number of females is 1,061,387. The boys in the elementary schools come to 86,111; the girls in the elementary schools come to 45,042. If 10 per cent is fixed as the school-going population, it comes to 83 per cent in the case of boys, and 43 per cent in the case of girls. If 15 per cent is fixed as the school-going population, it comes to 55 per cent in the case of boys and 28 or 29 per cent in the case of girls. We also find from a review of the administration of municipalities in the Presidency that, if we take the number of pupils receiving instruction, which would include not only boys in the primary schools but in the secondary schools also, the figure is 106·6 per cent in the case of boys and 32·5 per cent in the case of girls. That figure has arisen because several of the boys that are included are those in secondary schools and colleges, who are all above the school-going age.

"This is what I can roughly give in the case of municipalities in the Presidency. Even though it may be considered that these figures would not justify the introduction of compulsion in the case of all municipalities in the Presidency, I shall prominently place before the council instances of certain municipalities which may be separately considered

"I find from the latest educational report that there are 20 at least out of the 62 municipalities in the Presidency where the number of boys in primary schools is more than 10 per cent of the total number; so that in a number of municipalities the number has already arrived at the percentage, referred to in the Imperial Council, namely 10 per cent. These are the municipalities: Chicacole, Parlākimedi, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Ellore, Ongole, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Vāniyambādi, Tiruppattūr, Māyavaram, Karur, Dindigul, Palni, Erode, Salem, Tellicherry and Mangalore. These municipalities have already arrived at that stage and four municipalities have nearly 10 per cent—Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Even among these municipalities, there are some which have arrived at 15 per cent; and in the case of these municipalities, the experiment can be tried without any delay. I shall specifically refer seven municipalities out of 62 where the figures are hopeful. I shall take them in the order of percentage.

"The first is Ongole, where there are 6,577 males and 1,148 boys, about 17·5 per cent of the total population, are already at school. Let us consider the expenditure incurred by the municipality out of its ordinary resources spent upon education, and see if there is any scope for further expenditure, so far as municipalities are concerned. The total income of the Ongole municipality is Rs. 11,953, out of which receipts from fees are only Rs. 36, and it is spending 14·4 per cent.

"Here is the statement showing the various heads in the case of other municipalities—

Names.	Males.	Boys	Percentage.	Income.	Receipts (from fees)	Expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Chingleput	3,010	823	15	14,186	74	4·1
Erode	4,402	1,365	19·5	20,362	520	9·1
Salem	23,234	5,232	18 nearly	68,527	949	8·2
Tiruppattūr	6,188	668	22	14,051	189	5·7
Kurnool	13,566	1,606	12·5	31,456	149	8·7
Dindigul	12,720	1,602	12·6	24,167	115	8·7

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Dr. Nayar.)

"I have only taken the case of some of the prominent municipalities which have arrived at a fairly advanced stage. I shall leave it to Honourable Members of this Council to judge as to whether, considering the income and the expenditure incurred by these municipalities, the receipts from fees come to any appreciable amount and whether it is necessary that the payment of fees should be insisted upon.

"We have also to consider to what extent these municipalities may spend money on education. Regarding this point, there has been divergence of opinion among the various municipalities. In the various official reports, so far as the Local Government is concerned, it is agreed that 15 per cent may be reasonably spent upon education. If that figure is adopted, we find that in the case of most of the municipalities there is still a margin for additional expenditure upon education and for giving more boys the benefit of elementary education. The average percentage for the whole Presidency is 5·8 per cent spent upon education. Several municipalities have been spending less and therefore there is additional margin within the resources of municipalities for imparting education to a larger number of pupils within their jurisdiction.

"Then another question also arises. If all municipalities are not in a position to find additional funds for this purpose, there are at least some municipalities which would be willing to levy an educational rate and find a portion of the income, reasonably expecting the Government to co-operate with them in that respect and to make liberal grants seeing that they are prepared to undergo some sacrifice on that account. Under these circumstances, there ought to be no objection on the part of the Government to enable such municipal institutions to introduce free and compulsory education within their areas.

"If I have thought it necessary to bring forward this resolution at this meeting of the Council, it is because some legislation is necessary, before municipalities can be given the benefit of free and compulsory elementary education. According to the Act in force, municipalities cannot afford to do so. We are aware that a comprehensive Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act is under preparation, a Bill to amend the Act of 1884, prepared in pursuance of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. When such a Bill is under preparation, is it not time that power should be given to municipalities not only to levy an education rate wherever necessary, but also to introduce free elementary education within the respective areas? I do not suggest that it should be extended to all municipalities at once, but only that you should give power to such municipalities as have shown considerable progress and help these municipalities to any reasonable extent that you consider necessary. Let the Government reserve to themselves the power to sanction or veto the application of the municipalites for permission to introduce compulsion. If, with these safeguards, power cannot be given to the municipalities, I, for one, would consider that it is an unreasonable step affecting the future development of education in this country. I submit that there can be no difference of opinion regarding the main principle of this question. The only difference will be as to the application of the principle. All that I seek to do by means of this resolution is to request the Government to take steps to incorporate in the amending Bill, provisions enabling municipalities to introduce free and compulsory education and also to levy an education rate, wherever necessary. If the municipality can find funds otherwise, by all means it is open to it to do so; but if it is not possible to do so and if it is willing to levy an additional education rate, why should it not be allowed to do so to improve the education of boys in the first instance and later, in the case of girls? With these remarks, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. The Honourable Member who has moved this resolution has mainly confined himself to the state of education in the district municipalities. As the representative of the Madras Corporation, I should now like to place before this Council the state of primary education so far as the city of Madras is concerned. It is usual that in municipal, sanitary and other matters the legislation of the country is split up. You have one set of legislation for the country and another set for the metropolis.

(Dr. Nayar.)

The circumstances are entirely different; and so you have to consider the circumstances of the district municipalities and the city of Madras separately. The Honourable Member has quoted figures to show the number of boys undergoing instruction in various district municipalities. The primary thing to bear in mind, before we can introduce the principle of compulsion, is that you should have school-room for every boy ready. Unless you have room for every boy, you have no right to introduce the principle of compulsion; because the next day all the boys might be brought up and you are bound to provide school room.

"The first question, therefore, is, how many schools are required, what is the expenditure necessary for building and equipping these schools, what is the expenditure necessary for keeping up these schools? Within the city of Madras, according to the last census there are 28,650 boys between the ages of 5 and 10—that I take to be the school-age of primary schools—and 28,909 girls whom we leave out of consideration for the time being. The Madras Corporation have been building model primary schools for the last four or five years, each school to accommodate 200 boys; and I have taken the average expenditure on these schools, and I find for site, building and equipment, the average for one school is about Rs. 21,000. The Engineer tells me that with a slightly different design he could effect some economy. The average expenditure for the school could be taken as Rs. 20,000. That means Rs. 100 for each boy for the initial equipment of the school, site and building. Then as to the cost, I have also calculated that from the figures of the Corporation schools which are now ready, I find the average cost of a school is a little over Rs. 1,900 a year, or taking it as Rs. 2,000, the average cost for each boy comes to Rs. 10 a year. Hundred rupees is the initial cost and Rs. 10 is the recurring charge. To provide accommodation for 28,000 boys, you want Rs 28 lakhs for the first expenditure and an annual expenditure of Rs 2 lakhs and odd. We have already constructed some of the schools. Let us take the total expenditure and see how we stand. The question is, can the Madras Corporation afford to have these schools? can they maintain them? The reply to that entirely depends upon, in what proportion the expenditure is to be met between Government and the municipal body. Services such as that of education are never considered to be purely local. They are what they call in England national services, in which the nation at large is as interested as the particular locality concerned. In the report of a committee of local taxation appointed in England they came to the conclusion that, 'In general the funds to 'pay for national services should be raised according to ability to pay and taxes are 'raised more in accordance with this principle than rates. Hence the deduction is 'made that the ideal arrangement from the points of view of equity of contribution 'would be for the whole cost to be borne by the State. But this would necessarily 'involve the transfer to the State of the responsibility for administration and such a 'course was felt to be impracticable. The conclusion reached is that a further 'contribution should be made from national funds towards expenditure on these 'services.'

"In other words, the State and the municipality should share the expenditure, the State contributing a larger share than the municipality. That really brings us to the proposal which Mr. Gokhale put forward, the State contributing two-thirds and the municipality one-third of the expenditure. I proceed on that assumption, that the State should provide two-thirds and the municipality one-third. Then the Government will spend Rs. 19 lakhs for the buildings and the Corporation will spend about Rs. 9 lakhs. As regards the recurring charge, the Government will contribute annually Rs. 1,90,600; the Corporation will have to find Rs. 95,000. So far as the Government's share is concerned, I need not discuss it. But for the Corporation's share of the capital expenditure, you should have a sinking fund, and you should have to pay the interest; and for the recurring expenditure you will have to find it annually. The two together will come up to Rs. 1·52 lakhs extra expenditure every year, and the Corporation has to find it. Mr. Gokhale's Bill expressly states that municipalities may impose an additional educational rate, in fact, it would not be possible to have free and compulsory education without an additional rate. If an additional rate is to be imposed and if the Corporation is to find the Rs. 1·50 lakhs extra, they might have to impose a little over 1½ per cent of taxation

(Dr. Nayar.)

on real property.' That is a taxation which, I think, the city of Madras can well bear, and if it is for a purpose like that of compulsory education, I am quite sure it will willingly bear it. Therefore, the question does come within practical politics. Here is the total expenditure, and here is the municipal body willing to bear its share of the expenditure. It is only for the Government to say that they are willing to bear their share of the expenditure. The moment that response comes, the work can commence, because free and compulsory education cannot be had in a day. It must be led up to. We must have the school accommodation, we must secure the necessary number of teachers, and it is only then that we can have it; but you can start a programme. School-building in this Presidency seems to be a very slow affair. I do not know if it is the defect of the authorities in charge of the building operations; but anyhow, I find it is an exceedingly slow process. We at one time expected to build eight schools a year; we found we could only build three, and we would be doing very well if we build five a year. I dare say the process can be accelerated; but even with an accelerated process, to provide something over one hundred and forty schools ready to receive all these children, will take a fairly long time. If you make a start now, I do not think at the very earliest the city of Madras will be ready to impose compulsory education for another ten years. I really do not know what will be the case with the other municipalities. The resolution before the Council only asks that certain steps should be taken to empower municipalities; that is, what the resolution asks. The first step should now be taken; it may be ten or fifteen or twenty years before the steps are completed; but, unless you make a beginning now, you cannot reach the end.

"What is really required is that the Government should give their consent to make the first start. Without an adequate guarantee that two-thirds of the expenditure will be met by Government, I do not think any local body will be willing to embark on a procedure which they cannot finance themselves and the great difficulty of municipalities in this Presidency is that they do not know what they will get from Government. Government have recognised that it is their duty to go and help the local bodies and they do so; but there is the uncertainty of how much you are going to get, in some years you can get a large sum, in others small. If you have an uncertain income, you cannot have a reasonable programme looking ahead for a number of years. That is the difficulty which stands in the way of municipal bodies embarking on big schemes. What is really wanted is that Government should make up their mind, and if they have not already decided, to decide once for all as to what is their share of municipal expenditure. That is a big question which has to be solved some day or other. They could at least settle it so far as primary education is concerned. All this money may not have to be found in one year; the expenditure will be spread over ten or fifteen years, but what we want now is the principle to be laid down and the promise to be given, and then a beginning can be made and then you can come to a conclusion sooner or later. I have, therefore, very great pleasure in seconding this resolution.

"It may be stated that this is an unfortunate time to bring forward this resolution, that this is a time of war and Government are in financial difficulties. You can say, we cannot bring forward a resolution like that, if we were asking you to spend immediately. But we are only asking you to lay down a policy. Probably if we start a policy now, it may take years to complete it. So far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, Government might not have to pay anything, as a matter of fact, for another five years, because we have started a programme of our own with our own funds to build forty primary schools; and till these forty schools are completed you need not start any schools; but the moment they are completed you will have to start more. So far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, there will be no immediate call. That being the case, since Government are only asked to lay down a programme and to give their opinion as to what is to be the course of events, I do not see any harm in moving this resolution at this part of the year. This is just the part of the year when principles can be discussed without any immediate necessity for expenditure on the part of the Government. It is, therefore, quite an opportune time when the Honourable Member has brought forward this resolution, and I hope the Government will accept it and declare what their policy is, so far as primary education is concerned."

(Mr. Stone.)

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Sir, the Honourable Member has quoted from the letter of the Madras Government on the subject of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, and he said, I think, that the Local Government has said that, at any rate, the principles of compulsory and free education might be introduced—these are his words—with propriety and without any danger in municipal areas, or possibly in selected municipal areas. He proceeded to read the paragraph on which he based that statement. I think, I need only ask the Council to compare the words which he used with the paragraph which he read. I think the Council must have observed that the Government of Madras of that day were not at all committed even to this small concession in respect of compulsory and free education. What they said was that it would not be so disastrous to introduce compulsory education in selected municipal areas. But they said also something to the effect that they very greatly doubted whether it would be a judicious thing to do. So that even as regards the Madras Government of that day, the personnel of which was quite different from the present Government, they by no means committed themselves to the opinion that it was desirable or expedient or would be anything other than disastrous to introduce compulsory and free education in municipal areas. I think it is necessary that I should rather emphasise this point, because I am instructed to oppose this motion; and I think I have said quite enough to show that there is no inconsistency in the Government so instructing me.

"Coming to the motion on its merits, the Honourable Member has dwelt on Mr. Gokhale's Bill and its provisions. He seems to consider that, since a considerable weight of opinion in the country was in favour of the Bill, it might be taken as accepted that free and compulsory education in this country was a necessary and desirable thing. I personally look forward to the time when there shall be free and compulsory elementary education in this country. But that is quite another matter from saying that I think that the time has arrived when a policy of free and compulsory education should be adopted. We know perfectly well that the view of the Government of India and the view of the Local Government has been, and is, that the time has not yet arrived when we need embark on a system of free and compulsory education. Well, Sir, even if that were not the opinion of the Government, I think it may very well be argued that this notion that we should bring into the municipalities a system which we do not think necessary for the country at large is not a well-founded one. It is a very old idea—and I remember discussing it with the late Mr. Stuart, before Mr. Gokhale's Bill was discussed. We came to the conclusion that we could not have free and compulsory education throughout the country, but that we could have it in municipalities and that an educational rate might be imposed. That is the first thing that would strike anybody—that municipalities are in a different position from rural areas and that it would not be such a hardship to introduce it in municipalities. The children would be forthcoming in suitable numbers, and it would affect comparatively few parents. This is an idea which might naturally occur to the man in the street; and it did occur to me who, in the days I am speaking of, was a man in the street in regard to such matters. If, however, the idea is examined a little more, it will be found there is much less to be said for it than appears at first sight. In the first place, the very fact that in municipalities you have a state of things which comes nearest to that which we may suppose would be achieved by free and compulsory education, is not necessarily a reason for introducing free and compulsory education; but rather the reverse. If I followed the Honourable Member rightly, he seemed to say that the nearer the number of children at school in a municipality approached 15 per cent the more ground there was for introducing compulsory education in that municipality. But it appears to me that the reverse is the case. Surely, the more the children are sent to school voluntarily, the less need there is to compel them to come to school. Therefore, I say it is less necessary, instead of more necessary, to introduce compulsory education in municipalities than outside, for the very simple reason which I have set forth.

"To take the actual facts about attendance at schools in municipalities, I have got some figures which differ slightly from the Honourable Member's figures, perhaps because mine are later than his. In municipalities, we find there is an average of

(Mr. Stone.)

110 per cent of the children of school going age actually at school; that 110 per cent is made up thus:—Secondary schools and colleges, 45 per cent; elementary schools, 54 per cent.; European and special schools, 10 per cent. The Honourable Member gave a reason for this 110 per cent, for more boys being at school than actually exist, which I do not think I can altogether accept. The reason commonly given, which I think is the true one, is that a large number of boys flock into municipal towns in order to find a place in the high schools and colleges which are found there. Therefore the extra 10 per cent is quite well-accounted for; I have not the slightest doubt that this represents more than the extra 10 per cent. Still we have got the fact that 54 per cent, I believe the Honourable Member said 52 per cent, of the boys of school going age are already attending elementary schools; and we find that 45 per cent are attending secondary schools and colleges. A large number of that 45 per cent even allowing for boys coming from outside, are perfectly certainly boys whose parents are residing in the municipality. We have got not only 54 per cent of the boys in these elementary schools, but a very considerable part of the 45 per cent attending secondary schools and colleges also. We have not the figures for the boys from outside; and we do not know exactly how much of this 45 per cent is made up of boys from outside and how much of boys from the municipalities. But I do not suppose that we shall be far wrong if we say that 65 per cent of the boys in municipal areas are attending school. I shall be greatly surprised if a more careful enquiry revealed a worse state of things. Sixty to 70 per cent of the boys of persons residing in municipal areas are attending schools in those areas. That I think, very much strengthens my good[illegible] argument that compulsion is not necessary in municipalities. Even since Mr. Gokhale's Bill was introduced, attendance at elementary schools throughout the country and of course in municipalities, has very largely increased. That result has been brought about by various causes, I dare say the most important cause is the very wide definition of backward classes, which makes education free to a considerable portion of the poorer population.

"I say then that it is unnecessary to introduce compulsion, and I say that it is no answer to that statement to say that it might be done easily. I am perfectly willing to admit that it would be easier to introduce compulsion in municipal areas than in the country at large; but, if it is not necessary to do so, it is no argument to say that it would be easier than elsewhere. I am not willing to admit, what the Honourable Member said, that there would be no difficulty in introducing compulsion in municipal areas; there would be difficulty and hardship felt. The very fact that some people (say 30 per cent or whatever it may be), are not sending their children to school shows that they have difficulties in doing so. Of the 30 per cent, I am quite certain that a considerable proportion must be people who would not have to pay school-fees for their children; they must be people belonging to backward classes. If that is so, there must be some reason for their action. I presume that the reason is that in many cases they want the children to work for them. I do not say that that is a good state of things, but still there it is. Take the weavers, for instance; there are very little children helping the weavers in weaving. It would be a hardship to force the children of these weavers into schools. There would be a difficulty; I do not say it is insuperable, but I merely want to point out that it is too much to say that there would be no difficulty, no hardship felt, and that the compulsion which we should exercise would not be a real compulsion. If that argument is answered by merely making exemptions, if you are going to have as many exemptions as occurred in Mr. Gokhale's Bill, I say then that it is not worth the trouble of having anything at all. You have already, I am perfectly certain, the best results that you can achieve from an enactment like Mr. Gokhale's Bill. You have as many boys in schools in municipal areas as you would get by an Act imposing compulsion, hedged in by the restrictions and exemptions which are to be found in Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

"There is another point. Why should you introduce this invidious distinction between municipal areas and other areas? Why should children in municipal areas be forced into schools and not children in other areas who have more reason to be forced? I cannot see any good reason for that distinction.

(Mr. Stone, Dr. Nayar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar.)

"Then there is another point, and that is finance. The Honourable Member, I am glad to say, contemplates the levy of a special cess by municipalities to provide for this extension of their educational activity, but we are told that for what a municipality might provide in this way, the Government must provide a good deal more. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar said that the Government should provide twice as much. He pointed out that in the case of the Corporation of Madras, the Government would have to provide Rs. 1,80,000. That is a very considerable sum to add to our educational budget. And if you take not only the Corporation of Madras but all the other municipalities in the country, the sum will, of course, be a very much larger one. It is not a sum which the Government can contemplate taking the liability to provide, with anything like a light heart, so that the financial aspect of the matter is decidedly a serious one. Certainly, this particular moment, when the finances of the Government are subject to some strain, does not seem to be a very opportune one for bringing up this proposal.

"In connection with this financial question, I would like to ask what is to become of aided schools in municipal areas. I do not know whether the Honourable Member means, as he seems to mean, that any municipality in which there is compulsory education should provide school seats. I think the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar was for emphasising this aspect of the question, that before we provided compulsion we must provide school seats, as is only logical. I do not know whether the Honourable Member contemplates municipalities providing all the school seats necessary."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I meant the other Honourable Member, Mr. Krishna Rao. If the municipality is not to provide all the school seats, many of the school seats will have to be provided by aided schools. In that case, the fees which are remitted by the municipalities in their own schools will have to be equally remitted in the aided schools. If not remitted, the people will not pay them. You cannot have two prices in the same market, at the same time, for the same thing. You cannot have the boys going to the municipal schools paying nothing and the other boys who go to aided schools having to pay."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"You have it in England side by side."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Only to a very small extent, I think. The expense of running these aided schools will fall on the municipalities as well as the expense of running their own schools. If municipalities were to adopt the principle of compulsion, they would have to provide all the seats necessary, either directly or indirectly. They might do so by 'provided schools' as they are called in England or 'unprovided schools' which occupy the same position as aided schools here. It seems to me that this is a circumstance which would considerably increase the financial liability of the Government if compulsion were introduced.

"There is another aspect of the case, namely, that, if municipalities undertook to use these aided schools as unprovided schools, it is quite conceivable that fresh difficulties might arise, for instance, difficulties incidental to the aided schools which are maintained by missionary bodies. I think I have said enough to justify the attitude which the Government have taken in opposing this motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"The resolution says 'to empower municipalities'—empower by what means? Is it by giving them power to make education compulsory or by giving them power to levy an education rate? I do not know what the state of the municipality in Nellore is; but I may give you an idea of the difficulties which I shall have. We have six schools maintained by the municipality at Kumbakōnam; and we do not levy a single pie as school fee. So we have free education. But if you make education compulsory, then we shall have to maintain about thirty or forty schools more. There are about twenty or thirty aided schools; and, I believe, when education becomes free and compulsory, some of the schools will be closed and we shall have to take up all of them. We have no funds. Formerly we paid grant-in-aid to these schools; but our expenditure on other matters has so increased that we are maintaining only these six schools. It is all very easy for the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao to say that an education rate might be levied. We are now levying 16½ per cent house-tax; and water and drainage

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Stone)

tax, and yet all this money is not sufficient. We had a conference of municipal chairmen sometime back, and a proposal was made to raise the tax to 25 per cent; I do not know whether it will be 20 or 25 per cent. If, in addition to this, there is an education rate, I do not know what difficulty the people will have in finding funds. I do not believe, if I give my vote for an education rate in addition to the increased rate of taxation, I shall be the chairman of the Kumbakōnam municipality or an elected representative of the Tanjore district. We are bearing as much taxation as possible. The water-works and drainage are very important. We cannot live at Kumbakōnam in the midst of mosquitoes. Our expert says if we improve the drainage scheme our mosquitoes will go. Therefore, we want the drainage scheme. We have a water-works and drainage tax and I do not think it is possible to levy any education rate also. If the Government will, however, make education free and compulsory and give us all the money required, I am perfectly willing to vote for this resolution. Like the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, I am not content with saying that Government should give a two-third grant, but we shall have to depend upon the Government for all the money that we shall require. If the Government are prepared to give us the power and all the money, I am perfectly willing to vote for this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Sir, I did not intend to speak on the proposition; but the manner in which the previous speaker dealt with the question has obliged me to speak. I would notice, first, before adverting to his remarks, that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone fell into a fallacy. He was placing two contingencies before us—either by compelling municipalities to send more children than now, you are inflicting hardship, or if you do not inflict any hardship, there will be the same number. He was trying to present to us this 'great difficulty.' The way out of that difficulty is so plain. With a certain amount of pressure, more children will certainly go to school; the pressure may be a certain amount of hardship or may not be; it depends upon the circumstances. Certain parents whose condition may be just on the verge of poverty may send their children to school with a certain amount of hardship; but it is not logical to say that either hardship or stagnation in numbers must be the consequence of any step that we may take. I believe the best answer to his position is that, in so many countries, free and compulsory education has been introduced as a measure of advancing the development of the country. He is himself quite right in saying that he personally himself hopes to see—"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE (*interrupting*):—"I do not think I said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (*continuing*):—"Those were his words 'I hope.'

"When he hopes to see, I think some of us also may hope to see free and compulsory education; and I hope he will be a better prophet than he imagines he is. It is not, in point of fact, only the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's hope. It is the one hope of the whole country, the one hope of all public workers, that the vast mass of ignorance which is preventing progress in so many directions, sanitary measures, development of police, etc., will be removed; and the only way in which it can be removed adequately would be by free and compulsory education. That is why, realising the importance of the subject, I was very sorry to notice my venerable friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, falling into a light vein and saying that he would vote only if Government provided the whole sum. In this subject, the vast majority of his constituents would refuse to take his line. In certain conditions, under certain circumstances, the extra rate will be willingly borne. Of course, any extra burden will be felt as a hardship. But by analysing the reports sent on this particular question, I believe the Government will discover that there are certain municipalities where an extra rate can be and will be levied, and will be borne with a certain amount of willingness. I, therefore, think it a very improper attitude for any representative of the people to take that on no conditions whatever would he be for free and compulsory education.

"There is one other point which I want to mention before resuming my seat. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that in municipalities it might no doubt be easier than in rural places to introduce compulsion, but that was not the reason why we should

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

introduce it in municipalities. I am afraid this is a purely official standpoint. This is not a standpoint which any person who has got the least love of the country will take. For, if it is easy and possible to push on free and compulsory education, every patriot will say that it is necessary in every sense in which the term 'necessity' can be used. I, therefore, contend that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's position that it might be easy but not necessary is a position which is unthinkable. I do not think anything more is necessary for me to say. Free and compulsory education is looked up to as the lode-star of educational policy; and I hope it will be included as one of the measures which the Government might undertake. Government are going in for free education to a certain extent. In point of fact, when the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao read out the figures showing receipts of Rs. 20 and Rs. 36, they showed fairly clearly that free education was coming in. But still we have got the fact that, in spite of the free education, a good percentage is kept out of the schools. The natural consequence of the perception and realisation of the fact that free education has not been sufficient to take in every child into school is to introduce compulsion. That is the only reasonable course. The course has been adopted in England, in Japan and in every progressive state. I do not see why it should not be adopted in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not know whether it would meet the wishes of the Council that we continued sitting until 2-30 or 2-45 P.M. and did not adjourn now. The Council is aware that we have the University Convocation this evening and many of the Honourable Members would like to attend the Convocation. Or, if the Council likes, we might adjourn now and sit for an hour after the interval."

The Council decided to continue the sitting until 2-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I can certainly sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar in his feeling that his situation as Chairman of the Kumbakonam municipality prevents him from levying any additional cess for education. There are very many difficulties in his pushing on the improvements that he has already undertaken; so many that he is anxious to have an opportunity to see that he gets through them, but with all that I cannot understand his difficulty to support this proposition. I do not know, if according to the wording of the proposition, he would be asked to find the funds for free compulsory education now. All that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao requires by his resolution is that such measures should be taken as are necessary to empower municipalities in this Presidency to make elementary education in their respective areas free and compulsory. I do not think that he wants the Government to permit municipalities to use the power immediately; nor do I think that from the observations he has made and the statistics he has given, it can be gathered that he intended that it should be used everywhere. All that he probably wanted was that the principle should be recognised in the new Bill which is likely to be placed before the Council soon. If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar had before him what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar told him that in Madras they could easily undertake the work if only they could get a two-third grant, there would be no argument for him to oppose the motion. If full provision cannot be made by the Government for the Madras Corporation as asked for by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, viz., a two-third grant, others may say that the usual half grant might do. I do not know if it is proper for the Honourable Member to say that there are not municipalities that can take up the work, and to ask the Government not to take a step in this direction. I am not myself very sure that very many municipalities will be able to take up this question. I come from Madura and I have been on the Madura Municipal Council for some time. There may be immense difficulties in Madura beginning to provide free and compulsory education. I see there are a large number of people coming from the various parts of the district to work in the numerous factories there; and I know it is very difficult to make it compulsory that their boys should go to the schools. However, I do not think that that will be a reason for either the Government or the non-official Members of this Council to wait till all these new comers are fit to be placed in a position of safety, to send their children to school without caring for money, especially when these little boys can earn by working in the factories. There are municipalities, some of them, as the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out, that may be already fit to undertake the

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work. Certainly the Government will also have a voice in saying how far this plan can go. Unqualified compulsion the Government may not be prepared to accept; and if any legitimate restrictions are needed they might all be imposed by the Government. But the principle cannot be questioned and no municipality ought to be debarred from availing itself of this provision. I do not think that any argument has been advanced in this Council which goes to show that the Government have to provide everything in this connection.

"The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has given us the reasons why he thinks the stage has not arrived for giving these powers. The 65 per cent which he calculated as the percentage of boys in municipal areas is correct; but even then he says that no power should be given to the municipalities. The point of the resolution is that if the power is given, it might be used when the time is ripe for it; and that point, I do not think, is met by this suggestion. The remaining 35 per cent may be brought to school in some places when the municipalities concerned see fit to use the power and when the Government through its officers could give the necessary help. I do not see any reason why this 65 per cent should not become 100 per cent.

"It may be said that once an undertaking is given by the Government as regards financial assistance they must be prepared to provide all municipalities with funds, which is a matter of great difficulty at present. I do not think that it is an immediate question to be considered. As pointed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, if the Madras municipality goes in for the scheme, it will be another 10 or 15 years before it can be fit for asking for a grant. I do not think, therefore, that the recurring grant will be considered as a sufficient objection to start the scheme. I do not think that even the non-recurring grant need be provided in the immediate future. If a municipality can undertake with its own funds the construction of its school buildings for five years, why not allow them to do so, on the understanding that the Government grant will come later on, just as, in the case of sanitary schemes, the Government grants are given first and the municipalities are asked to find the funds later.

"The principle of the resolution there is no reason for not accepting, nor do I feel that the Government judging from their previously declared policy, from the interest taken by them in the Educational Department and the expressions that have found a place in the Financial Statements year after a year will, if any particular local body is prepared to take up this duty, be in any way behind in supporting it and do all that is possible for it.

"Of course, hardship might be entailed in some cases, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone; but I say that is a question that might fairly be considered by the officers of the Government, Collectors, and local bodies which are prepared to undertake the scheme. Any objections or petitions that might be sent up by a reasonable proportion of the population against the proposal of a municipality may be considered and there may be power taken by the Government to restrict the course of action as much as might be necessary to preserve the interests of the public in that locality.

"What the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar wanted was Rs. 1·52 lakhs for the Madras Corporation which probably has got a population as much as that of the remaining municipalities. I do not think it is too much to ask for that grant, nor would the Government find any difficulty to give it, considering they are anxious to give progressive grants for education. Any restriction on additional rates that may have to be levied may be placed and the power may be reserved to the Government to decide what must be the amount collected by a municipality for a purpose like this. I am only concerned with the resolution that is placed before the Council and I do think that the Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Achariyar objects to the principle. Though he feels responsibility as chairman of the municipality to find funds for so many schemes on hand, I do not think that the proposition makes him give a promise of the kind that he thinks that he would have to, if he supports it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I am an optimist I feel confident that the Government have taken this hostile attitude towards this resolution, because responsible members have not read the resolution with care. I

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feel confident also that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Aetariyar has fallen into a similar error in thinking that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, the mover of the resolution, asked the Government to make any pledges with regard to the making of primary education free and compulsory in municipal areas or the giving of an undertaking that they would bear any portion of the expenditure in order to enable a municipality to make this education free and compulsory. He has told us distinctly that he has brought forward this resolution notwithstanding that the financial condition of the Government is peculiarly embarrassing, because legislation is being undertaken by way of amending the District Municipalities Act and this is the fittest time when the Government should be asked to enable municipalities, by an enabling legislation, if they are so minded, to undertake free and compulsory education within their areas. He does not ask the Government to say 'we shall bind ourselves to pay two-thirds or three fourths or half the expenditure in order to enable a municipality to undertake this free and compulsory education.' All that he says is that by means of legislation, such municipalities as are willing and able to make education free and compulsory should be empowered to do so, subject to certain safeguards. The Government admit, and have always admitted, that it is not a mere impracticable ideal but it is an ideal that has to be worked up to gradually and slowly, and certainly as far as possible.

"The only two questions that have embarrassed the Government are the political aspect and the financial aspect of the matter. As regards the financial aspect, only those municipalities which are in a position to undertake free and compulsory education are to be allowed to do so; and what is intended is not a general introduction of the measure. We believe that the time has not yet come when throughout the whole of India education should be made free and compulsory, because it involves such a vast expenditure of money that, owing to the poverty of the country, such a thing would not be possible in the immediate future, although the ideal is slowly but surely to be worked up to. But the Government, not being indigenous, might find themselves embarrassed by forcing these western ideas upon people who are not western, although the people believe that these are for the benefit of the country, and these are ideals that would save the country from ruin. What the Government have said is, that, so far as municipalities are concerned, there would be no political difficulty in enforcing compulsion, if municipalities are in a position to accept the burden. I quite admit the force of the argument that there is such a thing as pushing a thing too much. That is what they say—that in country parts it would be difficult to push it. But the Honourable Member has asked for its introduction in municipal areas, firstly because there will not be any difficulty in inducing the people to accept this measure, and secondly because we shall have to start somewhere in educating the people in their responsibility and there is no place so well fitted for the experiment as municipalities. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked if municipalities were getting on so well, where was the necessity for compulsory and free education? The answer is that people have to be educated to a sense of their responsibility, since they will have to tax themselves to save the country and themselves from ruin and waste. People are more educated in municipalities than elsewhere, and consequently if municipalities set the example—it is easy to set the example there—other people will become gradually accustomed to the idea, see the wisdom of the course that has been adopted and slowly imitate it without great difficulty. That is the reason why the late Mr. Gokhale and others who loved the country have asked that 'municipalities should be permitted to experiment first. It is not because municipalities require help to a greater extent than rural areas, but because they are the best fitted to set the example, and also because they are in a better position to bear the burden than other people. Secondly, Sir, the point is: the Government are asked to enable such municipalities as are willing to undertake the work to do so. Safeguards may be imposed, and if a municipality is rushed by a majority to propose it, the Government can easily ascertain whether the people are really at their back. To a certain extent, an intelligent and enlightened Government, which thinks for the people, will have to go a little in advance. In western countries, under more civilised conditions, Government have to enforce their will, because there would be a certain amount of

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opposition. It is the greatest thinkers of the age who have been the greatest benefactors, and the Government working for the salvation of the country and trying to educate the people must foresee the danger to a certain extent and take measures to accustom the people to these ideas. That is the reason why municipalities have been taken for the purpose of the experiment.

"Another reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has asked for this resolution to be accepted is that it appeared to him, and many of us also strongly thought so, that when municipalities proposed to make education free in their boys' schools and sometimes in girls' schools the Government went out of their way, so far as we can see, to veto their proposals. I can very well understand that a municipality which is deriving considerable revenue should not be asked to sacrifice it, when there are other and more important objects to be attended to. But there are municipalities which derive very little income. In some places it was in the case of girls' schools the municipalities ventured to make education free, but the Government said 'no; 'you shall not do it.' It may be that the Government believe that if they had one municipality, which was doing it, other municipalities may emulate it and try to do the same thing, and the Government will then find their hands forced. There was considerable disappointment among municipalities and among the public that the Government should have adopted that attitude. We want some authoritative statement from the Government, as to the reasons which induced them to veto the proposals of responsible bodies, when they choose to take upon themselves the burden of providing free education in municipal schools.

"As I have said, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has told us that the financial aspect would be a considerable difficulty. We do realise that it would be a serious difficulty not only now, but even within the next ten years. But the point is that this resolution does not ask the Government to pledge themselves to any pecuniary obligation or to undertake any responsibility. If there had been any such qualifying clause the Government might have said that, at present, this was not a question of practical politics and they could not undertake the burden; but this resolution only asks for an enabling legislation.

"Then, Sir, it was said that aided schools would have to lose their income in various places and would have therefore to come to for further financial help. It is only when a municipality can show to the Government that it is in a position to raise rates or taxation with the consent of the people and can therefore enforce compulsory education — it is only then, the Government will be asked to empower the municipality to enforce the section in the Act, to be enacted for the benefit of the public at large.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar evidently understood the resolution as meaning that it contemplated the compelling of municipalities to levy a rate in the near future, as soon as the Bill was passed; and that several municipalities would not be in a position to levy the rate. I am quite in agreement with the position stated, that various municipalities will not be in a position to enhance the taxation, and it may be impossible, in the case of a very large number of municipalities, to enforce this compulsory and free education. But no body asks for any compulsion in the near future; no body asks that any municipality should undertake this burden, and it is not intended by this resolution to enforce compulsory and free education throughout the Presidency or in a particular area. I hope the Government will show that they sympathise with this ideal of the people, that they will start and continue to take measures which would enable the whole population of this Presidency to become educated. In order to show that I hope they would not throw any obstacle in the way of anybody which is willing to undertake the burden, provided that the people are not coerced into the measure. I hope that the Government will see their way to accept this proposition."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU:—"I think that I have fairly followed this debate and find that there is a misconception as regards the exact terms of this resolution, which has led to a great deal of discussion on the matter. The

resolution, as it stands, merely asks the Government to empower municipalities in this Presidency, to make elementary education in their respective areas free and compulsory. The seconder of this resolution made it sufficiently clear that the whole scheme of free and compulsory education can succeed only on a system of State subventions, though the Honourable mover was not so clear on that matter. But the Honourable Members will understand the resolution in the sense in which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar put it.

"It will merely be a matter of academic interest if municipalities are to be empowered merely to make education free and compulsory, unless the financial aspect of the question is definitely understood and given effect to. I believe that if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar felt some difficulty in accepting the resolution as it stands, it is entirely due to the fact that, in the resolution as it stands, there was no reference to the duties of the State with regard to the expansion of compulsory and free education. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao spoke of an education rate, but so far as I have been able to judge from the spirit in which he made it, he did not lay much insistence on the system of State subvention. I therefore think that those Honourable Members who have referred to the Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Achariyar have made it clear that if only the Government are able to come to the assistance of municipalities to the extent indicated by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar the question of levying the educational rate would become possible. Therefore there should be no misconception on the part of the Honourable Members of this Council, as regards the exact attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has referred to the present responsibilities of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar and suggested that he was not expressing the sentiments of his constituents in regard to this question of education. As I have already stated, my Honourable friend the mover was not sufficiently explicit in regard to the financial responsibilities of municipalities in regard to this matter and therefore he was justified in understanding it as he did. The whole question turns upon financial responsibility. If this discussion is to lead to anything, the question can be solved only on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Dr Nayar. There must be a definite guarantee from the State that they would certainly do their part in the matter of expenditure, either to the extent which was indicated in Mr. Gokhale's Bill, or to the extent that may be found necessary.

"As regards municipalities, there must be an equal readiness on their part to incur the expenditure to the extent to which it is necessary by the levy of an educational rate. I may say that the whole gist of the resolution is to induce the Government, as my Hon'ble friend Dr. Nayar has put it, to embark upon some well-defined scheme of expansion. First of all, there is the question of school buildings, the question of providing school houses for children whose compulsory education is to be undertaken. If the principle is conceded, and a well-laid out scheme for expansion on the lines suggested is undertaken, I have no doubt that we shall have made a real beginning. The proportion of subventions from the State to the total expenditure are all very well indicated in the report on local taxation to which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has made reference. I do not think it is necessary for me to quote the figures at the present stage.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone stated that it would be inequitable to help municipal areas against rural areas. His main argument is that municipalities are now near the margin attained by compulsion whereas in rural areas they are much more backward in the matter of the attendance of pupils of school-going age. That is certainly an argument against this resolution. But what we have been stating is that in municipal areas there is a disposition among the people to tax themselves to a greater extent than in rural areas. The agitation which must be within the recollection of Honourable Members as regards the levy of the local cess is still fresh in the minds of the people. As far as I can judge, from the state of feeling the desire for the expansion of education in municipal areas, I should think that there should be no difficulty, provided some guarantee is given as regards State subvention to induce people to consent to an educational cess.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

"I think, Sir, that it is not intended by this resolution, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, to undertake any definite expenditure in the immediate future on education. But at the same time I must say that unless there is some definite undertaking or pledge on the part of the Government that more money would be forthcoming, it would not be right to empower municipalities to undertake this scheme. I therefore support the resolution for its acceptance in the terms explained both by the Honourable mover and the seconder."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to support this resolution. I am inclined to think that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar has either misread the resolution or was not quite serious in the observations he has made when he expressed reluctance to support this resolution. It is manifest that the aim of this resolution is not that every one of the 62 municipalities should be forced or compelled to give free and compulsory education; but the aim of the resolution, I find, is simply to enable such municipalities as are ready, willing and fit to do so to undertake such a burden. That is the meaning of the resolution as I understand it."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th November.

J. F. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BEDDIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMARAMBA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Daddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAHSI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUHAMMAD, C.I.E.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.)

RESOLUTION *re* FREE AND COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS—*cont.*

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, this resolution asks the Government to take such measures as are necessary to empower municipalities in this Presidency to make elementary education compulsory and free. My Lord, though the State ought not to aid the education of the rich, the education of the poor is a matter which deeply concerns the commoner. That is what is said by Adam Smith and several others. But here the terms of the resolution ask the Government to take such measures as will enable municipalities to make elementary education free and compulsory. Education, like public health, is a national concern; and as such it is the duty of the Government to help with liberal grants for education. So this resolution, though it asks the Government to take necessary measures to enable municipalities to make elementary education compulsory and free, contemplates that these municipalities should be aided by Government liberally with grants and not that the whole burden should be thrown upon the shoulders of the municipalities. Now, my Lord as was pointed out yesterday by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, an extra percentage of about one-and-a-half per cent. or two per cent. of the municipal rates now collected, that is, house-tax, will be enough, provided Government are prepared to meet and pay the two-thirds grant to make up the amount necessary for making elementary education free and compulsory. Again, if any individual municipality is not prepared to tax itself to any extent in order to make elementary education free and compulsory, the resolution does not bind that municipality and there is no obligation or compulsion. So it is left to the individual municipalities whether or not to have compulsory free education in their areas and so there is no hardship whatever for the municipalities. If the municipalities are willing and are prepared to tax themselves to the extent of two per cent. or so, and to depend upon the Government for the extra help necessary, they may have the advantage of free and compulsory education in their areas. So there is no fear, as has been apprehended by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, that it will compel any municipality to tax itself, but it is a matter for the Government to consider that they should some way or other declare their willingness to help those municipalities which come forward to tax themselves to make elementary education free and compulsory. As the Act is now going to be amended, I think the Honourable mover of this resolution thinks that an enabling section in the Act may be added and that Government may be induced to declare their policy of helping such municipalities as are willing to tax themselves for compulsory free education—as to what extent they will be willing to help them with grants. Sir, no doubt this is a very inopportune moment; but still if the Government can find their way to declare their policy and show in some way or other, to what extent they are prepared to help those municipalities which are willing to tax themselves and also enable the municipalities to have compulsory elementary education in their areas if they so desire, it will be a great step in advance. So I give my support to this resolution and I also hope that the Government will be pleased to indicate in some manner or other, the exact amount of help they would be prepared to render to such municipalities. It is not necessary that the Government should make the grants immediately, but if they indicate their intention and lay down a policy, that will be of use in the future. With these words, I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, it is my instinct and natural desire to support this resolution, and as a matter of fact I have on previous occasions and in other bodies voted in favour of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, that is to say, I voted in favour of the principle of the Bill. But at present, it seems to me that it is not simply a question of approving of the general principle, but the giving of our approval to an actual measure urging upon the Government a practical step; and the question is—are we prepared to urge upon the Government that step now? I hardly think so. We all listened with great interest to the discussion which took place yesterday, and it seemed very clear that this is in essence a financial matter. It is not a question of general approval of diffusing education, but of pressing upon the Government a step which will lead to a very large expenditure on the part of the Government. That was brought out most

(The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

clearly in the speech of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and emphasised strongly by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. It is hardly fair to urge upon the Government a step which will of necessity lead to a very huge expenditure of money at the present moment. Suppose, for example, the municipality of Madras resolve to adopt this measure and are prepared to spend Rs. 4½ lakhs in advancing the cause of compulsory education. Does the passing of a measure of this kind imply that the Government will in honour be bound and be practically compelled to spend, say, Rs. 3 lakhs as their proportion of the sum necessary for the introduction of compulsory education in the municipality of Madras? I am speaking now in the interest of aided education. Many of us are aware that, at this moment, grants are being refused to aided education on the ground of lack of money and there is no immediate prospect of grants being available even for the necessaries of life in aided institutions. To urge upon the Government the passing of a measure which will be a practical promise to give a subvention to the municipalities at such a time seems to be singularly fatal to the interest of aided education. For, grant for a moment that the Government would be prepared to spend Rs. 3 lakhs for education in the Madras municipality. That would merely deprive other areas of the money which they have a perfect right to expect from the Government. To empower individual municipalities to embark upon a scheme like the present one, a very expensive scheme, on the understanding that the Government would be prepared to help them with liberal grants, would be simply to deprive other parts of the Presidency of the ability to carry on the work that they are carrying on now. For that reason, I feel unable to give my vote in favour of this proposal. I am perfectly free to give my vote for it, if it is a simple promise that in the District Municipalities Act some clauses will be introduced which will allow municipalities to levy an education cess. So far as that is concerned, I have no special objection. But if it is meant to press upon the Government a scheme which would be a practical promise to aid these municipalities and to empower them at the present moment to embark upon the scheme I am unable to give my support to the resolution, as that would simply mean the depriving of aided institutions of the money to which they have a right."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The resolution before the Council raises a question in regard to municipalities, and this has unnecessarily been complicated by the introduction of the question of the Madras Corporation. No doubt, if the principle is once accepted with respect to municipalities, the claims of the rural boards as well as of the Corporation of Madras may have to be considered, but I think our discussion for the present may be confined to municipalities. Making a careful calculation as to the cost, my impression is that the municipalities and the Government have to incur an additional cost of eight lakhs to provide for compulsory and free education in municipal areas. The population of the municipalities in round numbers is 21 lakhs; and the number of boys of school-going age may be taken to be 12 per cent. because we have to fix the figure at a low percentage and reduce it from 15 per cent. as the question is concerned with elementary education, and 15 per cent. is the percentage arrived at taking all the school-going population including students of secondary schools and colleges. Calculating at this rate, we find that the number of boys of the school-age in elementary schools will be only 250,000. At the present moment, the total strength of pupils receiving education in municipal areas, both boys and girls, is 132,000; this figure I have arrived at by taking the figures given in the Education Report and deducting the school-going population in elementary schools within the limits of the Madras Corporation. Calculating like this, we see we have to provide education for nearly 118,000 more. In the recent review of the municipal administration, the cost of educating each pupil is given at Rs. 0-12-0. Calculating at this rate we find that the cost will be Rs. 3 lakhs. If we take that the Government are going to grant even one-half, as it is the hobby of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the system of grants-in-aid should be introduced, municipalities will have to provide themselves with Rs. 4 lakhs. Now, municipalities are raising nearly Rs. 14 lakhs from house-tax and two lakhs and odd from professional taxes. If 25 per cent. more is allowed to be raised from these sources, I think all the municipalities will be able to find the necessary funds. As to the question of fee income, we find now that the municipalities are only getting Rs. 9,000 as fee income; even if the figure doubles

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itself, it is not much for the municipalities to forego. Now, sir, great difficulty is felt in making education compulsory in some areas, but, I think, if a provision is to be engrafted in the Municipal Act on the same lines on which the railway-cess provision is provided in the Local Boards Act, I do not think there could be much objection. According to the Local Boards Act, the railway-cess is to be consentrd to by a majority of three-fourths of the members voting in the board and it has to be confirmed six months later. If a similar provision is to be engrafted, I think there will be sufficient safeguards placed. It may further be subject to the sanction of the Government, as is done at present with regard to the railway-cess under the Local Boards Act Considering the whole aspect of the question, I do not see any difficulty why the Government should not enable municipalities to raise local rates with an undertaking to provide at least half the amount raised by them out of provincial grants With these remarks, I strongly support this proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, yesterday the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar dwelt, and very rightly dwelt, upon the financial aspect of this question. He said that he had adopted Mr Gokhale's proportion for distributing the cost of free and compulsory education, namely, one-third to local revenues and two-thirds to provincial revenues, and these ratios were also supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar further asked for a definite announcement of provincial financial policy in respect of this question and in general as to the contribution which provincial finance could make in support of local expenditure Now, my Lord, I think the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has possibly been misled by his experience of politics in Britain There it is quite possible for the Central Government to say that they will undertake a certain definite share of local burdens, but that is not possible for Provincial Governments in India. The Central Government at Home have powers of taxation; and if their revenues are not sufficient to meet the growing demands of local bodies, they can supplement them by imposing additional taxation. The Provincial Government have no such course open to them. We have to look for a growth in our income entirely to the development of the resources which have been placed at our disposal They do grow fortunately but they grow very slowly and the expenditure which corresponds to that growth increases almost as rapidly The result is that the growth of what, I may call, free revenue, is almost insignificant. We could not therefore possibly undertake a burden of the kind which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar asked us to lay on ourselves unless the whole system of provincial finance were altered. But, my Lord, we have in this particular matter of education stretched our capacity to its utmost, and we have laid down the amount which we are prepared to give to education every year. We have announced a policy of grants for education increasing by two lakhs per annum, and I think that in our letter to the Government of India we asked that Government to contribute a still larger sum in order that we may have what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar asks for, namely, a definite financial policy in connection with education. Unfortunately the state of Imperial finances renders it impossible for the Supreme Government to give us any definite assurance of a steadily growing revenue from that source and we ourselves are quite unable to promise anything more than what we have already announced. Therefore, it is quite impossible for us to adopt the policy, for which I readily admit there is a very great need, until, as I said just now, the system of provincial finance is radically changed

"But, my Lord, it struck me in the debate yesterday, though less so today, that Honourable Members seem to regard free and compulsory education as a principle, or an ideal. It is at the best a deplorable necessity; the sound principle is not freedom, not compulsion. The sound principle is the diffusion of education. That is what we all want, wherever we sit in this room—the expansion of education among the masses of the people. If we could get that education paid for by the people, obviously that would be the best course to follow, because the people who have the benefit are the people to bear the expenditure. If we get it without compulsion, obviously again that would be the best policy, because the people who voluntarily seek education will value it for its own sake more than those who are driven to it by compulsion. I think that before we set up free and compulsory education as our ideal we should exhaust all possible methods of getting as much education as possible

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without having to descend to the non-payment of fees and the compulsion of parents. I do not myself see why the well-to-do should not always pay fees for their children, and in this Presidency we have already gone very far in meeting the case of the poor. The backward classes who get either reduced fees or exemption from fees altogether now number a very large proportion of the population of Madras, and it has not been shown that people are now deterred from sending their children to school by the necessity of paying the fees. They sometimes are deterred by a desire to use the labour of their children, but that is another question.

"Then on the financial aspect, I notice that there is a good deal of difference of opinion between Honourable Members themselves. One Honourable Member is in favour of providing free education, and I think compulsory education, provided that the whole cost is borne by the Provincial Government. Other Honourable Members gave me to understand yesterday that they were in favour of free and compulsory education for the people who lived in towns, provided that it was paid for by the people who lived in villages, but that, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh this morning, would not in any way be fair.

"Then, as regards compulsion, there again surely you will all admit that the voluntary principle, the principle which has been fought for so hard in England and is being fought for even now in connection with recruiting, is an admirable principle and far preferable to compulsion. I have not heard,—I am not well informed of the details of administration in connection with education—I have not heard of any societies the object of which is to persuade unwilling parents to send their children to schools. I have not heard of any persuasive campaign to induce parents whose children are not now at school to send them to the class rooms. I think that a great deal might be done in that direction before we resorted to compulsion. It would only be when we were convinced that it would be impossible to persuade that we should have recourse to compelling people to go in. In Japan you will see from an excellent account of Japanese education written by Mr. Sharp that very little use is made of the compulsory provisions of their Education Act. For the most part the people interested in the spread of education resort to persuasion and I would earnestly urge upon the many people in this Presidency who have the diffusion of education at heart that they should adopt a similar method.

"I am afraid that we shall be obliged to reject this resolution, because in the first place we do not know exactly what it means; and in the second place, we could not, in fairness to the mass of the people, agree to give comparatively large sums of money to municipalities which are already most advanced in the diffusion of education when, if we had money to spare, the claims of the rural population seem to us to be so much stronger since there the provision of more school places is a matter of very great urgency. In England compulsion did not begin with compulsion on the parent to send his child to school, it began with compulsion on the local authority to provide school-places and although I do not advocate any compulsion at the present moment that is the direction in which I think that our efforts should be directed here. We must first of all provide a reasonable and adequate number of school-places; we must try to persuade parents to send their children to schools to fill those places; we must, if necessary, extend the sphere of free education without making it universal. If all this should fail, if we should find that when we have got enough school-places; when we have made ample allowances for poverty—if we should still find that children are left uneducated, then and then only, it would be time enough to consider whether education should be made universally free and universally compulsory."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar handed an amendment to His Excellency the President.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should say to the Honourable gentleman that I do not think I can accept the amendment. It narrows the debate unnecessarily. He has got all the powers he wants in the resolution itself, as far as I gather from the discussion, and I do not think that the discussion will benefit by being turned into the discussion of an amendment under the Madras District Municipalities Act."

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I just say a word? With reference to the limit of the resolution I may point out that yesterday the opener brought out the meaning of the resolution, that this was the time when Government had before them an amendment of the Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"So be it, if it is so, there you have it. I do not think it is in the least necessary to put it in other words. The Honourable gentleman may speak if he wants."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is not sufficiently clear."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that any words are necessary. The Honourable gentleman may speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have already spoken on the subject."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then I think that my authority does not go so far as to allow the Honourable Member to speak again."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I feel somewhat disappointed at the attitude taken by your Excellency's Government in the matter of this most important resolution. The scope of this resolution is quite clear and definite, in so far as it suggests that the necessary steps might be taken to empower the municipalities in this Presidency to make elementary education free and compulsory. There is absolutely no doubt and no difference of opinion that this cannot be effected without an amendment of the District Municipalities Act which is now under contemplation, and necessary provisions will have to be made in the amending Act. If that principle is conceded, the question as to how funds are to be raised, how far local bodies are to co-operate in the matter of meeting the extra cost, how far we can expect help from Provincial revenues will have necessarily to be determined. Yesterday, I drew the attention of this Council to the main provisions of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill as placing before us a draft scheme on the lines of which we could develop according to the exigencies and needs of this province. There were three main important features which were suggested therein and they were that the necessary funds would have to be raised with the co-operation of both the local bodies and the Provincial Government, that a major portion of the expenditure should be borne out of Provincial revenues, and that the penal provisions could only be enforced after obtaining the sanction of the Government.

"We find that so far as the principle of the introduction of free and compulsory education is concerned, there has not been any difference of opinion. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Stone admitted yesterday that though, in his opinion, this was not the time, he would like to see the day when it might be introduced. I find a similar statement expressed by Sir Harcourt Butler, even though he found it necessary to oppose the motion of Mr. Gokhale for the introduction of the Elementary Education Bill in the year 1912. He stated in these terms:—

'I say at once, my Lord, that I am really sorry to find myself in opposition to 'the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and those who support this motion. We are all really 'working for the same object. I should rejoice no less than they to see a condition 'of things in India in which elementary vernacular education could be free and com-'pulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a 'condition of things.'

"He urged later on various objections to the passing of the Bill into law and the Bill was finally rejected.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone remarked whether it was fair that elementary free and compulsory education should be introduced only in municipal areas, to the prejudice of the various rural areas. This distinction is not an invidious distinction. I may say at once that it is the object of no one to make any such distinction. We all agree that there must be universal education among the masses, that it must be widely diffused not only in municipal areas but in rural areas also. We also agree that education should be equally diffused among girls as well as among boys. If the case of municipalities was prominently brought to the notice of the Council yesterday, it

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was to show that in the case of municipalities we could safely try the experiment. It was only to show that in the case of some municipalities that had shown sufficient advance in the matter of primary education, that further attempts in that direction would be justified. It is as a sort of illustration of the condition of municipalities, that prominently those, where the percentage of the school-going boys was larger, were brought to the notice of the Council. It is not the intention of any one that it should be restricted to municipal areas or only to the case of boys. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone was good enough to admit that it was easy to introduce this principle of free and compulsory education in some municipalities, though it was not free from difficulties. I quite agree with him in that proposition. Nobody denies that there are difficulties to contend against when any measure of reform is proposed to be introduced. When compulsion is sought to be introduced in municipal areas, there might be some natural disinclination in the beginning. But I have no doubt that, with the advance of time, these difficulties will be gradually removed. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that it was easy to introduce the system in the case of municipalities but we must be satisfied that it was necessary. If it was not necessary to introduce compulsion, the mere fact that it was easy to do so was no ground for asking for such a measure to be introduced That is also a proposition regarding which there is no difference of opinion. Has not the history of education in this province, compared with the history of education in other provinces and in other advanced countries in the world, shown that the methods so far pursued of diffusing education by voluntary means have been on the whole unsatisfactory and have been a failure? Let us only recall the circumstances under which elementary education was made compulsory by the Education Act in England of 1870. I find that, though as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, it is a deplorable necessity, the necessity was recognised and I find even Mr. Gladstone felt it as a necessary consequence of the state of things, though he was not in favour of compulsion ordinarily There is no doubt about the principle so far as it is concerned. But when we find the extent to which we have advanced in the case of mass education, though it has been recognised to be the primary duty of the Government from the year 1868, we will see at once that there is a demand for spreading education on a compulsory basis more than in several other countries. Though, in the case of municipalities, the percentage of school-going population is high, and though, on that account, I suggest that it might be tried in the case of municipalities, still how do the figures stand so far as this province is concerned? In the year 1913 the percentage of male pupils to the male population in this Presidency was nearly 29·1; at the end of 1914 it came to 31·1, that is, there was an increase of 2 per cent within the year. In the case of girls, we find it was 7·1 in 1913; it came to 7·9 in 1914. Even assuming that there is no growth in population, even if we proceed on that basis, if we take that that will be the normal growth, it will take about 35 years for all the boys to be brought to school and about 115 years for all the girls to be brought to school. There is an increase of 2 per cent in the case of boys; there is an increase of 8 per cent in the case of girls. This is on the assumption that there is no growth in the population; but, if our experience of the census figures justifies us, we must make proper allowance for the growth of population. We find that, between the last census and this census, there was an increase of about 32 lakhs which means an increase of nearly 8 per cent. Distributing it among the ten years, it comes to 8 per cent. If we make allowance for this also, it is clear that even in the case of boys, it will take something like 70 years and in the case of girls even a longer period. If we consider these facts along with the state of education in other provinces and the experience gained therefrom and the fact that compulsory education has been introduced in England, in America and other countries, is it not fair that even in this province compulsory education should be introduced though, if we could have it on a voluntary basis, it should be certainly preferred.

"There is another aspect of the question also which deserves to be considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked what was to be done in the case of aided schools? They are doing useful work in the matter of primary education and, if we are going to make education free and compulsory, in the case of municipal schools, what is to be done with aided schools? So far as these schools which correspond to the voluntary schools in England are concerned, it is necessary that a common policy should be pursued in the case of these schools also, that it is necessary for the local

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authorities to make the necessary grants to the extent to which those schools are prejudiced. That is the only course to be adopted. Then again, it was pointed out there were several exemptions provided in Mr. Gokhale's Bill and that, if these exemptions were carried out, the Bill itself would not serve any useful purpose. These exemptions were provided, because, taking into consideration the conditions of this country and the natural inclinations of the people, one must be cautious before venturing on a measure of reform. Under these circumstances, these exemptions are necessary and we must be slow and cautious in starting this experiment.

"Then, my Lord, I shall refer to the other aspect of the question, namely, the financial aspect, which has been specially dwelt upon this morning by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I quite appreciate the difficulty which exists in the matter of making any definite pronouncement to-day, as to, to what extent, Government would definitely aid these municipalities. It has also been pointed out, when there is financial stress, whether we can ask for an increased expenditure on that footing. I am only asking that a beginning should be made to empower municipalities to take that step. I have also stated that, before a certain municipality is to be given the power to introduce compulsion, it is to obtain the sanction of the Government: When it seeks to obtain Government sanction, it has to come to some definite understanding as to what extent it could itself help in the matter of education and to what extent it would rely upon provincial finances for its help. It is only when such an application is made that it would ever be possible for the amount being definitely fixed. But I ask—Can there be any reasonable objection to its being stated that the Government, realising their duty in the matter of primary education, would also co-operate to the utmost extent possible in the matter of improving the primary education in this country? When we are not disagreed about the principle, why should we raise any difficulty, why should there be any hesitation in giving practical effect to the principle and in encouraging municipalities to do their duty in that respect?

"There have been some other objections raised in this Council. As to the difficulty that would arise if any education rate or cess is to be levied, I may at once say, my Lord, that some of my colleagues have not correctly understood the scope of this resolution. It asks the Government to make a definite beginning in the direction of the expansion of elementary education, making it free and compulsory. If it is too early at present before the District Municipalities Act is itself amended, to definitely lay down the proportions in which the funds are to be found, by what means the income is to be raised, whether it is by an adjustment of municipal revenues or by any additional taxation to be levied by these municipalities—these are problems that will have to be considered when the first initial step has been taken. May I point out that, though I am not behind my Honourable friend Mr. Rámánuja Acháriyar in thinking that, so far as land is concerned, taxation has been high enough, and that it cannot bear further taxation, it would be difficult to subscribe to a proposition that, under no circumstances and for no object, should we try to raise additional revenue to the extent to which it can possibly be raised."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is opening a large question and he has already exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I shall be brief. I may say before I conclude that the manner in which municipalities would be in a position to provide funds, must be largely left to the municipalities themselves. It has been the policy of the various recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission to give municipalities larger powers of control over finance, to make them raise additional revenues subject to certain safeguards and to make them free in the matter of expenditure. That being the policy, I do not think that the mere fact that some municipalities may think of levying an education cess under the circumstances laid down by my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Rao—that need deter any of my honourable friends in this Council from giving their assent to this proposition. Whatever may be their individual reasons for the support of the proposition, power may be given to the municipalities to make elementary education free and compulsory. I may assure the Hon'ble Rev. Pittendrigh that it is not my intention

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to suggest that what is being given in the cause of aided education to schools and colleges, should be taken away, that they should in any way be affected or prejudiced; all that the resolution asks is that the cause of primary education must be advanced in a better manner than hitherto."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member in moving the resolution referred to the Government of India Resolution on Education. I think therefore it will be quite appropriate for me to refer him to another paragraph 10 of the same resolution, in which the Government of India say:—

'For financial and administrative reasons of decisive weight, the Government of India have refused to recognise the principle of compulsory education.'

"The proposal which, we now understand, underlay the resolution of the Honourable Member, namely, that Government should introduce into the Act a provision enabling the municipalities to raise money for the purpose of compulsory education, seems to be put out of the question by this decisive pronouncement on the part of the Government of India.

"There is one other point, Sir, which I should like to mention—possibly more than one. With regard to the whole matter of compulsion, I happened to declare myself in a sense in favour of free and compulsory education. Of course that must be taken merely as my own personal view and not in the least degree otherwise, and it should also be taken with the rather strong qualification that, when I think of compulsory and free education, I always think of the stages of its possible introduction, as explained just now by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart; that is to say, I always think first of compulsory provision for school places and afterwards something like compulsion to fill up these places.

"There is one more point, Sir. The Hon'ble and Rev. Pittendrigh said that grants were being refused, and almost in the same sentence said that they were being refused even for the necessaries of life. I understood him to mean when he said 'the necessaries of life,' 'the necessaries of school life.' I am empowered to say that, in so far as it may prove necessary, to restrict educational expenditure, we shall take the greatest care not to touch the necessaries of life. It might easily be, I think, we may almost say, it will certainly be,—that the expansion and the development of education may have to be retarded. But I sincerely hope that things will not be so bad as to make it necessary in any way to touch the necessaries of school life; that is to say, we shall be able, I have reason to suppose, to go on giving the grants for elementary education that we have been accustomed to give and also what we call teaching grants for secondary schools and colleges. Retrenchment, if there is to be retrenchment in the matter of grants, will take place and has to some extent already taken place in respect of such matters as grants for buildings and grants for equipment. These things have really more to do with the development and expansion of education than with the actual necessaries of school life. I think that we have insisted upon considering that existing institutions should be provided for to the extent which is necessary for their existence and for their continuance in their present state."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"May I say that what I meant when I referred to the necessaries of life was grants for libraries, for laboratories, etc.?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"With regard to grants to libraries and laboratories and for increasing their equipment, it appears to me that these grants come, under the head of the expansion, development and improvement of institutions. The institutions will have to manage to get along as they are for some time to come and to postpone plans for improvement. If the University demand such requirements of institutions that they cannot comply with the University's demands, I am afraid that the University will have to diminish its demands."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will take the sense of the Council, if that is the wish of the mover and seconder."

The resolution was put and lost.

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RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENT OF THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move the next resolution which runs thus:—

'XIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct a research and investigation of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, with a view to improve and encourage that system.'

"So far as this question is concerned, just three days ago there was a discussion in this Council as to some aspects of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is not, therefore, necessary for me to enter into any detailed discussion on that subject. I may, however, point out to the Council that the subject of improving and encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine was pressed upon the attention of this Council in 1913 and 1914, but owing to various reasons that resolution was not accepted by your Excellency's Government. When at the November meeting last year, I moved that steps should be taken to improve and encourage the indigenous systems of medicine, it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar in reply to my resolution that there were some difficulties in the way of encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine. This is what he stated on the last occasion:—

'To encourage this system in any proper manner it requires ability to judge of 'the qualifications of the practitioners. At present, we have not got the machinery 'for judging the qualifications of our indigenous practitioners. The only test which 'it would be possible for us to apply would be the measure of faith that is placed 'in the practitioners by the people.'

"Later on it is stated:—

'Now is it possible for the Government, and have we got the machinery, to 'judge the qualifications of these people, or to take steps to secure the requisite 'number of suitable men either to carry on instruction or to be appointed as medical 'practitioners in institutions to be provided by the State or by the local bodies? 'I am not at all disposed to deny that there are, and there may be, numbers of 'good men among these practitioners, but what means have we of judging the 'qualifications of these people?' Now, my Lord, it is this statement made on behalf of the Government in reply to my resolution for the encouragement of the indigenous systems that has induced me to request as a necessary and preliminary measure, the investigation and research of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Unless steps are taken in that direction even from the standpoints suggested, it would not be possible for your Excellency's Government to suggest that there is a machinery by which the qualifications of these indigenous medical practitioners can be tested.

"We also find that it is only from the year 1914 that there has been some difficulty experienced on this account. When I went through the report on the work of the civil hospitals and dispensaries for the Presidency for the year 1914, it struck me as somewhat discouraging and disappointing that the only two Ayurvedic dispensaries which had been receiving aid from the Corporation should have been, from the year 1914, omitted from the list. I understand that the Corporation is still aiding those institutions. I quite admit it. What I am drawing the attention of the Council to is this fact, as appears from paragraph 3 of the report of the Surgeon-General'. 'The statistics of the Venkataramana and the Sri Kanyaka 'Parameswari Devasthanam Ayurvedic dispensaries aided by the Madras Corporation, 'have been excluded as the patients are not treated according to the methods of 'western medicine.' In the previous reports these were included and it is only from the year 1914 that it has been thought fit to exclude them from the list of public institutions; though under the head of public institutions, all institutions which are aided by municipalities and local boards must come in. That is the definition given of public institutions; but still these institutions are left out of account; and the statistical portion is considered unnecessary to be published. When that is the keynote of this report, I would ask your Excellency's Government to consider whether

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma ; Dr. Nayar.)

it is not high time that some steps are taken by your Excellency's Government to encourage these indigenous systems of medicine at least by starting an investigation into the systems. Nobody denies that the 688 institutions which are now in this Presidency are quite insufficient and inadequate to afford medical relief to the 44 millions of people in this Presidency, and nobody denies that there are about 25,000 or, including compounders, 31,000, so called medical practitioners in this Presidency who, whether you approve of their work or not, are still doing the work in this direction. Nobody can possibly deny that the best, the most enlightened and the most educated among Indian gentlemen are still taking advantage of the medicines of these Ayurvedic doctors and other native physicians. When these facts have to be recognised, is it not the duty of your Excellency's Government to see that these existing institutions are recognised, encouraged, improved, and placed on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present? It is not the intention of any one to admit that we must be satisfied with existing institutions; nobody will ever urge that these institutions ought not to be improved and placed on a better footing. But unless there is co-operation on the part of the Government, it will not be possible to arrive at satisfactory results. It is for that reason that I considered it necessary to press this resolution upon your Excellency's Government at present. It may be suggested and, it was suggested, that this question of the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine might be taken up by graduates in medicine as a sort of post-graduate study and they might themselves improve in that field. I am reminded of the advice given by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar to the graduates of medicine last year. He advised them in clear terms, and this is what he stated: —

'One field of enquiry to which, I hope, some of you may be attracted is the study of the indigenous systems of medicine. You are aware of the immense faith placed by the large mass of our countrymen in these systems. It may or may not be that the western system of therapeutics has nothing to learn from the eastern. But I have not had the good fortune to come across a single medical man educated in western methods who could honestly say that he had made a careful study of the indigenous system before he condemned it.'

"Let us, therefore, make a beginning in the way of encouraging these medical men who have acquired a knowledge of the western systems of medicine, to study these indigenous systems, to systematise them and to try to point out in what directions improvements may be made. If there is no Government co-operation, but if it is merely left to voluntary effort, it is not likely to produce successful results in the immediate future. We find that even the attempt made by your Excellency's Government in the way of encouraging some persons to be trained as house surgeons and physicians, has met with some difficulty. I find from paragraph 17 of the Surgeon-General's report, that these persons have been showing a sort of disinclination, and it will take some time before these initial difficulties can be overcome. Therefore, it is not desirable that these things should be left to mere voluntary agencies without the Government doing anything in that direction. All that I ask for in this resolution is that Government may be pleased to start an investigation into the systems of medicine, and so far as this is concerned, it will not add heavily to the financial responsibility of Government. Some competent persons will have to be placed on special duty to study these indigenous systems of medicine and suggest improvements. That will not cost a large sum. I am not asking for a large Ayurvedic college like the Medical College or for any large distribution of funds for the purpose. Can it be suggested that the time has not yet come for embarking upon a policy to investigate this system of medicine which is the system practically accepted or adopted by the large number of people in this country? I cannot imagine there can be any possible objection to this resolution being accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, before the Honourable Member in charge rises to reply to this resolution, I am anxious to see whether we cannot come to a better understanding as to what is required by this resolution. I have got quite used to the use of the expression 'indigenous systems of medicine.' We all understand what a 'system of medicine' means; but the people who use that expression in Madras thereby mean not a complete system of medicine but the therapeutics of particular drugs used in the system. Even the passage which was

(Dr. Nayar)

quoted from the speech of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, by the honourable mover of the resolution shows that reference is made to western therapeutics. The people have got accustomed to identify the Ayurvedic drugs used in the treatment of diseases with the whole system of medicine. But if you really go into a system of medicine, there are many more things included in it beyond the drugs. For instance, if the Government are to accept this resolution and are to carry it out, they will have to appoint an anatomist to investigate and see whether the ayurvedic system of anatomy is correct. I have seen a book on ayurvedic osteology. They will have to appoint a physiologist and a humoralogist to see whether the system of physiology which it contains is correct, and how far it is compatible with the humoral system of physiology that we know is a constituent part of the ayurvedic medical system. They will have to appoint experts to examine the system of pathology, the change which tissues undergo under diseases. They will have to appoint a clinical man who will have to see whether the symptoms of diseases described in the ayurvedic books are accurate, or inaccurate. This investigation into the system of medicine is a very elaborate thing which can only be undertaken by a large number of experts; and at present, at all events, among the western medical men we have no such prodigious geniuses who can carry on researches in all the branches of the science of medicine. You must rely on specialists for studying and investigating each branch of medicine. I do not know if the Honourable Member meant that such an investigation should be undertaken. Such an investigation everybody will admit may have its historical interest. It may be interesting as a scientific curiosity; but whether any practical good can come out of it, I have my own serious doubts. But it is quite different if by the ayurvedic 'systems of medicine' the Honourable Member meant the innumerable drugs and other appliances which ayurvedic physicians are using. That is quite a different story. There is no plant in this world, no chemical substance in the world, which cannot produce some physiological perturbation in the human body. How we can utilise that capacity which every plant possesses of making some change in the ordinary functions of the human body, how we can use it in the treatment of disease, is an exceedingly interesting study which is well worth pursuing. If that is all that the Honourable Member intended and that is all his aim, I entirely sympathise with it and I think under proper safeguards and proper precautions Government would do well to accept the resolution if the object in view is definitely defined. In that case, I will move an amendment to omit the words 'ayurvedic system of medicine, etc.,' and to insert 'the pharmacological action of the indigenous Indian drugs'. This will not only include drugs used by ayurvedic physicians but also drugs used by unani physicians or anybody else or drugs at present not used at all—any drug that you can find in India, which may be suspected of having any value; its pharmacology may be investigated. If that is the object of the resolution, it has my entire sympathy and I will also join in asking Government to support it. But if it is an investigation into the whole system of ayurvedic medicine I am afraid it will be a long and tedious process and its practical results will be very little, although it may have considerable scientific and academic interest.

"I would suggest the method on which this research ought to proceed. If the ayurvedic and unani practitioners are anxious that they should be made to assist in this investigation, by all means let them play a part in the preliminary stages. For instance, they can say 'these are the drugs which we use and these are the purposes for which we use them.' Here is the plant which we use in the treatment of 'Asthma,' there is the root we use in the treatment of some other disease, etc. They could say that that is their experience. Government can then send that plant or drug or root to a competent pharmacologist and ask 'here is the plant that is used for asthma, find out its pharmacological action.' When he has found that out, it will be time for the physician to use it on the patient and not till then. That is the only rational manner in which you can proceed in this matter. If the ayurvedic doctors will be satisfied with a research like that, it is only reasonable that we should give in to that and accept that proposal. Therefore, I will move this amendment to omit the words 'ayurvedic system of medicine' and to substitute therefor 'the pharmacological action of Indian drugs'."

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I second that amendment. I for one would try my best to get a slice rather than give up the whole loaf."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is the attitude of the Honourable Member?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am anxious to know the views of Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I shall have to confine the discussion. The discussion of the subject is restricted by the amendment. I only wish to know what the attitude of the Honourable mover and seconder of the original motion is to this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the attitude of Government on this question has been expressed on more than one occasion. Almost exactly a year ago my Honourable colleague Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar stated very clearly the position which Government had to take up, upon a question almost identical with this, which was then mooted by the same Honourable Member. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar limits the operation of this resolution merely to the investigation of the indigenous drugs of India.

"Your Excellency, I proposed in meeting the original resolution to have thrown out two suggestions as possible lines in which research would be useful and interesting. One of these was the necessity, the need at any rate, for critical and exact editions of the works, largely or mainly, in Sanskrit in which the ancient medical learning of India is to be found. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar a day or two ago said that the publication of some works was in progress in Oxford. I have no doubt he is quite correct, not myself being very learned in the subject. I have got an illustration of the class of publication which is distinctly needed. It is headed 'Studies in the medicine of ancient India' and this part deals with the subject of 'The Skeleton and bones.' It is by Dr. Hoernle who was for many years in the Bengal Education Department, and is a well-known authority on the history of ancient India. That is a direction in which there is undoubted room for research; and for which it is, of course, necessary that there should be a scholar who will combine some medical knowledge with an accurate and critical knowledge of Sanskrit. It seems to me that we must rely upon private enterprise to supply that want, but I think that if we had such a scholar and if he were to take up the work, the Government would no doubt assist him in such matters as publication.

"The other direction in which I would suggest the possibility of research is in the matter of indigenous drugs. Of course, it is not the case that this subject has not been ever worked hitherto. The late Dr. Mahideen Sheriff—I have particularly good reason to remember him, he was an assistant surgeon in the Royapettah hospital—about 1888 published a book which was called 'The Materia Medica of Madras.' The book was published by Government. Unfortunately the old gentleman moved rather slowly. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General tells me that he also published a larger book 'The Extra Pharmacopœia of India.' In this book, he says that he had the advantage, when writing it, at the Triplicane dispensary and the Royapettah hospital to which he was attached, of testing the drugs on out-patients. Unfortunately, he did not come to the end of his work; and it had to be cut short by reason of his retirement from service which was soon followed by his premature death—premature as regards this book. There is no doubt, room for further investigation of the drugs which are in use in the indigenous systems of India; and therefore the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is entirely in accordance with the ideas which I should personally be inclined to favour, and which, I think, Government will regard with all possible sympathy. Of course, it is no good having a merely superficial or unskilled examination of these drugs. The work must be entrusted to competent hands. It would probably be necessary in order to make an examination which would carry weight in the scientific world, to secure chemists from Europe. An ordinary chemist will not be fully qualified to analyse the therapeutic action, the qualities and the ingredients of these drugs. The question of such an enquiry is by no means simple, as can be seen by any one who has any acquaintance with the matter. Take quinine. The chemistry of quinine is extremely difficult and complicated; there is not one chemist in a dozen who is able to deal thoroughly with its chemistry. Even, I believe,

one of our recent chemical examiners came a tremendous cropper by an analysis of simple quinine sent up for chemical examination. It is not the present chemical examiner. He professed to find in it a substance called cuprine which is found in a closely allied bark of a tree which is found in South America but which does not exist in cinchona. As he did not understand it, he put down 'cuprine' as being found in cinchone.

"That just shows that, unless you have the work done by a thoroughly competent person, it is useless to do it at all. So we have to get thoroughly competent men, just as, a year ago, we hoped to get a properly qualified medical man from home to investigate the disease of diabetes. As Honourable Members of this Council may be aware owing to this unfortunate war, which has caused cessation of progress in all directions except in making munitions, we have not been able to get a doctor to carry on that investigation. At present, we could not get a proper sort of chemist to come out and make this investigation; but it has long been the desire of my Honourable colleague Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar that something should be done in this direction when money is available. When we find the money, we will consider this favourably and sympathetically. If that assurance will satisfy the Honourable mover of the resolution, I am pleased to tell him that it represents the views of the Madras Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency, the view put forth before this Council by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is that what we call the indigenous system is only a pharmacology of indigenous drugs. I respectfully beg to differ from him, and I should think there is a complete system which, when analysed will show all the aspects that have been referred to by my honourable friend; there are rules which explain clearly how each disease is to be diagnosed, how each is to be treated, and what drugs will be applicable to the particular diseases whether they will be simple or complicated, the drugs to be added depending upon the complications of the disease and other questions that might arise. The real point that is raised by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar seems, I think, to be the question whether, this has to be examined by the western practitioners on their lines, or whether this has to be examined especially as a medical system which is practised in the east. I thought from what I have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that the difficulty was not clearly disposed of. The two directions in which, it was said that the Government would like to go, in reply to the proposition before the Government, were a study and a critical examination of the action of the drugs. The first portion, if it was meant that it was to be conducted by the professors of the east who have a command of the system, agrees with what I think may be necessary. As regards the second portion, the action of the drugs, the drugs that are used in the eastern medical system, if they are to be examined by western practitioners and decided to be really helpful to the health or otherwise of the people, that, I think, is another portion of it which may come when there is convenience and when the circumstances are suitable. But the whole indigenous system, the science of it and the qualifications which will be agreeable to the learned doctors of the east as enabling one to practise that medicine,—that portion requires an independent investigation before the further question of these drugs being examined by the western practitioners comes in. If the system is intelligible and understood, though in the case of certain of these medicines some poisonous drugs also are taken in certain proportions for making the required medicine for a particular disease, as is the case in the western system, an examination of the drugs by a western practitioner may not affect the question very much at all, if the proportions that are given for making the particular medicine are quite scientific and if the compound or mixture formed of such is not objectionable. So that the question that will have to be examined by the western practitioners will be to see whether a particular mixture which may consist of various sorts of drugs, each of which may have a particular property, may be prescribed for the particular disease. The science of medicine is more important and it is the science that ought to be placed on a definite footing to enable Government to see if practitioners can be allowed with any stage of knowledge to practise medicine with any benefit to the public. That being the view, I beg to differ from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and I should think that an attempt to restrict this is not of any use for the indigenous system, nor will it be of any real help to the Government in deciding the question that is sought to be raised by this resolution."

(The President; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may just say a word at this stage. I am rather concerned with the business reputation of the Council. It is obvious that, at this moment, Government cannot put down money or get men to carry out this work. But there is very large substantial agreement in the Council, as far as I can gather, on the subject. The mover has brought forward a motion asking for an inquiry into the ayurvedic system of medicine, one part of which would be an inquiry into its pharmacology. That, at any rate, will be a beginning. Then comes the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who moves a motion which also obtains a seconder and who says 'let us have an examination of the pharmacology of Indian drugs.' Then comes the representative of Government who, though he is unable to accept the resolution, gives an explicit assurance that, whenever Government are able, they will endeavour to find men and money for this particular investigation. As a practical politician, if I may be allowed to suggest to the mover of the motion, he might close with that offer and let us go on with the Council's business."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"After your Excellency's remarks on this motion, I wish to make one suggestion. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has been kind enough on behalf of Government to tell us that they have a mind and that they have every sympathy to test the pharmacology, to investigate into the Indian drugs and do their best in the matter. To go further in the matter and to investigate the system itself would not be possible under present conditions, because getting an expert or spending more money at this particular season cannot be thought of. But may I suggest to him one thing which will neither put the Government to any very serious expenditure, or necessitate getting any expert from the west and that is this: to publish all ayurvedic and unani works that there is in the country at present, appoint a small committee, give it the necessary funds and publish all works connected with the ayurvedic and unani systems. May I suggest to Government that such a thing would be really in the best interests of the systems and of the people at large who have still so much faith and confidence in these systems and who still very largely benefit by these systems. Such works, I am sure, are every day in danger of being more and more eaten away by moths and dying out altogether." Under these circumstances, may I suggest that the earlier such books are reclaimed and preserved to the world, the greater will be the chance of success to the future endeavours of the Government. That will also be in the best interests of the people themselves and of the very valuable ancient learning in this land in this system of medicine."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It seems to me that every Honourable Member who has spoken seems to agree with everything that has been said by other Honourable Members on this subject. As your Excellency pointed out, there seems to be no difference of opinion with reference to the question of the necessity of investigation. It seems to be more a question of money, and what part of the system should be investigated. I will only say this. My Honourable friend Dr. Nayar seems to raise this question; and, while I agree with him in the practical suggestion that he has made that action should be at present limited to the investigation of the action of drugs, his chief objection seems to be to call the ayurvedic system, a system of medicine. That is an issue which might not or need not be raised; because several of us think that it is a system, an ayurvedic and a unani system and though it may be that they are not the same highly developed systems as the western system of medicine, nevertheless, they are systems of medicine which have been recognized in this country for a long time, at least for over three thousand years. Therefore, if my Honourable friend Dr. Nayar is unwilling to recognise, or give his acceptance to, the wording of the resolution 'ayurvedic system of medicine,'—that is a matter which he has been contesting for some time—and we must join issue with him on this matter; that is a matter which need not be discussed at all in this connection. As your Excellency suggested that the matter would receive consideration as early as possible, I should think that the best thing that could be done under the circumstances is to accept that assurance.

"I will only say one word. In connection with the motion on the Medical Registration Bill I was looking into the constitution of the medical councils in America and European countries; and I found that the American States recognize homœopathic, physio-medical, ostio-pathic systems of medicine in addition to the allopathic system which is regarded as an old school of medicine. These are all modern

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Dr. Nayar.)

systems of medicines and there are representatives of each of these systems on this medical council; and no one system has any majority. That being so, that my honourable friend should raise this question in regard to a system which has been in vogue for over three thousand years, is altogether unnecessary for the purpose of this resolution; and I, therefore, appeal to my Honourable friend, the mover of this proposition that this matter might be left where it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I feel highly thankful for the assurance given, that steps will be taken as early as practicable for investigating certain portions of this large and important question. Even if I have suggested this resolution, it is not that I would expect Government to embark upon a scheme the moment this resolution is accepted even though persons are not available and money is not forthcoming. May I know if your Excellency's Government have any objection to this resolution being accepted in a modified form, saying that as early as possible or practicable effect would be given to it?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the honourable gentleman may be satisfied with the most explicit assurance which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has given. The acceptance of the resolution even in its modified form is not practicable; for if we accept it, we may be asked 'to take steps as early as possible' for establishing a college or a dispensary or for constructing a district board railway. If we accept such resolutions it will turn the whole thing into ridicule. There is no wish on the part of Government to break faith with Honourable Members. The words of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, on behalf of the Government, will be on record; and if the Government sleep over it, it will be in the power of honourable gentlemen to bring up this matter after the recognised period."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With that assurance I do not think it necessary to press this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure the Council will be grateful for the consideration shown by the honourable gentleman."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *Re* HEALTH OFFICER, MADRAS CORPORATION.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in the interests of sanitation in the city of Madras, it is inadvisable to permit any person not possessed of the qualifications laid down by Government in G.O. 1568 M., dated 29th September 1915, for first-class health officers, to be Health Officer to the Madras Corporation; and even in cases of acting appointments where it may be found necessary to relax the rule as to special qualifications, it is unsafe to permit any one with no previous practical experience of Public Health (Sanitary) work and administration, even for a short period, of time, to be health officer of a city like that of Madras with a population of over half a million.'

"I have brought forward this resolution only to add one more to the rules and regulations which govern our sanitary system in this country. We have not got a Public Health Act in this country. We have only a few rules and we gradually add one by one to those rules and regulations, and thus in course of time hope to complete the rules and regulations which govern our sanitary system.

'The health officer is the pivot on which the sanitary administration in any particular locality turns and I see that in England the qualifications of a health officer are set down in the Public Health Act of 1875. I go back to the system in England, because here we practically copy everything from the English public health system; most of our sections dealing with sanitary matters in municipalities are taken bodily from the Public Health Act of 1875 or taken in a modified form; and that is the reason why I trouble the Council with the provisions of the English

(Dr. Nagar.)

Public Health Act. In section 91 of the Public Health Act it is said that the health officer must be a qualified practitioner and that he must be registered according to the Medical Act. But in the Local Government Act of 1888 it was further defined that in the case of medical officers of health appointed after 1st January 1892, for districts and towns with a population of 50,000, they should possess a special diploma or degree in public health, unless they have had practical experience as health officers for three years prior to 1892 of a locality with over 20,000 inhabitants.

"The Local Government Act of 1888 thus laid down that for any locality which contained a population of more than 50,000 the medical officer of health should have a special qualification in public health unless he had practical experience of a specified nature. Very recently the Madras Government have also issued an order in which practically the same rule has been adopted. In this order, the Government have constituted two classes of health officers in the Presidency, first class and second class, practically the same as it is in England, only here, the population for a first-class health officer is 100,000 instead of 50,000; in the beginning it was contemplated to be 50,000; but when it was found on this basis there would be eleven or twelve first-class health officers in the Presidency, the population for them was changed and it is now taken to be 100,000 instead of 50,000. Anyhow there it remains. For any locality which contains more than a fixed population, the health officer should have certain special qualifications in public health. That is an excellent rule taken from the British Act. All that this resolution aims at is that the same rule should apply so far as the Madras Corporation is concerned. There is no definite rule similar to the one I have referred to for District Municipalities laid down for the Madras Corporation; and there is no reason why, in an important sanitary matter like this, it should be left without any rule whatever. I thought at first, when I saw that the Madras Corporation was the only one excepted, the Government did it because they themselves were the appointing authority. In the case of health officers in district municipalities, Government are not the appointing authority, they are only the controlling or the sanctioning authority. Appointments are made by the chairmen of municipalities selected from a certain list kept by the Sanitary Commissioner, and therefore I thought that they considered it necessary to have certain rules laid down, but in the case of the Health officer of Madras being themselves the appointing authority, I thought they did not think it worth while to have a rule. I beg to submit that this is such an important matter that there ought to be a definite rule. I have already drawn the attention of the Council to what the Local Government Board has laid down. The Local Government Board has no authority to make exceptions to the rule. Therefore, I think in Madras also there must be a similar rule laid down from which without very satisfactory and exceptional reasons Government ought not to depart.

"My Lord, I would have been content to let things remain as they are, at all events, till the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act when a statutory provision could have been introduced into it. But I have had occasion to think that, unless some stringent rule was introduced, there might be a possibility of men who have not the requisite qualification being appointed as health officers. I am not in a position to say anything definite on the subject, and the indefiniteness of the thing makes the anxiety all the greater. I have no official information as to what has happened to the Health Officer of Madras. He disappeared two months ago, I use the word disappeared advisedly, because that is what has happened: I have no official information as to what happened, there is no announcement in the gazette of any vacancy and there has been no appointment made by Government in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Government never announced anywhere as to what has happened to the health officer, whether he resigned, and whether his resignation was accepted, or whether he was dismissed, or whether he was granted leave or whether he was dead: we have no information in connection with it. For two months, we have been hanging in this condition of suspense and hence the immediate reason for bringing this resolution. I should have been quite content to leave the matter in the hands of the Government but, my Lord, the Government are a changing body. The Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio remains for five years; I have seen three Secretaries in the Local and Municipal Department in as many years. The recommending authority, the President of the Corporation, also is a changing individual. I have seen

(Dr. Nayar; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; the President.)

quite a number of them. The individuals are changing. Unless there is a definite rule laid down which is to guide succeeding individuals, the appointment will be left to the whim and caprice of the individuals who succeed. For instance, when I was rather anxious to know what had become of the health officer, I wrote to the President of the Corporation and wanted to know how matters stood. He then informed me, among other things, I mentioned in the letter the qualifications—the President informed me that he thought that for 90 per cent. of the duties of the Health Officer of Madras, a layman would do as well as a specially qualified man, and that the remaining 10 per cent of his duties were connected with matters which the Corporation had not developed. That is the sort of view he has and he has a perfect right to hold it. Acting on that view, you may have a police inspector as the city health-officer; he may be a good bundobastwalla but this will lead to endless complications. I am very anxious that things should not be left in that unsettled condition. There may be high officials who may be of opinion that a layman would be better as a health officer, and if these opinions are acted upon, it will be detrimental to the sanitary interests of the city. We have got the authority here of the Surgeon-General, and he will be able to tell us whom he considers to be the satisfactory person for the place of the health officer of the city of Madras, what is the minimum qualification, whether an ordinary passed medical graduate with no special qualifications, without any practical sanitary experience, could be entrusted or not is an opinion which your experts should decide; and I should like to have the exposition of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General's views on the subject. That is the only object with which I brought forward this resolution. I beg to move this resolution and I would like to have a declaration of the views of the Government on this subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I heartily second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may assure the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar at once that we are in general agreement with the principle of his resolution. We agree that it is ordinarily inadvisable that persons not possessed of the special qualifications required for health officers in mufassal towns should be health officers in the city of Madras. But, I do not think it proper that we should lay down a rigid and inflexible rule to be enforced irrespective of all circumstances, and in all cases. At present certain arrangements have been made by the President of the Corporation owing to the exceptional circumstances which now prevail and the dearth of officers possessing the qualifications which it would be desirable that a health officer of Madras should possess. I presume that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has no wish to raise any personal question as to the qualifications of any particular individual in connection with his proposition. I understand that he is anxious to have it laid down as a general rule that persons appointed to be health officers for the city of Madras should possess the qualifications laid down by the Government in the Government Order referred to in the resolution. That part of the resolution, as I have said, we are in agreement with. But I do not think we can accept the resolution as it stands."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the honourable gentleman will see his way to meet Government in this matter. The point is really this, as I take it: From what the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar says, of course, we are agreed that for the health officer of the Corporation of Madras, at least as high qualifications must be required and must be prescribed, as for the health officer of any less important municipality. Does the honourable gentleman follow me?"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I should like to reply."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, but does the honourable gentleman follow me? My remarks are addressed to him. What I want to ask is, whether it is not possible for the honourable gentleman to meet the views which the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar expressed on behalf of Government. So far as laying down a general principle that the health officer of the Corporation of Madras should be required to be not less highly qualified than the health officer in other municipalities, so far as that is concerned, we are in entire agreement. But we do not wish at this moment to accept any language which would express censure, or express an opinion on behalf of Government in regard to any particular transaction." The

(The President; Dr. Nayar.)

honourable gentleman himself has been most carefully avoiding any allusion to any particular incident which might otherwise have been used by him quite fairly to illustrate his case. He has been very considerate and has particularly avoided any direct allusion to the matter. So, as the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said, I want to assure him that, so far as the general principle which he lays down is concerned, we are all quite in agreement with him. If that is so, we might possibly come to an agreement on the matter."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, let me explain, I quite follow the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's position. He agrees to the principles, but he says that in exceptional circumstances he ought to have the power of deviating from them, but the exceptional circumstances must be proved. That is the point I am pressing. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said that on account of the dearth of officers, they had to depart from the rules. Is that so? How do you come to the conclusion that there is a dearth of officers? In England, there is a procedure laid down for the appointment of health officers. One of the most important points of it is advertisement in a newspaper stating salary offered. If that advertisement does not appear and the appointment is made, according to the rules the appointment is invalid. If the Government, under any conditions, had tried to obtain a competent successor and if they had failed, certainly, I do not want to have their discretion fettered in appointing anybody they like without qualification. But have they tried, in the present instance, and if they have not tried, how can they plead that there is a dearth of officers? That is the position which I cannot understand, and, if it is not due to the absolute necessity, if it is not due to the fact that you cannot get an officer, well, I am entitled to ask that the Government should lay down such rules that a repetition of such things should not happen. I have no desire to bring any censure on anybody; I do not want to refer to any past incident. But, my Lord, if it is believed by the appointing authority that no qualification is necessary for a health officer, then am I not entitled to ask that such a state of things should be changed? If the Government say that they could not get competent men, I quite accept it. The President of the Corporation informed me that the Government have asked for applications. How can applications come when there is no vacancy, no announcement, no advertisement, no declaration? If from the few applications you have you come to the conclusion that competent men are not forthcoming, that is not a satisfactory procedure. The recommending authority tells me that it would be a waste to appoint man with qualifications. He thinks that under the present conditions, no special qualifications are required, and that a man without any special medical qualifications would be preferred. That being the idea underlying the appointment, I must request Government to lay down certain rules. I am quite willing to modify the resolution and say 'unless under exceptional circumstances.' That is my position, my Lord. If I get a satisfactory assurance on that point, that except in case we cannot get a satisfactory person this rule will be observed, I am content."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the honourable gentleman may take it that that is the position of Government. This resolution does not invite the Council to go into any particular case. I quite realise from what the honourable gentleman has said that he might have, as he told the Council, sufficient information to arouse his apprehensions in the matter. But that is all as to the future. Let the past bury itself in the matter. The resolution does not raise the question of the past. What the honourable gentleman is concerned with, and quite rightly concerned with, is as to the future. Is it not so?"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"If the past is completely buried, I will be satisfied; but if the past is going to be continually coming up, I am not going to be satisfied."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution does not invite us to go into that. I was anxious to intervene for no other purpose than to save the time of the Council discussing a subject which will lead to no fruit. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, on behalf of the Government, is quite ready to admit and has given an assurance on behalf of the Madras Government that, in their opinion, the Madras Municipality should come under as stringent a regulation in regard to the qualification of its health officer as any other municipality in the Presidency. No

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one will have better opportunities than the honourable gentleman himself of examining whatever proposals are made both here and in the Corporation. I think he may rest contented with this, and we shall have a better opportunity, rather a more free opportunity, of dealing with the future than we have at present."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"What is to prevent the Government accepting the resolution? I am quite willing to add, and include the words 'except under exceptional circumstances' to the latter part of my resolution. What is the objection Government have to it? I am quite willing to add that to the latter part."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must point out to the Honourable gentleman that he cannot divorce the propriety of our passing this resolution from what has recently occurred. That is a difficulty which is inseparate, I think, from the present occasion. If the Honourable gentleman is satisfied with the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, both the Council and he will be freer in discussing it in future."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I do not understand what the assurance is. What am I to infer from that? Here is a general principle."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman knows very well that, if we press this matter any further, we are bound to enter into a discussion which I shall not be able to permit, as it would be undesirable. That is the whole point. We are all anxious about it; we are all anxious to meet the Honourable Member. We see his principle and will carry it out in future. Could anything be fairer than that? I have done my best to meet the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I quite understand your Lordship. But I have my own difficulties as to whether I can withdraw if Government cannot accept the general principle."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am surprised that the Honourable Member should say that the Government do not accept the general principle. I have endorsed what the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has said that we do accept the general principle to the full and hope to carry it out in future. That is perfectly plain."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"No, my Lord. I press for a division."

The resolution was then put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My Lord, the resolution I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

'XVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint non-official presidents of district boards in selected districts.'

"Your Excellency, this is an important matter, and in order that I may make the position clearer, and the purpose for which the resolution is brought also clearer, it is necessary to discuss the question as to how far the existing district boards have been successful in discussions on this subject, as for instance, in the one that took place on the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao in February 1912 in this Council—it is too often assumed that the administration of district boards under official presidents is a distinct success. The term 'success' is differently understood by different people. There are some who will take clean accounts, despatch without much delay, a good arrangement of the papers, and strict management of the office as sufficient tokens of success. From that standpoint, district boards may leave nothing to be desired. There are others again who would take into consideration the general impression produced by the annual general administration report and the reviews thereon. These reports and reviews are rather likely to create mistaken impressions. There is unfortunately, so far as these reviews are concerned, a difference in the treatment accorded by Government to the district boards and to other local bodies like the municipalities. In the case of municipalities Government are helped by local officers,

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the Collectors of the districts, who are there to find out the holes in the municipal administration, and the Government depend largely upon the local officer to pass their criticisms and reviews. In the case of district boards, which are presided over by the Collectors, there is no such local officer and the Collector cannot be expected to criticise himself. The Collector is the paramount authority in the district and there is no one to criticise him. There is no other review which comes before the Government to criticise the administration just as in the case of municipalities. The consequence is noticed in the Government review of the district boards. Very little adverse criticism on district boards exists, and therefore a person who judges of the success of district boards by a perusal of the reviews is apt to go away with the impression that the district boards are a splendid success, whereas municipalities are just the reverse. Occasionally some defect may be pointed out in the former but what I have to describe is the general feature of these reviews. There is a third way of viewing the work of the district boards, that is, by judging of them by the extent to which they promote the object of Local Self-Government, i.e., the extent to which they take the people of the country into the affairs of the administration, by giving them an interest in the constitution of the boards, in the discussion at the meetings, and in other work, such as, committee work, carrying out resolutions studying the inspecting places, papers, etc. Unfortunately it has been the case, though latterly there has been some improvement, that there is all too little of inspiration or encouragement given to their non-official members or to the public in general by these boards, so that there is really very little life in the work of these boards; what I mean is the natural life, the life that we should expect to characterise the progress of Local Self-Government. Let us take the question, for instance, of meetings. If we compare the work of a municipality with an elected three-fourths, with the work of the average district board, we should find the latter is distinctly inferior. At its meeting, for instance, a more or less glum silence characterises the whole proceedings. Occasionally, it is lit up and illumined by the well-informed remarks of the president who studies all the subjects. In most cases, the Collector does the whole work and the non-officials are hardly invited to co-operate or study the papers. In some district boards at any rate, when suggestions for co-operation are put forward, they are not sufficiently cordially received by the official president. I shall refer to the corresponding description of the municipalities here. Whereas in district boards we find hardly one subject fully threshed out, we find in municipalities almost every subject is taken up and all aspects are thoroughly presented to view and the conclusion come to, after a great deal of discussion. This is a very marked feature, suggesting that there is life in the municipalities and very little of it in the district boards. Outside the meetings, we find that in municipalities papers come up, the grievances are inquired into, the councillors are sent to make enquiries, and they come forward with suggestions which may, after all the enquiry, be found to be adequate or inadequate and if inadequate a further inquiry goes on and thus we find there is an attempt to carefully and anxiously deal with every matter that comes for municipal administration even apart from the question of meetings. In the case of local boards, it is unfortunately my experience that it is just the reverse. Let us take the case of encroachment. If it is a case of municipal encroachment, the matter receives ample attention. The people are made to study the papers—I am talking of an average municipality with a good elective strength, that is, how it does the work. Where you have an elected chairman and an elected three-fourths, what happens is the municipality attends to its affairs in a manner which is worthy of the best traditions of an English organised institution of Local self-Government. In district boards and taluk boards when a question of encroachment comes up, the paper is put before them; some village karnam or revenue inspector gives his opinion which is endorsed by the tahsildar and sent to the deputy collector and it comes up before the meeting. What happens is, that everything is assumed without any enquiry one way or another by the board. In many cases the resolution of the board is the decision by the head clerk duly entered as an "E.N." or as the draft resolution or order. The Hon'ble Mr. Barkley once said that this was not usually the case. I am aware of instances of such taluk boards; it may not be usual but it is too frequent. It is a suggestive feature of the working of these local boards. If somebody come forward and suggested that a so-called encroachment on a road-side was not an encroachment and must be investigated by a committee, I have seen it received as a very unwelcome suggestion.

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When a committee happened to be formed, there was a great deal of local difficulty; there was no evidence in certain unions to say that a particular thing was an encroachment and the results of the report were viewed by the official president with anything but favour. I do not say that this is invariably the case, but it is unfortunately too often the case. We find that in such important matters as encroachment, the improvement of village sites, and many other matters on which we should expect that a large number of gentlemen in the rural boards would be interested and willing to throw light on the discussions there is hardly any discussion. One or two subjects may be discussed especially when important questions relating to railways come up before district boards. But in the vast majority of matters which would in the case of institutions like municipalities have a full threshing out, there is no threshing. That is why I described it as the glum silence when the collector-president goes on with the work of the district board.

"That is what many people are inclined to signify when they say that these district boards are lifeless, that is, lifeless for the purposes of the development of Local Self-Government. This lifelessness is largely the result of their present situation. They have an official president, and attracted by the fact that the president is a collector, every tahsildar is anxious to get into the boards and gets in by the open door of election and ousts the non-official competitor from the chance of getting a seat. Therefore, we find that out of the total number of those present at a district board meeting, non-officials are not in sufficient majority and officials are too many in proportion. Take for instance, the last review of the local boards for last year. I find Salem has 13 officials as against 16 non-officials—unfortunately a large proportion."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is a non-official majority."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is no doubt a non-official majority but Honourable Members of this Council need not be reminded that a non-official majority may be a fiction. We have evidence of it even here. I am not complaining of fictions but of facts. There is, no doubt, a majority consisting of elected and nominated non-officials but when the percentage of officials is so large and the percentage of attendance on the part of non-officials—it may be because they are not consulted or encouraged—is not always quite up to the mark, what happens is unfortunately the non-officials have very little encouragement to come forward with their views and the result is a very large preponderance of the official element. I, therefore, say that this is the present state of district boards and those who assume all too rapidly that these district boards are a success are really referring to the facts of collection, disposal, and such other things as I have mentioned.

"When mentioning all this, I am not suggesting that these district boards are thorough failures That is not a fact; they leave, however, a great deal to be desired in the matter of the improvement of Local Self-Government. If Local Self-Government is to take a step forward you must find the direction in which we have to move from the analysis I have given previously; the reason why there is so little interest in the work of the district boards which are at the top of the local fund administration in the district is obvious. If we put non-official persons at the head of local fund administration in a district, we may expect there would not be a scramble for seats on the part of the official tahsildars and there would not be so much of ousting of non-officials That is only a minor detail. But, my own suggestion is that we might increase the number. There is no statutory limit to the number of members of the district boards. Provide for every tahsildar of the district and give every two firkas a representative. That shows that I am not opposed to the presence of the tahsildar."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That does not arise here."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish only to point out that my suggestion of a non-official for presidentship is attended with this advantage that we are likely to get a larger preponderance, under that arrangement, of non-officials. It is not the question of mere presence; the spirit will also change. The non-official is more anxious to consider and weigh the views of the non-officials, and give them chances of work in local fund administration; he is likely to refer more papers for consultation, carry on more work with more and more non-official help. I may be answered that only under official agency, the tahsildars will do their work, and that

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there is a large body of unpaid work that is forthcoming now by reason of such official participation in local fund work, as Sir Murray Hammick said once; but while I deny the former statement I am hopeful that the absence of official inducements for work will be counterbalanced by non-officials doing work similar to the work which councillors render in small towns. I know the difference between small towns in municipal areas and the large areas of district boards. But still we can find gentlemen, wealthy gentlemen, to go into the district boards with leisure and money to make their own inspections, write their own reports, and offer their own suggestions on problems which do come up before district boards. The ultimate suggestion is that the district board may dwindle down into a body making annual divisions between the various local boards; but that is only a remote possibility. For the present, when you find that the district board is a powerful entity working at the head of local fund administration in the district, I would make this suggestion, that Government may be pleased to take one step further in the development of Local Self-Government by appointing non-official presidents in selected areas. I mention 'selected areas', for a very important reason; I know that one of the positions constantly taken in opposition to such a suggestion is the position taken by the Decentralisation Commission on this matter. On a similar discussion in the year 1913, the Government took shelter under the pronouncement of the Decentralisation Commission. I shall therefore, read what the Decentralisation Commission said on this subject. They said: —

'To remove him (the Collector) from this post would be to dissociate him from 'the general interests of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, 'drainage and water-supply, and to convert him into a mere tax-gatherer and 'represser of crime. Such a change would, we think, be very undesirable, and would 'have the effect of divorcing the Collector from healthy contact with instructed non-'official opinion. Again, with the relaxation we propose in the outside control to be 'exercised over the district boards, it is very desirable to have at their head men of 'official administrative experience. This is specially important in view of the fact 'that a very material portion of the district board's duties will consist in the allot-'ment of funds to sub-district boards, a function which requires general knowledge 'of the district, and constant travelling therein, and that hardly any non-official 'member would possess this knowledge in regard to so wide an area.'

'I have exhaustively set out all the reasons given by the Decentralisation Commission. I would draw attention to one or two facts. The evidence before the Decentralisation Commission was taken several years back; since then there has been marked progress from year to year. It is a hardly satisfactory basis to go upon the resolutions arrived at upon this question so many years back. I shall point out how the difference in the situation is marked by resolutions of Government and resolutions of this Council in this connection. However, before doing that, I shall refer to the reasons which the Decentralisation Commission have given. I may point out, in the first place, that the Decentralisation Commission follow their argument to the logical conclusion that, for similar reasons, the taluk board president also must be an official, that is, a divisional officer or even a tahsildar. They say 'the president should usually be the sub-divisional officer or the tahsildar.' Logic, if it warrants the conclusion with regard to the district boards, warrants equally the conclusion with regard to taluk boards. There we are now in a position to estimate the force of the argument. There is no suggestion that the Decentralisation Commission's recommendations are to be set aside as of no matter. The question is what in the circumstances of this Presidency at present, is the weight to be attached to that general recommendation. Facts have changed, the peculiar situation now is so totally different from that which the Decentralisation Commission was contemplating. First, they said that if the district board president was not the Collector, there would be great harm; he would become a mere tax-gatherer and he would therefore lose touch with public life; and that was a great disadvantage to the public. I may point out that, now-a-days, the district Collector gets hardly into touch with the people by his local fund work. There is hardly an hour or two at the monthly meeting, and then as I have already stated there is very little exchange of views between him and the non-officials. The opportunity is so insignificant, that it can hardly be considered sufficient. On the other hand, let us contrast it with what it could be if they carry out the resolution accepted by Government as regards ryot's

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conferences. Your Excellency's Government were pleased to accept a resolution two years ago that Collectors and sub-divisional officers should have a conference with ryots and have an opportunity of exchanging views with them, so that they might better understand each other. If that is carried out, there will certainly be a great deal more of touch with important non-official gentlemen. Non-officials are mostly anxious to meet the officers of Government, if only they know that their meeting them will be welcomed and will not be resented. There is too much of an impression that the officers are inaccessible. Therefore, the first reason advanced by the Decentralisation Commission does not apply to the circumstances that we have now

"Then there is another thing—that as a training for Collectors, it is better to keep them as presidents and it is better to keep the presidentship as a preserve for Collectors. We are to give the training to the Collectors, sacrificing the training of the people. It is too ruinous a sacrifice to be expected of us.

"The last argument that has been put forward is the absence of a non-official who in such a vast area as a district would have the necessary amount of knowledge. Three years ago this was stated by Sir Murray Hammick and commented upon. It is perhaps believed by some people even now that we cannot find a man who is fit. I beg to submit that if really no men could be found in February 1912, there may be men in November 1915; I have reasons to believe that there are capable men now. My resolution says only that, if the Government be pleased to accept the resolution, and if they find suitable men in selected areas, then a chance may be given to them. I do not want that every district should be given a non-official president."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman now describes his resolution with two 'ifs.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"'If's' are not there, but that is my meaning. If the Government should be pleased to make an inquiry of Collectors—in point of fact in 1912 it was stated there was no district board that was willing to have a non-official president—I am quite sure that if Government would be pleased to make a reference, there will be some district boards which are willing to have non-official presidents. If Collectors also are asked to report whether there are suitable men, there will be an affirmative answer.

"Lastly, as to the argument of the Decentralisation Commission about taluk boards, it was an integral portion of their argument that there is no competent man with the necessary leisure to fill up the presidentship. In the case of taluk boards, your Excellency's Government have had the keen vision to find out and the courageous statesmanship to appoint non-official presidents; and the step has been declared to be a success. We have had twenty or thirty non-official presidents, some of whom are elected, and in answer to an interpellation, they have been declared to be a success. The Decentralisation Commission's findings applied to the whole of India. Here is something which pertains to this Presidency which shows a different situation. If, in the case of taluk boards, non-official presidents are a success, why should we fancy that they would be failures in the case of district boards? But this will be met by the argument that the area is too large, and that there is no use of comparing other Presidencies with the Madras Presidency; because our districts are too large and much larger than in other presidencies, as was stated by Sir Murray Hammick in 1912. I looked into the Gazetteer and I find that in Bombay they have 125,000 square miles with 25 districts, whereas we have 132,000 square miles for our 25 districts. Therefore, our average district is not much larger than the Bombay district. At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Government were pleased to accept a resolution that, in some taluk boards and district boards, the Government would try elective presidents; they would throw open the presidentship to election. In the course of their observations, as I understand, they agreed to give chances for non-officials to preside over district boards. The promise was made so recently as July last; we do not expect the fulfilment immediately, nor do I expect it at the hands of this Government immediately. Let them find out suitable centres or suitable places. I do not want your Excellency's Government to be behind Bombay in making a suitable experiment. When we are ahead of Bombay in the matter of non-official presidents of taluk boards, I hope your Excellency's Government will retain the lead which Madras has already got. I submit to the members of this Council that

(Mr Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Kandappara Nappi Nayar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

absolutely no harm can result from the acceptance of this resolution, because I can give them an assurance that it is not every district board in which this experiment will be tried, or every person that would be called upon to do the work. On the last occasion, the presence of men remained undisclosed; but it was found that there were retired gentlemen who came forward and took up the presidentship of taluk boards and came forward to aid in the various committees; there are budget committees and a few other committees in taluk boards are is working In the same way, in the district board areas also, luckily a few committees are beginning to work, but there is nothing to compare with the number of committees in municipal areas. There is a starting point. With the increase in these under the lead of a non-official president, the work of these district boards would be soon found to be a great success. I hope your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept this resolution and give Madras the chance of starting one further step in the progress of local self-Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, in seconding the resolution moved by my Honourable friend, I beg to say a few words.

"The outcry among the people is so great that they should be given more powers in the matter of local self-government, viz., as your Excellency is aware, that the district board of Tanjore passed a resolution about two months ago in favour of the appointment of its own vice-president from among non-officials. I am sure if this is granted they will apply for its president. But Government has not sanctioned; it merely recorded the board's resolution. The time has come, for granting such requests. The people have begun to realise their needs and requirements and their duties. It is only proper that Government should help the people and I strongly recommend that, as an experiment, the Government may allow at least a few selected district boards to elect their own non-official presidents."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I support this resolution; and in doing so I do not think that a long speech is necessary, because the previous speakers, the Honourable mover and the seconder of this resolution, have covered almost all the ground; and I do not want to repeat what has already been said. Secondly, I think this resolution ought to be acceptable to Government, because it is only one step further than the accepted policy of Government which, to my knowledge, has been a great success. The resolution is couched in such modest terms that I think it ought to appeal to Government. The resolution says 'give us an opportunity, and we shall show you that we are worthy of it.' I go one step further and say "even if we are, to begin with, found just passable and a little backward, only encourage us, pat us on our back and you will soon find us to belong to the class you want."

The Hon'ble SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry it is not possible for the Government to accept the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar. He has not brought forward any arguments to convince the Council of the necessity for the change that he advocates in this resolution. His main argument seems to be that, at present, with an official president there is little or no life in the district boards, that the introduction of non-official presidents would change the whole spirit and atmosphere of the district boards, and that the presence of a non-official president would tend to increase the strength of the non-official element in the boards and have the effect of educating the other members of the boards in local self-government

"I am afraid that none of these arguments can be said to be of a really convincing character. First of all, with regard to his criticism upon the present lifeless character of the district boards, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is not right in attributing the alleged lifelessness or, at any rate, the comparative want of interest displayed by the members of district boards in the proceedings of the board to the alleged incubus of an official president. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar also draws a comparison between the interest taken by members of municipal councils in the proceedings of municipal councils and the interest taken by the members of district boards in the proceedings of district boards. It is quite likely that there is such a difference; but the reason is obvious. In the municipal council, the matters which come up for discussion are those which happen on the spot and which interest the members of the

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municpal council far more than matters happening miles away in the districts. If the matters which are brought up before the district board do not arouse sufficient interest, it is on account of the ordinary tendency of people to take much less interest in things from which they are removed than in things which lie next door to them. It is really not due to the presence of the official president that they do not take much interest. Then again, the honourable mover remarked that non-officials are hardly invited by the official president to co-operate in the work of the district board. I venture to think that that it is not correct. By whom are the budgets settled in the district boards? Are there not committees appointed to frame the budgets, and do not the committees consist largely of non-officials. Are there not committees appointed *ad hoc* for the various other purposes of the district boards from time to time; and do not these committees contain a large non-official element? It is not a well-founded statement that non-officials are not invited by the official presidents to co-operate with them.

"Then again, it is said that non-officials are not numerous enough under official presidents. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar had to admit that in Salem the non-officials were in the majority—that the officials were only thirteen and the non-officials sixteen. He admitted also that the percentage of attendance among non-officials was not what he desired. That, again, is not a matter for which the official president can be blamed. If the non-official does not choose to attend, or does not choose to take an interest in the various matters which come up for decision, or if he trusts to the judgment of the various officers who have sent up proposals or who make proposals, it is not a matter for which the official president can possibly be held responsible.

"Then again, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that a non-official president would be more careful to consider and weigh the opinions of non-official members of the district board. In so far as he suggests that the official presidents of district boards do not pay attention to the opinion of non-officials, I must entirely repudiate that suggestion. I do not believe that any official president is heedless or unconcerned in regard to the opinions of the non-official members of district boards. Of course, the weight to be attached to them depends upon the intrinsic merits of the opinions offered. Merely because it is the opinion of a non-official, and does not happen to be accepted, it does not follow it is not accepted because it is the opinion of a non-official. I am perfectly certain that opinions, whether proceeding from non-officials or others, are carefully considered by the official presidents of district boards.

"Then again, the Honourable Member observed that the presence of a non-official president would tend to increase the strength of the non-official element in the district board. I do not see exactly how it would, or how the presence of an official president prevents non-officials from coming in. Incidentally, the Honourable Member raised the question as to the presence of tahsildars in district boards. It is not a question which arises on the present discussion, and I must decline to follow him into that matter. If non-officials do really care to get into the boards and press their considered opinions, I am sure they will receive all the consideration due to such opinions.

"The Decentralization Commission did not make any recommendation in favour of non-official presidents of district boards. The Honourable Member referred to some undertaking given by the Bombay Government, that non-officials would be appointed as presidents of district boards and taluk boards. In so far as taluk boards are concerned, I believe Madras is far ahead of Bombay. I am not aware that Bombay has yet appointed a single non-official as president of a taluk board. As regards the other proposal to appoint a non-official as president of a district board, I should prefer to wait until Bombay has made an experiment and until we know the result of that experiment. The Honourable gentleman may move a similar resolution some time hence, when he is able to satisfy the Council that the experiment in Bombay has proved successful.

"The honourable gentleman has urged that there can be no harm in trying the experiment. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar seems to think that the sole object of district board administration was local self-government; at any rate, his arguments evidently seem to suggest that efficiency was not a factor to be borne in mind

(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

at all. The harm is this. In trying the experiment it is very difficult to find non-officials who will be able to devote the amount of time required for doing the work of the district boards, or to go about the whole district and acquaint themselves with all the requirements and needs of the district. By reason of their official duties, the present official presidents of district boards who tour round the whole district are in touch with all parts of and are obliged to acquaint themselves with the needs of every part of the district. The advantages which they enjoy as officials, must necessarily tell in favour of greater efficiency in the administration of the affairs of district boards. With regard to non-officials, it will be very difficult to find a non-official who can spare the necessary time and energy to devote to the work of a president of a district board. The result must necessarily be that the administration will suffer largely in efficiency.

"I do not say that there may not be a time when it will not be possible to try the experiment, but I am pretty certain that it is not possible to try the experiment now. I am sorry that it is not possible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar informed the Council that a similar resolution was moved by me five years ago. On that occasion I expressed, on my own behalf and on behalf of the non-official gentlemen who were then in the Council, our feeling that this experiment of having non-official presidents should be tried at least in some selected districts. I believe it will serve no useful purpose to go over the same ground again and to reiterate what I said on the previous occasion on this matter. My Lord, in regard to the constitution of district boards with non-official presidents, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar does not state that it is not possible to find non-officials at some future time. The Honourable Member further went on to say that they would watch with interest some experiment which is going on in Bombay. My Lord, if this resolution serves no other purpose—as it is opposed by the Government I am perfectly certain that it has no chance of success in this Council—it will at least show that probably at the end of every five years there will be a similar resolution till the Government are in a position to accept the principle underlying this resolution. That principle is, that in matters of local self-government there must be a greater association of the people and greater devolution of power to bodies presided over by non-official gentlemen.

"My Lord, this is a case where Government have not told us what enquiries they have made as regards the possibility of finding out persons who can be entrusted with the management of district boards and the duties of presidentship. I admit there are advantages in the present system; in some cases, there will be an advantage in having no non-officials at all. There will be efficiency, there will be greater despatch of business and less room for complaint that any delays have been made or that any loss of efficiency has resulted. We must take the system with its inherent defects and advantages. It puts the officials and the people on a better understanding if the district boards have a non-official president. I do not see from what the Honourable Member said whether any enquiries have been made in this matter during the last five years—whether the Government have made any attempt whatever to find out the persons who would in their opinion secure the efficiency of the administration while at the same time popularising these bodies in the way which my honourable friend has indicated. I regret that unless Government are in a better mood to undertake enquiries, we are not inclined to watch the experiment in Bombay, which may or may not succeed, because so much depends upon local conditions. I, for one, am not prepared to accept the results of the experiment in another Presidency, much less in Bombay. The question has to be viewed on its own merits. I am not prepared to accede to the statement of the Government why they could not undertake an experiment to see if officials and non-officials could readjust their positions. I have heard of a great deal of friction between tahsildars and non-official presidents. That is a matter which can only be solved by the experiment being undertaken by both parties being willing to read—just their positions, the tahsildar learning to work in co-operation with the non-official president, not merely obeying the official divisional officer, and the non-official not regarding the official as an enemy but as a useful adjunct in helping rural administration. In all these matters

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

I plead for a better understanding, and greater co-ordination between officials and non-officials. I believe what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is not at all convincing

"There are only two other matters I should like to mention ; that is the question of budget rules. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar stated that in district boards they have budget committees where officials and non-officials discuss these questions. So far as I am aware, it is only in the Kistna District Board that those rules have been settled ; I am not aware of any other district in which those rules have been made under the statute. In the southern districts, some enquiries were made ; I was requested to send copies of the rules of the Kistna District Board with reference to the constitution of budget committees. It would be interesting to know in what districts budget committees have been constituted and the subjects on which these discussions are taking place.

"My Lord, there is only one other matter I should like to mention and that is, the question of the necessity of the non-officials finding sufficient time. I must say that, with reference to the administration of local matters, there are officials who cannot find time. The argument applies both ways. I know there are several district officers who are anxious to push the development of district board affairs as much as possible ; there may be others also who consider this as a secondary matter. It all depends upon the personal equation. If it is a charge brought against the non-official, I think it is equally a charge against the official Collectors who are entrusted with this duty On the whole, I would strongly plead that some attempt should be made in some suitable district in the direction asked for. If, on the results of that experiment, it is condemned, we are quite prepared to accept it But unless that is done, it is not certainly right in this Council that we should put it off and wait till something is done in Bombay or till the possibility of something is admitted by the Government.

"I have only to say one word. At this meeting, I asked the Government a question with reference to a proposal for eliminating officials from elections to district boards ; and the Government were unable to comply with my request for information. The resolution of this Council that officials should not be permitted to stand for district board elections—whether that matter was referred to district boards and whether the opinions of district boards were before the Government and whether they could be published. Why the Government are unable to comply with my request is certainly not stated. But it certainly shows the difficulty of the position, because the district board is an official body, under existing circumstances, though there is a non-official majority as there is in this Council. Otherwise I do not see why the Government should regard this matter as one not fit for publication. Certainly the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew about the undesirability of publishing official papers would not apply to the publication of the resolutions of district boards That would not cause inconvenience to anybody. It seems to me inadvisable to resist this motion time after time on the grounds on which it has been opposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao has only raised the question of an enquiry as to what was being done in the district boards. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has said on behalf of Government that they think that these non-official committees that are being formed in district boards are helping the work of the district boards. My Lord, I thought it was an opportunity that I ought not to fail to avail myself of, to bring to the notice of the Council the real state of affairs I have been in the Madura District Board these three and a half years ; and ever since I got into that board, I have been trying to get committees appointed as is done in some places, as it has been recommended by the Government to the district boards themselves that such committees, wherever possible, should be formed to aid the work of the district board. In fact, I took an extra amount of trouble to bring about this, and I managed after some trouble to get a sub committee appointed to frame rules for the constitution and working of the several committees. There was considerable trouble ; and after the rules were sent to the president of the district board, they came up at one meeting—it was a stormy spectacle, we saw ; it was sought to be overruled. In fact I took the trouble of explaining the whole position, and showing how beneficial it would be to the interest

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar.)

of district boards to have these committees to check the various portions by non-official members coming from various parts. It was agreed that the rules would be modified to some extent and adopted later; but it so happened that at the next meeting of the district board I had to come away here in connection with the meeting of the Legislative Council, and all the papers after so much labour were recorded; and since then, I have been pursuing the labour. Such is the formation of the budget committees which are almost enjoined by the rules and the same is the case with other sub-committees also.

"Since then, as I said, I have been pursuing it and I have been able to get one sub-committee formed this year; that is the state of circumstances which I wish to place before this Council for this reason that it is not working as the Government seem to think it is. It is not an easy matter to bring the presidents of district boards to the feeling that they will be really helped by these non-official members and it is almost thought as though it will become an obstruction in every detail. On the other hand, it is acknowledged, wherever possible, that real work is done by these members once they are asked to form themselves into a committee. If any particular subject is referred to a committee, it is acknowledged by the president to be satisfactorily done and very often thanks are bestowed freely; but there it ends; and any attempt to form a committee is stopped at the hands of the president. These are questions which when examined will be fully borne out. I respectfully bring to the notice of the Government that, unless strict orders are issued to the district board presidents to be actively supporting the formation of committees,—in some places they choose their own men, many nominated officials are on the committee—nothing would be done. I would only request that orders be issued that these must be taken to work along in conjunction with presidents as often as possible. If that is done, I think considerable work of the district boards will be really done as recommended by the Decentralization Commission and as also recommended by the Government. For bringing about that spirit even the appointment of one or two non-officials as presidents will be of considerable help, especially when a non-official president continues in one district, other district board presidents are likely to come into contact with such places and considerable training will be ensured. District board presidents have not got the time to attend to the several ramifications of the district administration. They are wholly done in the office and the district board head clerk is all-in-all. The district board vice president is often a changing person, very rarely a non-official; an official very often. He is chosen by the Collector or the district board president as it suits him, and he has not got the grit or the capacity to really place the questions which may be discussed and which may have to be discussed. These are the positions that I have to place before the Council, that in the very many attempts I tried to bring about reform, I have failed. That is the circumstance I would place before the Council for notice."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I support the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I wish to ask at the outset whether chairmen of municipalities have done their work well; if they have, why should they not do as well as presidents of district boards? The Government appear to entertain the fixed idea—I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai for that expression—that Indian non-officials are not fit for the post of district board president. Why should not a trial be made? There are many Indians who are Collectors; they are fit to be presidents of district boards when in service; but when they retire, do they cease to be fit? Is the fitness only in the official position that they hold? How is a person to learn work unless he does it mutually or has to do it? Are non-officials to be trained only in subordinate positions as vice-presidents of district boards and taluk boards? If any mistake is made, the Collector may interfere as he does in municipal matters and may set matters right. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar proposes to wait until the experiment made in Bombay is carried out. I do not know whether the failure in Bombay can be urged as a reason for not trying that experiment here; for all these trials depend upon individual capacities. If a person fails, it is because the proper person has not been chosen. This Presidency has the reputation of being known as the 'benighted Presidency' and I do not like that it should be known outside this Presidency that Bombay only should lead,

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar; the President; Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma; Mr. Gillman.)

and that we should follow. If that is the impression which the proceedings of this Council will leave upon the public mind, Government will be perpetuating the appellation of the 'benighted Presidency.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman speaks, I should like to say a word about the proceedings. It has been suggested to me—we have a longish agenda—that we should adjourn to-day at 4 o'clock. I do not wish to do so, unless it is the wish of the Council. We should sit to-morrow at 11 A.M. and endeavour to finish our business. I do not know whether that is the real sense of the Council. If anybody takes objection to that course, he will be good enough to say so now. Would the Council like to sit longer?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"We should like to go to the War Office."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have to consider whether we can finish our business."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I undertake to withdraw my resolution for the time being if tomorrow we cannot finish our business."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may probably be interpreting the general sense of the meeting, when I suggest that we should adjourn today at 4 P.M. and meet tomorrow at 11 A.M."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, one of the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in support of his resolution was as to the general lifelessness of the proceedings of district boards. He went on, however, to explain that the lifelessness was due to the preponderance of the official element in those councils; and he further admitted that in one council, in the Salem District Board, the non-officials were in a majority. That, I believe, your Excellency, is the case in most district boards in this Presidency. The fact of the matter is that the work which usually comes before the district board is generally of a routine nature. You get accounts, estimates, demarcation statements, and so forth. The want of general interest evinced by non-officials, where such is the case, may be ascribed to the fact that they do not know very much of the district beyond their own taluk. I have had experience of three district boards, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore; all heavy; and my experience there was that when any subject of general interest arose, such as tolls, education, railway cesses or personal matters, the whole hall was like a hive of bees. I do not think it mattered in the least whether the president of the board was an official or a non-official, because the board generally had their way.

"Another argument used by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was that it was desirable to have a president who was in touch with the people and had an opportunity of meeting the ryots. When you consider that the gentlemen who would be chosen as presidents of district boards would probably be the same as those who have been selected as vice-presidents, you will see that they would either be professional gentlemen—we want men with brains—or resident landholders or pensioners who have been very good men in their time but who have probably lost their vitality. The advantage of having an official as president in comparison with a non-official is, I think, mainly, as the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said, that he is a man who has had long administrative training and experience, and we do not want to sacrifice efficiency. Then he is the head of the district; and, as head of the district, he has a knowledge of district administration in all its branches, and is certainly in a very good position to decide on the relative claims of the various portions of the district. A Collector also, I may say, has, as every gentleman knows, to tour in his district for a certain number of months in the year; and, if he is a good Collector, he gets to know his people in that way. I venture to say that a non-official, if he is appointed, will suffer from two serious difficulties. He will, in the first place, probably have no general experience of the district, and in the second place, he will probably be a busy man who has no time to tour about the district and to get to know the wants of the people.

"As regards the point taken up about district board committees, I may also say that in my experience there have always been committees, budget committees, to

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

advise the Collector in regard to the budget; and I certainly have always paid the greatest respect to their views and have generally adopted them when finances permitted. It is in my experience that in one district, at any rate, there is a standing committee for the whole year round, with members chosen from each taluk to advise the Collector on all matters. If there is any objection raised that these members are nominated instead of elected, the Collector would no doubt welcome election and would have no objection whatever to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I carefully heard the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman against the resolution, but after hearing him I am fully convinced that I should vote for the resolution. The main point he advanced, following the member in charge of the portfolio, is that the administrative efficiency of Collectors shall not be lost in the management of district boards. To answer this question, it is highly important to see what are the various functions which at present the district board is discharging, and what are the functions which the president of the district board as the executive officer of that board is discharging. The second point he advanced is that as an experienced officer who tours round the district, he will be in a position to decide the relative claims of the several portions of the district. This is exactly the reason why he should not be the president of the district board. The Act does not provide that the views of the president of the district board shall be taken as guiding the deliberations of the district board. Our complaint is that, in important matters, his views will prevail in the deliberations of the board on account of the influence he brings to bear upon some of the official and even non-official members. This argument was even advanced in the Decentralization Commission's report. If the impression of the Government is that the board should determine which portion of the district should get a certain distribution, it should never be influenced by the opinion of an individual like the president of the district board. Now, Sir, we know, as a matter of fact, that the Collector tours round the district no doubt along the existing roads. My impression is that he has no knowledge of the sufferings undergone by the various people in the district. Whenever he finds that his motor-car is not able to go along a road, he tries to get an estimate prepared and passed by the board. That is a matter which has to be taken into consideration. In that way, he does not in any way see to the interests of the people at large, but he will see to the convenience of a particular community accustomed to use a particular mode of conveyance. My experience of the district board shows that is a mistake that has been done for a number of years and it will be done for years to come. If the official president is removed, I am sure a non-official will consult the convenience of the people and instead of wasting thousands of rupees on the maintenance of a certain road, he will construct a number of village roads for the convenience of the villagers.

"Now, Sir, as to the administrative capacity, I shall put the question as to what are the duties that are now being discharged by the president of the district board or by the district board itself. I can safely assert that the branches of education, medical relief, sanitation including vaccination, are delegated entirely to the taluk boards, and the only function which is now in the hands of the district boards is the management of roads. No doubt some hospitals here and there are being maintained. They cover the recurring expenditure, and they require no policy to be dictated by the district administrator.

"I have already submitted my views regarding the inadvisability of having a Collector as the president of the district board, either in the distribution of grants from Government or subventions from the district board. Now we see the Government have adopted a policy, mostly recently, of consulting district boards on various questions. The intention of the Government is to know the opinions of the people and not the opinions of the Collectors. If they want to know the opinions of the Collectors they could ascertain it independently. My impression is that even in this respect, in many cases, he fails to gather the impressions of the people, but he forces his own opinions in the deliberations of the district boards. There is an important function regarding certain appointments and certain punishments. This is in the hands of the president of the board in some cases and in the district board in other cases. As far as they are in the hands of the district board, they may as well be entrusted to a non-official; but if Government feel any doubt in the matter, they

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way call upon the Collector to explain the circumstances. Under these circumstances, I think it is advisable that the Government make a move in that direction. I was surprised to learn from the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar that there would not be, at present, available men who could devote time to this work. And the Hon'ble Mr Gillman also said that it could not be entrusted to a professional man or a retired official, but he has not touched on the third class, namely, landholders in several district centres it is possible to have, and there are in my opinion, men of good ability having no avocation except using their time in the management of their own personal estates. It is highly desirable that men of this stamp should be drawn into local self-government. If Government really make enquiries into the matter, they will find suitable men available to do this useful work.

"With these remarks I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Your Excellency, I beg to add a few words. In this debate the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has been pleased to state that it is not possible to accept the resolution, because he thinks it is not possible to find non-officials ready to undertake or fit to undertake the business of the president of a district board. I am reminded, Sir, of the same sort of assertion made by the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar when there was a resolution moved in this Council that non-officials might be made presidents of taluk boards. Since then, the experiment has been made, and it has been pronounced by the Government to be successful ; and we have now taluk boards presided over by non-official presidents who are nominated and in one or two places, allowed to be elected by the members themselves. Whenever we ask Government to make a move in advance, we are told that it is impossible—impossible for Indians to be appointed as taluk board presidents, or presidents of district boards, or Members of Executive Council, or whatever that may be. We are always told that that is not possible ; and yet it comes to pass ; and then, I am glad to say that the Government have been always generous enough to acknowledge that the experiments made have been successful. If you give up that idea that it is not possible to find people, I am sure you will find people in the mufussal, even retired officials with intelligence and with vitality enough, though the Hon'ble Mr Gillman thinks that it requires a good deal of vitality to carry on routine duties and just to travel and take a general view of the works done and to be done in the district. If your Excellency has any doubt about it, you may see a retired man in this Council, a retired man with a great deal of vitality, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar is well fitted for a district board presidentship in the mufussal. What is rather discouraging is that Government should entertain such a despondent view. I think it, rather, is in the nature of all Governments to take such views ; and also to yield to popular pressure and wishes, as you have done in the case of the presidents of taluk boards.

"There is another resolution coming before this Council at the instance of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao, where he wants a committee to be appointed to take stock of the work that has been done in local boards and to devise means to improve their constitution and status. When that comes, we may be able to advance more arguments to show that we have not made, under the present conditions, as much progress as one might have expected, all these years, since the Act was passed. The Bombay Government have done it, and I hope the Madras Government will follow suit. I know the Honourable Member in charge is fond of following the example set by the Bombay Government, and I hope the Honourable Member will accept their view in appointing a committee in order to improve the system under which local boards are working, and to introduce some vitality and give the non-official members a chance of having some initiative and carrying out their ideas. I am only sorry that the Honourable Member, in view of that committee which I hope Government will agree to appoint, should say, that it is not possible to have non-official presidents of district boards. I strongly support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar and regret that the Government should be so prejudiced in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY :—" Your Excellency, I only wish to say a few words in support of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman. Unfortunately I was not able to catch all that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said ; but I gather that one of the reasons which he put forward for having non-official presidents was that the existing district

(Mr. Buckley ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

boards suffered from lifelessness. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman says, that a great deal of the work that comes before the district board is work of a routine nature; a great deal of it is also of a purely local nature; and very often, with the exception, possibly, of the president of the district board and the president of the taluk board and the tahsildars, there may be only one or two members in the board who know anything about the question at all. In regard to such questions it is natural and possible that other members should not take any great interest. They involve no matter of principle; the result is those works go through just as other work of a routine nature. I am sure that presidents of district boards would be only too willing to obtain the opinion (and to accept it wherever possible), of those who really know anything about the case under discussion. As regards other matters involving questions of principle, there is not the slightest doubt that all the members do display a keen and intelligent interest. For instance, if it is a railway matter, all are anxious to give their opinion, and they offer most valuable suggestions. I know of no subject in recent years, which has given rise to more argument than the suggestion made a few years ago that the Local-cess should be raised to two annas. Every member was anxious to talk upon the subject and very great interest was taken in the matter. In matters of that kind, there is certainly no lifelessness in the district boards. It is natural that there should be less life in district boards than in the municipalities which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar speaks of. For, as the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has said, in municipalities most of the matters are within the knowledge and cognisance of every member of the municipal council. The municipal area is limited, and every member knows something about it. It is not like a district board where a particular question is within the cognisance of only two or three persons.

"With regard to the question of sub-committees which has been put forward as a reason for having non-official presidents by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, I must confess that I have had no experience of sub-committees except in one district; but I know that one is always extremely glad to obtain the opinion of any member of the district board who cares to offer one. The papers on important subjects are always made available to any member who wished to study them before the meeting; and, in regard to the budget, although I had not a budget committee, I used to make out a statement showing the unavoidable recurring expenditure for the year, and what was the amount available for other purposes. These figures were communicated to all members of the board and their opinion how this amount was to be utilised used to be invited, and I had a good many suggestions how they could best be utilised. I am only speaking of my own experience of the management of district boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, it was no doubt said in the Decentralisation Commission's report that, since the Collector of the district possessed a more minute knowledge of the different portions of the district as a touring officer, he was the best fitted man to be the president of the district board, and he would be in a better position to have a thorough knowledge of the district and would also be able to apportion funds if necessary and also pay the attention necessary to a particular area. My Lord, no doubt the Collector of the district is a touring officer; but it does not necessarily follow that he always takes an interest in this matter, because we know there are certain people who take a great deal of interest in local fund matters and some who do not take any interest at all. As Mr. Massey Thompson has observed in his 'India of to-day', this is an office in which the president knows that he does not get any credit for doing the work efficiently or any discredit if it is done badly. The whole responsibility of the work is practically on the board collectively, and the president is not personally responsible for anything except for certain acts specified in the Act. Again, Sir, it more or less depends upon the personality and the goodness of the district officer regarding the attention he pays to district board matters. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has said that he never found any difficulty, and certainly he is one of those popular district officers; he might not have found any difficulty, he might have given greater latitude to the members of the district board and might have paid more attention. But it does not necessarily follow that every officer is of that kind, and that, since the Collector is a touring officer and is acquainted with all the portions of the district, he must be an efficient president and is always qualified to do the work efficiently.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Bedford.)

"My Lord, it was said that if the experiment which the Bombay Government were going to follow became successful, then that would be tried here—that is, the experiment of having nominated or elected non-official presidents of district boards. I may here inform you, Sir, that in the Central Provinces the experiment of having an elected non-official president has been in vogue for some time; it is quoted here in the Decentralisation Commission report. The Central Provinces is a backward area, and there usually the presidents are non-officials and they are elected. There it was now here mentioned that the experiment was either a failure or unsuccessful. When it was found successful in a backward area like the Central Provinces and when capable men can be found in a backward province like the Central Provinces, I do not think the experiment will be a failure or unsuccessful or that capable men could not be found in a more advanced province like Madras. So I think that an experiment in that direction may be made, and unless an experiment is made, unless the Government are desirous to see whether there are capable men or not in the districts to discharge these duties, it is impossible to find out whether there are any or not. It is also unfair to jump to the conclusion that there are no capable men that can spare time, that there are no non-officials to whom this most important work can be entrusted.

"My Lord, the resolution suggests that an experiment may be made in selected areas. There might be some few districts in which this experiment might be tried, and if suitable districts can be found, Government may make this experiment. Non-official presidents have been appointed to taluk boards; and so far, it has been found that they are successful and non-official gentlemen are now found to serve as presidents of taluk boards. Similarly it may be possible if not in all districts at least in some districts, that capable non-official gentlemen may be found to serve as Presidents of district boards. The idea of asking for a non-official president is that in every sense of the word Local Self-Government must be made to be realized by the people. The district board has become more and more a department of Government and is becoming officialized. In fact, as has been observed by some of the previous speakers, it has become a department of the Collector, and the head clerk of the district board has become virtually the master of the whole situation. In order to check the evil and in order to make Local Self-Government more effective and more real, this is recommended and this seems to be very important. I hope Government will be pleased to consider the suggestion and try the experiment in a few selected districts, wherever they think conditions are favourable, and wherever they think that non-official persons can be found. With these words I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD:—"Your Excellency, on the general question of principle involved in this resolution, I should certainly not consider myself competent to speak. But the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has regarded it as an essential part of his case to speak of district boards as lifeless. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanandra Rao has also, to some extent, given this position his support, and has asked,—that peculiarly interested me — whether in any district, except Kistna, there were budget sub-committees. More recently in the debate, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has returned to the charge and spoke of the depressing influence of the official president of the district board and gave especially what seemed to me the rather unfortunate instance of village roads. I happen to have been recently the president of the Salem District Board, and the subject of village roads and the small amount of money that was spent upon them impressed me a great deal, as it did many other members of the board, official and non-official; and in the end it seemed that the best way of settling this matter, as we had settled many other matters, was the appointment of a sub-committee of non-officials of which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was one. That sub-committee continued to keep the papers, I am sorry to say, for three months, and I could get no answer or information from them; in the end I had to put the whole matter before the budget committee. Shortly afterwards, I was transferred from the district, and I do not know what happened. It is possible that under a non-official president things might have gone better, but all that I could do, I did.

"As regards budget sub-committees, I can give the Hon'ble Ramachandra Rao some information as regards the districts of Tanjore and Salem. I was in Tanjore

(Mr. Bedford; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

between 1907 and 1910 and I was in Salem from 1910 to 1914. In the course of these six years, there were five budget sub-committees, three of them in Tanjore and two in Salem. What happened in Tanjore after I left I cannot say; but during the whole of my tenure there, we had sub-committees. The constitution of these committees may possibly interest Honourable Members of this Council. In Tanjore, the sub-committee consisted of one non-official representative for the district board and one for each taluk board, in all seven non-official members; there was also a representative of each of the permanent departments of the district board, that is to say, five persons. The whole budget had to be decided by non-officials, except that the representative of a department had a right of appeal to the president if he liked. As a matter of fact, in the five budget committees which I had to do with this right of appeal was never exercised. Every thing was decided by the budget sub-committee. The district board office did nothing, the district board did nothing. This sub-committee, which was practically entirely non-official, decided every thing with regard to the expenditure of the next year, and also the details of receipts, and we left it there. What more democratic institution could be provided for a district board, I am unable to see.

"As to lifelessness, I was informed that the sub-committee's debates usually lasted for about four days, covering about five hours each day and were characterized by great vigour. I know that the district board engineer went there one day and after that day he said that he could not really spend any more time on it; whereupon the non-officials came and said to him "you must come, you act as a buffer between us." This does not appear to me to be lifelessness. I repeat that I do not consider myself competent to discuss the general points at issue; it is simply because the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar considers it as an essential part of his case, that he should charge district boards, under official presidents, with lifelessness, that I have said these few words. I associate myself entirely with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, in saying that lifelessness is the last thing that could be charged against them. I think that there must be other presidents of district boards who are not here, but who, if they were here, could also point out that they had done all that they could do to promote public spirit in the districts in which they served."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I ask your Excellency's permission to make a personal statement. The Hon'ble Mr. Bedford referral to the budget committee in Tanjore during the time he was in charge of the Tanjore district. It is to the Tanjore District Board that I sent the Kistna District Board rules. It is one of the members of the Tanjore District Board who complained to me that they were greatly inconvenienced by the want of a budget committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I may assure my honourable friend that there was a sub-committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I see one of the members of the district board is here, and he states that there is a budget committee. If I am misled into making a statement about the budget committee, I am not responsible; it is certainly not at all my fault. One of the members wrote to me to send him a copy of the rules; it may be that there may be a committee without rules constituted every year without the authority of the Government. In the case of the Kistna District Board, the rules were settled by Government and they had the authority and sanction of Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, it is a matter for extreme regret that Government should have adopted this attitude at the present moment; but after the Resolution of the Government of India, nothing also could have been expected. Therefore, there is no surprise felt in the matter. But it is a matter of happy augury that a responsible spokesman on behalf of Government should have supported his argument on the basis that it is difficult to find competent men to fill these places, even if the Government should be inclined to move in the direction in which this resolution indicates they ought to move. I say it is a happy augury, because we have observed in recent history that such weighty pronouncements from responsible officials have preceded the inauguration of reforms under which we now live. We were told that it was politically inexpedient and practically

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

impossible to find men to run high offices even if the Government were willing to associate Indians in high offices, while high encomiums have been pronounced by the Viceroy, upon successful officers, who have been associated with him on the Executive Council of the realm, one of them as Vice-President. Here we were asked as to whether there were competent officials among Indians, when this Council asked the Government to move in the direction of appointing an Indian official as Under Secretary to Government. Government were very pessimistic in the matter, but I believe, happily, in the system under which Provincial officials were selected some-time ago, the experiment has been made and found to be a success. When this Presidency has been able during the short period of this experiment to give the benefit to the executive government of three successive non-officials who have been pronounced to be a complete success, are we to suppose that throughout the Presidency there are not men even in one district competent to run a district board? For my part, I am speaking on behalf of the non-official public, we are not so pessimistic and I think that people in the long run will be found to be right, and not the officials If officials are slow to part with power—and this is in the nature of things—it is no matter for surprise; but let us look at the matter on its merits.

"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar asked us: 'Has a case been made out for a change in the system?' With due deference I will put the question in another way. The whole position has been misconceived. We are talking of local self-government, and it is an anomalous state of things that, when local self-government is intended to allow people to learn the art of governing themselves for their own benefit, there should be an official president at all. The thing is an anomaly, and the Government accepted it as an anomaly and said that it was impossible to do anything else under the circumstances which were found to exist in 1884 when the Local Boards Act was enacted. Therefore the onus of proving the necessity for the continuance of such a system lies upon the Government, and not upon the people to prove that a change ought to be made, because in the normal state of things in a self-government body that body should elect its own president If it does not prevail anywhere, it is an abnormal state of things and it is for those who defend that system to give cogent reasons for that state of things. Therefore with due deference, Sir, I submit that the point of view from which this question has to be looked at is—Is the time not come when the normal state of things in a self-governing body should be allowed to prevail, or are we to continue this abnormal state of things?

"As far as I have been able to see, the only reason given by the Government of India in their recent circular was that it would be unwise to deprive district officers of this large power, because it brought them into contact with the people and enabled them to understand the non-official public; and to cut off such a channel of communication would be disastrous. It is unfortunate, however, that this generalisation should have been made with regard to India I know that the criticism has been levelled against Bengal, that the Bengal civilian is unable to be in touch with the people on account of the zamindari system which prevails there; and that therefore some means must be devised by which the civilian must be brought into contact with the people. This generalisation must apply to some tracts of the country; but it does not apply, I submit, to this Presidency which is largely a ryotwari tract. Apart from this channel of communication the Collector, if he does his duty, as he does in most cases will be brought into contact with the people and will be able to perceive how they act and how they live. Therefore, the question has to be looked at from a different point of view.

"One question has been pertinently put and that is: Is there any lifelessness in the local bodies? Of course, there may be individual Collectors who are notable exceptions to the general rule and I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford have done all they could to advance the cause of self-government and our thanks are due to them. But the non-official public seem to be under the impression—it may be wrong, but I have found it in almost every provincial conference, not simply by the lawyer community, but by others also connected with the taluk board and district board administration, every one connected with district board administration—that a different state of things must prevail if there is to be any life, and that reform must come from above and not from below. The district head has got to do with almost every man in the district;

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

he is the head of the police, the head of the magistracy, the head of revenue, the head of the taluk board, the head of forests, and the head of almost every department and every district board member, official or non-official, elected or nominated, has something to do with him. If he is a merchant, he has to go to him as the income-tax assessee; if he is a lawyer he has to appear before him in a bail application; if he is a landholder, he has a petition under the Estates Land Act. There is hardly any man with whom the Collector is not concerned and over whom he has no control It would be acting contrary to human nature to expect that people would be able to assert their opinion if the Collector should express a strong opinion on any matter. This is the experience of several of us. I will give you one instance as to why it is so. When I was in the district board of Vizagapatam, we were all keen about these village roads, and the question was mooted to the non-officials and they all agreed; but it was felt that the district board engineer was too strong for the whole of the non-official public. The Collector naturally listened to the expert's opinions and that is the virtue of the official government from which we have to learn a great deal. They said 'what is the use of your raising the question of village roads. It is a matter that will be a cry in the wilderness' Luckily or unluckily the Collector said he could not come and that he was not able to preside. Another gentleman was in the chair and this gentleman said 'you bring forward the proposition and we will support it' We did bring it forward; there was a protest, but we carried the day. I shall tell your Lordship my experience in the municipal council. I was in the municipal council for a number of years, and I know the state of things when an official, a deputy collector, was the chairman and when a non-official was the chairman. When the deputy collector was the chairman, nobody dared to talk. Things have improved considerably owing to various reasons already dilated upon. My submission to this Council is that it is impossible to expect human nature to be different here from what it is elsewhere—that people will not be able or bold enough to assert their opinion. That is not the art of teaching self-government to the people. It is the feeling of helplessness that comes on the people and makes them lifeless.

"Then it may be asked 'you non-officials are in the majority and how can you expect that the officials can run the show?' It is not so, my Lord. The number of official members is 416 as against 354 elected members in the district boards. It must be remembered that out of these 354 elected members several are officials. So that the nominated non-official element and the elected official element is in a preponderating majority, and the results may be expected to be what they are."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"How many nominated non-officials?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Two hundred and twenty-four. I am not in a position to state exactly.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has told the Council that no very great danger will accrue if non-officials were allowed to run these district boards in individual districts; this ought to be a purely local concern. Even if mistakes would be committed, they would not be of such a grave character as to impair the efficiency to such an extent as to be disastrous. That is the point of view from which I hope your Excellency's Government will look at the matter. In the first place, I deny that there will be a sacrifice of efficiency. I assert that there would be greater co-operation, a greater feeling that the administration is in their own hands, a greater feeling to make it a greater success, and greater chances of making the proceedings lively. But assuming for argument's sake that in the initial stages there is a sacrifice of efficiency, that sacrifice is not a great price for the chances we get in the way of training in the art of self-government.

"It is not my opinion alone; non-official presidents of taluk boards have been found to be an unqualified success. This is the opinion of an eminent president of a district board—

'Sufficient experience has been gained to record definitely that a non-official vice-president with his access to public opinion is of much greater help than an official trammelled by the round of his official duties, especially in presenting different aspects of the subjects coming up for decision not otherwise suggested to an official president. At the same time any preconception that a non-official will not be alive to the responsibilities of office or the limitations of the rules is actually found to be baseless.'

(Mr. Narasimhacara Sarma, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"I cordially endorse every one of these statements. I think there would be men found, I would not say in large numbers but in sufficient numbers, for the Government to make an experiment with. And I do not think it is an experiment; I think it is our right to ask the Government to concede to us this privilege which was conceded to us in theory forty years ago. We are asking what is only due to us and what has been delayed so long. I hope Government would, notwithstanding the way in which they pledged themselves to a definite policy, see their way to make an experiment in this Presidency, because the chances of success will be greater here than elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is three years or more since my honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved a resolution in this Council, suggesting that at least in one district in the Presidency a non-official might be appointed as president of the district board. I really regret to find that, though considerable time has elapsed since that date, we are in the same position as before and we are not in a position to move an inch further. So far as the discussion on this question is concerned, the statement made by the honourable mover of this resolution that there has been lifelessness in district boards has given rise to some replies from official presidents pointing out that these bodies are not lifeless as represented but that some of these boards at least were doing good work. I am not prepared to take such a gloomy view of the work in these boards as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has done. It may also be said that, within the last decade, there has been some improvement in the working of the local boards, and it is a fact which may be duly taken note of. It is also pointed out that in the case of some district boards the attendance of non-officials has not been satisfactory. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar commented thereupon, saying that non officials have not been taking interest. But a perusal of the latest report of the working of the local boards would show that facts are not quite correct. So far as district boards are concerned, they held in 1913-14 twenty-one meetings more than in 1912-13; and in so far as the percentage of attendance is concerned, while the attendance of officials fell from 60·1 to 58·3, that of non-officials rose from 62·1 to 63·8. Coming to taluk boards, I find that so far as the meetings are concerned, the number of meetings increased from 1,231 to 1,270; so far as the attendance is concerned, the attendance of officials rose from 68·8 to 69·6, that of non-officials rose from 57·2 to 60·4. So that this will show that the increase in the attendance is more in the case of non-officials than in the case of officials.

"So far as this resolution is concerned, it deserves to be supported not on the grounds which have already been suggested, but on broader and more general grounds. My attention is called to the famous resolution on Local Self-Government issued on the 18th of May 1882 by the famous Lord Ripon, known as the "father of Local Self-Government in India". He therein advocated the extension of these elective principles to these rural boards, not on the mere ground of efficiency which has been the key-note of the policy of later days but on the ground that it furnished political training for the people. He pointed therein in unmistakable terms that though there might be defects and shortcomings, though there might be errors to be corrected, the people must have a training and there must be the power of supervision and general control from without rather than from within. It is, in pursuance of this policy of Lord Ripon on Local Self-Government, that Your Excellency would find a provision incorporated in the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, section 9, to this extent. So early as 1884 it was enacted,

'(1) The Collector of the district shall ex-officio be president of the district board.

'(2) But it shall be competent to the Governor in Council by notification, from time to time, to authorise the members of any district board to appoint their president by election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may from time to time be pre-cribed by him; provided that the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification, withdraw such authority.'

"Thus was the provision incorporated in the Act of 1884 and it is only by an amending Act, Act VI of 1900, that you find a provision inserted therein that the appointment of any other person as president of the district board can be by nomination

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

by the Governor in Council. I ask, Sir, whether it is not a sad commentary on the learning, the education, the public spirit of the people of this province if we are, thirty years or more after the passing of the Act to say that there is not one person competent who can be appointed as president of a district board in pursuance of Act V of 1884. I refuse to believe it that this province, which has had the good fortune to possess persons who have been able to act as Members of the Executive Council of the Government of India, and of the Executive Council of the Local Government, and as High Court Judges, Collectors, and district judges, is not in a position to find one who can very safely be entrusted with the duty of the president of a district board. Before it is stated and urged that it is not possible to find a person, why not an experiment be tried, why not an enquiry be held as to the possibility of finding out persons? It is not a case in which without further enquiry on behalf of Government it could be said that persons could not be found. If the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is in a position to state that attempts have been made by consulting the responsible officers of Government and Collectors or any of the leading non-officials, and that the attempts have so far proved fruitless and that it is impossible to find one who will be willing to spend the necessary time to occupy this post, certainly we may vote against the resolution. But so long as such a thing has not been made out, I would respectfully urge upon Your Excellency's Government to reconsider this matter and to see whether in this year 1915, we have not arrived at the stage when an attempt, a modest attempt, can be made by making an effort in this direction. It may be started in one district, it may be watched, and then the attempt extended to other districts. I have not so far been able to find reasons to the contrary; and the official replies made to it have not been very convincing so far. Why should we wait for the decision of the Bombay Government in this respect? The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has told the Council that Madras is ahead of Bombay. He suggested that non-official presidents of taluk boards have not been tried in Bombay, but that here in the Madras Presidency non-official presidents of taluk boards have been tried by nomination or by election; and the work of all these has been pronounced to be a success. We all know that the work of the taluk board is an important work; the taluk boards have jurisdiction over vaccination, educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries and some roads also. When persons have been able to fill these places in a satisfactory manner, why should there be the supposition that there may not be men competent to hold the office of president of a district board? I would therefore request Your Excellency's Government to reconsider this matter and see if, there is any way of accepting this resolution or, at any rate of modifying it so as to try the experiment in a few selected areas."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have a different tale to tell. From my experience of the district board of Tanjore, I may say that, so far as these committees are concerned, they have been working successfully. I have experience of twelve years on the district board, and I may say that on the whole these committees have done very good work, though there have been no rules for the proper conduct of these committees which are very desirable and necessary. On the whole, these committees have done very good and satisfactory work and the district board itself, far from the lifelessness that has been talked of in some districts, is, on the other hand, getting more and more life; and it is only desirable that we should aim at getting fuller life than what we have at present; and that is what the resolution seeks to do. As far as I have learnt from Honourable Members both on the Government side and on the non-official side—from what I have been able to make out, there has not been one single argument advanced against the adoption of this experiment. If there is more life, that is surely all the more reason why still further life should be infused into these boards. Local Self-Government means, if anything at all, progress; and progress cannot be achieved unless further and further experiments are tried in the direction of entrusting the people with greater and greater responsibility.

"One of the arguments that have been advanced on behalf of Government is that the people lack the experience necessary to be entrusted with the powers of presidents of district boards. How are they to gain experience? Assume that they have not the opportunity of knowing all that an official does at present, but how are they

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Narasimha Aygar)

to get that experience? If they have done well in committees, I am sure the Government themselves, after trying the experiment, may come out and say that as presidents they have done better. As the Hon'ble Mr Sarma observed, it is nothing new to us that whenever an experiment has to be made, there must always be a call from above; and then it is very reluctantly given effect to. One satisfactory feature about it is that it has almost always, without one exception, been pronounced, a success so far as the advancement of Local Self Government is concerned. I am sure this will be only one further example, and for aught we know this will be a more convincing example than anything else. As president of a district board, a non-official has perhaps far less to attend to than a collector—president, and as such he can devote more time, he can try to go more into the actual needs of the people, he can try to enlist the sympathy of the people, he can try to go nearer their wishes and understand better the interests of the district than an official president. As has been remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, taking for instance, the needs of villages, village communications, so far as my experience goes, a non-official president can do much further in the direction of meeting the actual wishes of the people than an official president. Of course with all deference to what officials have been doing—and they have been doing commendable work—I must say that non-official presidents must do better and must really meet the real wishes of the people. From all that I have been able to hear, there has not been anything to suggest any want of courage in making the experiment in a few selected areas. As has been so frequently observed by my non-official friends, it cannot be said that men are absolutely wanting. There are retired officials, there are independent landholders, who might be with all advantage entrusted with the work if only Government choose to do it. I do not believe that men are wanting to undertake this most important and responsible task in the interest of their fellow district men. Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government the desirability of reconsidering the position that they have already taken and of trying the experiment at least in a few districts, seeing that we have already heard it pronounced by this very Government that the experiment of non-official taluk board presidents is a success. This will be a right step in the right direction capable of yielding the best results, so far as my knowledge goes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Just one minute for reply. I do not think, at this late hour, after the ground has been so carefully covered by the previous speakers, that I should say anything on the subject. I believe every position put forward on the side of Government has been clearly answered by non-official gentlemen who have addressed the Council. With reference to one or two positions, I have been rather misunderstood; and so I wish to correct those mistakes before resuming my seat. It was mentioned that I made the lifelessness of the district board working an essential portion of my argument. I submit, Your Excellency, that it is not an essential portion of the case—that is a good portion of my case no doubt—I only pointed it out by way of giving additional force to my arguments. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar says that the district board of Tanjore is not one of those lifeless boards. I only said that a large number of boards appear to lack life. My knowledge is confined to a few boards; I did not say that every board was lifeless or that the lifelessness (as the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford seems to have understood) extends to the committees. I really believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman while addressing us were not denying the charge of lifelessness as the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford seemed to suppose. Both of them in a measure admitted this impeachment, but they tried to explain the correctness of my statement and only wanted to say that the reasons which I thought existed for lifelessness were not the real reasons.

"With respect to the position of officials and non-officials, I have been misapprehended. I only quoted the number of non-officials and officials from the administration report. But it must be remembered that the administration report employs language which is used in the Local Boards Act, and under the Local Boards Act, the village munsifs and kernams who are in taluk boards are regarded as non-officials. They are not what the public and the Honourable Members of the Council will regard as non-officials. You must regard the number of officials as larger than the local board administration report shows. I have not also laid sufficient stress, I think, on the fact that there are a large number of nominated non-officials and elected officials to complicate the meaning of the figures in that report.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"I shall close with one statement. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and several other gentlemen have been stating that there are no persons competent. I wish only to assure your Excellency's Government that to my knowledge in this Presidency there is at least one if not more persons whom I have not the least doubt Government will discover, and would come to agree with me in thinking, if they go into the merits, fit to exercise these powers. I therefore request that Government need not assume that there is no one competent. Why not Government make an inquiry? If the Government are content to make an inquiry, the purpose of non-official gentlemen will be achieved. Government do not seem to make an inquiry. Even if your Excellency's Government should address an inquiry to the Collectors 'is there any person in your district fit to assume presidentship of the district board,' I have not the slightest doubt that at least one reply would be in favour of this proposition. Therefore I hope it will not be assumed that there will be absolutely no person available."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar called for a division which was taken with the result that 15 voted *for* and 20 *against* the resolution. The following was the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
" Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanna Pillai.
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. E. F. Barber.
	" Mr. A. Muirhead.
	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 27th November.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 27th day of November 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAROW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahador M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KELAMAN RAMAN KAVALAYTARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

(The President, Sir Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It will probably be for the convenience of the Council if we just look at the business paper for a moment and consider the business before us today. Information has reached me that the Council would like to know exactly how matters stand with regard to resolutions which have not been moved. Resolutions which are not moved at all may, of course, be placed on the paper, if the member so desires at the next meeting. There is no rule against it, so far as I know; and we can certainly act on what I have said, until we find that the rules are against us. Suppose an honourable gentleman has a motion on the paper today and does not choose to move it, that motion can be placed on the paper for the next meeting. The embargo on a resolution not being placed on the paper within one year relates, so far as I can interpret the rules, only to resolutions which have been moved and on which there has been a discussion."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Also to those which have been withdrawn."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes. If they are not moved, they do not come before the Council at all. That is how the matter stands, so far as these motions are concerned.

"The Hon'ble Mr Bedford tells me that honourable gentlemen will be glad to know when the next meeting of the Council will take place. There will be a meeting of the Council either late in January or early in February, it depends upon the calendar. As soon as convenient, and as soon as business is ready for the Council, we shall have a meeting as usual, either late in January or early in February. That I think is sufficient for the present. It will be for the convenience of members, if any honourable gentlemen, who, in consequence of what I have now said, would prefer, or be willing or deem it expedient not to move their resolutions, would kindly intimate their wishes to Mr Bedford as soon as possible during this sitting. We shall then know how the business paper stands, and we can look to the adjustment of time today. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has already given intimation that he does not intend to move resolutions Nos. XXXI* and XXXII†."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I do not intend to move resolution No. XXX‡."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Other gentlemen will, I dare say, be good enough to give the Secretary whatever information they can on this matter."

RESOLUTION *RE* RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the resolution that I wish now to move is in these terms:—

'XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Sanitary Board be re-organized and its functions enlarged on the lines adopted in the other Provinces and that a full-timed paid Secretary to the Board be also appointed.'

"My Lord, this resolution is substantially, I may say wholly, in accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India in their recent resolution on sanitary policy. The Government of India reviewed the activities of the sanitary organisation in this country in 1912, and as a part of that review they came to some conclusions on the subject of the composition of the Sanitary Boards. They investigated the condition of things in the various provinces, and recommended that as in the case of the other provinces the Sanitary Board might be invested with not only advisory functions, but also with certain administrative functions, and that it might be re-constituted, wherever it has not been already so re-constituted, by the association of non-official gentlemen as members of the Sanitary Board, that the Board might also be provided with a paid secretary; that its functions might also be enlarged by a devolution of the powers which were

* "XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the present system of recruitment of the magistracy in this Presidency should be changed and that a larger number of them should be recruited directly from educated local practitioners."

† "XXXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the number of subordinate magistrates exercising Executive and Magisterial functions should be further reduced in this Presidency."

‡ "XXX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the papers relating to the proposed establishment of a Rajkumar College in Madras be published before any action is taken in the matter."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

being exercised by the Local Governments. All these and other recommendations will be found in the resolution of the Government of India relating to this subject. I only wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the terms of the resolution on this matter. The present proposal is entirely in accordance with the views of the Government of India; and I therefore think there ought to be no difficulty in this recommendation finding acceptance with the Government.

"I might perhaps inform Honourable Members that in this province the Sanitary Board consists of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Surgeon-General and the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department; and its duties at present are set out in G O. No. 1500 L., dated the 27th August 1914, which is based upon a number of previous orders of the Government on the subject. I might perhaps say that the functions of this Board in this province, as compared with those of the other provinces, are very limited. We have a Sanitary Engineer in this province who prepares all major sanitary schemes relating to water-supply and drainage and also other minor sanitary schemes which come constantly before the Government, several of which are within the sanctioning powers of the Sanitary Engineer and are also sometimes examined by the Sanitary Commissioner and disposed of finally by the Government. I am referring to minor sanitary schemes, with reference to which there is always a demand for progress, and for which there has always been a substantial allotment of money in past years. These schemes are mostly dealt with in this province by the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner, and afterwards by the Government. As regards major schemes, the large schemes for the water-supply and drainage where their cost exceeds a certain amount, all these are first examined by the Sanitary Board and then submitted to Government for final sanction both administratively and financially. So that in this province the Sanitary Board is an advisory body mostly with reference to major schemes of sanitation. And in this way during the last year the Sanitary Board examined schemes of a total value of Rs. 52 lakhs, 57 works costing 32 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs 3·14 were within the sanctioning powers of the Sanitary Board. The remaining schemes were sent up for administrative and financial approval of the Government. As I said, the Sanitary Board here is an advisory body; and most of its work is done by correspondence, the papers being circulated to these three gentlemen, the Chief Engineer, the Surgeon-General and the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department. They act as expert advisers with reference to these major sanitary schemes. As I said, in the other provinces, notably the United Provinces, the constitution is as follows:—

"(1) A senior officer of the Civil Service who will be the President, (2) the Chief Engineer to Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, (3) the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, (4) the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, (5) the Sanitary Commissioner, (6) the Sanitary Engineer who are outside the Sanitary Board in this province, and (7) three non-officials appointed by the Government. In Bengal in consequence of a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council the Sanitary Board was similarly expanded, and there are now on that Board three non-officials selected by the Local Government. In the Punjab similarly the constitution of the Sanitary Board has been enlarged. As regards administrative powers, the United Provinces Sanitary Board is not merely an advisory body, but it is also an administrative body. It is entrusted with the question of allotment of funds for sanitary schemes. We find there that under rule 6 of the rules for the constitution of the Sanitary Board of the United Provinces, 'the Board will assist the local bodies with grants in aid of sanitary work from the funds placed at its disposal by the Government.' This function is now performed by the secretariat here, whereas in the United Provinces all the schemes go to the Sanitary Board and are examined by that body and the allotment is settled by it. If this motion is accepted whether the Sanitary Board is to be an administrative body and not merely an advisory body is a matter for consideration. And if your Excellency's Government are in a position to make a satisfactory statement that this aspect of the matter both as regards its constitution and functions will be considered, and the essential idea of this resolution is accepted, I shall be content. I should not be understood as advocating exactly the same scheme of reconstitution as in the United Provinces; but if the conditions of this province require any slight deviation, I certainly would not object to the constitution on a different basis. But I am anxious

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Dr. Nayar.)

that the association of non-officials in the Sanitary Board is absolutely essential. There are many matters relating to type-designs which have to be settled. I have been feeling for some time that the question of standard designs is a matter that has not been properly looked into. There are many views which have to be considered, and in that as well as in other matters I believe the association of non-official members acquainted with the condition of things would be a strength to the Sanitary Board. Under all these circumstances I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Government. As I have already said, it is exactly in the terms of the Government of India resolution.

"There is only one other matter that I should like to refer to, and that is the question of a paid secretary. It must be admitted that there has been considerable delay in the progress of sanitary works, and I believe if a full-time secretary is appointed, it would conduce to more efficiency, and it is reasonable to expect that the progress of the schemes might be accelerated. I, therefore, think that if your Excellency's Government will be able to say that this resolution would be carried out in substance, though not to the very letter, it will be a step in the right direction."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution, my Lord. It will be generally admitted that a great deal more attention is paid to sanitation, more money is spent on sanitation and more sanitary schemes are considered at the present time than at the time when the Sanitary Board as it now exists was constituted. If the Sanitary Board is to do its duties satisfactorily it will have to devote a great deal more of its time to its work than it does at present, and therefore the question of considering the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board either with extended powers or so as to enable it to discharge the same duties which it now discharges more satisfactorily as thus really before the Government in a practical form.

"But the more important part of the resolution which has now been moved is the request to the Government to have non-officials associated in this work. It is admitted that in this Presidency the work of the Sanitary Boards is chiefly advisory. That being the case, there is all the greater reason for associating some non-officials at least in the discharge of these functions. It is not contended that the non-officials in this Presidency are either less capable or less trustworthy than the non-officials in other Presidencies where they have been taken into the Sanitary Board. At any rate, I hope that that is not the view which the Government have taken on this subject, and if that is not the case I really do not see why there should be any further delay in accepting the co-operation of non-officials in this sanitary work. My Lord, it is rather humiliating for us non-officials to come here day after day and point out what has been done in other provinces and claim the same privilege here. Only the day before yesterday we had to come here and say that in Bombay and Bengal they were consulting non-officials before laying down the exact lines on which further extension of Local Self-Government was to proceed. Yesterday the non-officials came here and said that even in a less advanced province like the Central Provinces they were appointing non-officials as Presidents of District Boards and asked why it should not be done here. Today we have to come here and say 'in the Punjab, in the United Provinces and in Bengal non-officials are associated with the Sanitary Boards, won't you do it here also?' It is, as I said, rather humiliating to us that we should come and claim the same privileges which others have got. We do not want to admit that we are in any way inferior to the non-officials in those provinces. At all events it must be admitted that we are as good as, if not superior to, them. It is unfortunate that when the opinions of Local Governments are invited as to whether such and such a privilege should be extended to non-officials, the one Government which opposes such extensions is the Madras Government. We have often to meet the non-officials of other provinces and discuss various matters with them, and very often it is thrown in our teeth. 'Such a proposal went up and it was your Madras Government that opposed it,' and we have to put up with it. I sincerely hope that the Madras Government do not think that we are an inferior lot to the non-officials of other Presidencies. I hope that they will not permit us to remain under that stigma, because outsiders will naturally come to that conclusion. Take for instance a high official like the Secretary of State who has no personal knowledge of India and who must derive his information only from these official reports. He will say 'in Bengal they accept such a thing and in Bombay they accept it, but the Madras Government say 'no.' Therefore I believe Madras must

(Dr. Nayar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.)

be a backward province.' That is the only inference that can be drawn. If all these official reports are collected, the cumulative evidence of our inferiority must be overwhelming. I hope that the Madras Government will not keep us under such a disability, but see that we get our fair share of the privileges enjoyed by the non-officials as well as the people of other provinces. If anything at all, I think we ought to get these privileges ahead of them. We do not want to blow our own trumpets; but I think as a matter of fact the general opinion is we are a better lot as compared with the others. It may be that we do not make quite as much noise. That may be the reason why we do not get our share. I remember some time ago an Irish Member of Parliament told me 'the English are a very peculiar people. We Irish find that if we ordinarily go and ask for a thing we do not get it. We get it only by doing one of two things—either making the continuance of law and order impossible in Ireland or the transaction of any business in the House of Commons impossible. If we are successful in doing either of these two things we get what we want.' I hope your Lordship's Government will not allow such an impression to remain in India also, because in some of the other provinces they do make more noise and get more than we get. It is not because we are not capable of making a noise. We can do it, but we do not see the necessity for it. But if we find that the differential treatment accorded to the people in the other provinces is due to the fact that they make more noise, we will have to make a noise also. We do not want to do it if we can help it. I ask your Excellency's Government to consider all these things and see whether a privilege which is enjoyed in the Punjab and the Central Provinces which are considered less advanced than Madras, and also in the United Provinces and Bengal, we in Madras are not competent to enjoy. That is the real point involved in this resolution, and I hope the Government will find a satisfactory solution for that."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, whatever may be the attitude of the Government towards this resolution, I do not think there can be any idea in the minds of any one present that the Government consider the non-official members in this Presidency as in any way inferior to the non-official members in other provinces or that the Government regard this province as comparatively backward. The resolution as it stands suggests that this policy of enlarging the constitution of the Sanitary Board and enlarging its functions has been largely adopted elsewhere. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar also suggested that it had been followed in a number of other provinces. As a matter of fact, it is only in two provinces that the constitution of the Board has been altered. In the United Provinces the strength of the Board has been increased by the association of three non-official members. In Bengal also it has been so increased. But there is a material difference between the Sanitary Board in the United Provinces and that in Bengal. In Bengal the Sanitary Board has got only advisory functions. It has no other duties. In the United Provinces they seem to have enlarged the powers of the Sanitary Board and also the number. As the example of the other provinces has been referred to, it may perhaps be as well that I should inform the Council what the constitution of the Sanitary Board in other provinces is. In Bombay, which I suppose is not to be considered a backward province, the Sanitary Board consists of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, and the Commissioner of the division, and its functions are purely advisory. In Burma the Sanitary Board consists of the Financial Commissioner who is the President, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon in the area in which the Board is, and the Sanitary Engineer who is the Secretary. It is merely an Advisory Board. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Board consists of the First Member of the Board of Revenue, the Chief Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner of the station. In the Punjab it is the Sanitary Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner who constitute the Sanitary Board. We are not aware that it has any larger functions than the Sanitary Board in this Presidency. I am quite willing that this resolution should be treated on its merits, irrespective of the question whether it has been already adopted in other provinces or not. I may, however, observe that an unwillingness to follow the latest fashion does not necessarily carry any implication or admission of backwardness.

(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

"Dealing with the resolution on the merits, I am willing to concede that, if the functions of the Sanitary Board are purely advisory, the association of some non-officials with the Sanitary Board may not do harm. But the question is whether it is likely to be productive of any good. As at present advised, we do not see any necessity for changing the constitution of the Board or enlarging its functions. But I may say that we are quite prepared to examine the question further and to see whether it is possible to increase the strength of the Board in the manner desired. Beyond however a promise to examine the question, I am not prepared to commit the Government any further at present.

"It is difficult to see in what respect the association of non-official members in the Board would be likely to add to its strength, otherwise of course than numerically. The chief function of the Sanitary Board is to scrutinize schemes of water-supply and other sanitary improvements which it is beyond the power of the Sanitary Engineer to pass. According to our rules, the Sanitary Engineer himself is competent to pass sanitary schemes up to a certain pecuniary limit, and above that limit (up to a limit of Rs. 25,000, if I remember right) the Sanitary Board has got the power itself to pass certain schemes, and it considers these schemes on their administrative and technical side before passing them. Above Rs. 25,000 all schemes have to come up to Government, and they come up to us from the Sanitary Board with their opinion upon the sanitary aspects. Non-officials who may be associated with the Sanitary Board are not likely to be in a position to throw any special light on their special aspects of the schemes, if they relate to districts other than those from which they come. In the case of a scheme relating to the district from which a particular non-official member of the Sanitary Board comes, it may well be that he would have some information to give on the question. But we cannot in the nature of things have a very large number of non-official members. We could only have, say, three. But these three gentlemen cannot possibly possess any special knowledge of schemes that are pending in other districts, and they are not likely to be able to throw any special light on questions coming up from those districts. With regard to the engineering or scientific aspects of schemes, it is rather a matter for the experts to deal with and lay opinion cannot be of much help.

"It may be said that the non-official members of the Sanitary Board would be able to advise the Government with regard to the necessity of particular schemes or the help that particular districts may require in regard to their schemes. Here again, I would ask the Council to remember that in the Finance Committee there are as many as six non official members, and it is within the knowledge of gentlemen who have served on the Finance Committee that they have not been slow to press the claims of particular schemes in which they are interested. That seems to me to be the appropriate opportunity for pressing the claims of particular districts to grants in respect of schemes which concern them. As they have this opportunity in the Finance Committee of putting forward the claims of different districts to financial aid from the Government, it would seem that they have all the opportunity that is really necessary to enable them to assist and advise the Government with regard to the allotment to be made out of the funds that may be available in any particular year for subvention to local bodies.

"As I have already informed the Council, I keep an open mind on the question, and I may say that my Honourable colleagues also are quite prepared to examine the question and see whether it is possible to meet the wishes of Honourable Members who have supported this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, this resolution suggests that the Sanitary Board should be enlarged, its functions also should be enlarged and that non-official members also should be included in it and that a paid secretary should be appointed. My Lord, the Government of India, reviewing the sanitary policy of the whole country, state that they would like to keep the control of this to themselves, but left the other branches to the Local Governments. The Government of India say as follows:—'The Government of India view with favour and confidence the devolution of financial authority and responsibility to these Sanitary Boards and they commend to Local Governments the appointment of a permanent salaried secretary to the Board where this has not been done. They believe that such an appointment wherever made has resulted in an increase of efficiency.' So

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

the Government of India strongly recommend that a paid secretary should be appointed to these Sanitary Boards, and they have also stated in that resolution that, wherever a paid secretary has been appointed it resulted in an increase of efficiency. So here, Sir, we hope that the appointment of a paid secretary will not only increase the efficient working of the Board, but also help to make the Board expedite several works which are now being delayed for some reason or other.

"Sir, this Sanitary Board is, as has been explained, a purely advisory body like the other Sanitary Boards in Bengal, the Punjab and other provinces except the United Provinces. We want that this Sanitary Board should be made both an advisory and executive body like the Sanitary Board of the United Provinces. We do not want to have the same conditions as other Sanitary Boards which are not in advance of the Sanitary Board here, but we want to have the conditions in the United Provinces adopted as far as possible.

"Again, Sir, though the other Sanitary Boards in Bombay, Burma, and East Bengal have not non-officials in their fold, still they are much stronger and have a larger number of members. The Decentralization Commission have made certain proposals with regard to the functions of the Sanitary Boards and in pursuance of those recommendations, no doubt, the Government in their G.O. No. 1000 L., dated the 14th June 1913, have extended the powers of the Sanitary Board. But still we want that not only the Sanitary Board should be made to possess advisory functions, but it should also be given some executive powers like the Sanitary Board of the United Provinces, and that some non-official members also should be included in it. In answer to an interpellation asked by me at this meeting the Government have said that this matter of the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board is under their consideration. As such, my Lord, I hope the Government will view this matter favourably and include some non-officials and also think of the appointment of a salaried permanent secretary to the Board in order to help the Board to carry on its work more efficiently and expeditiously.

"Sir, it is said that the inclusion of non-officials into the Board will not help much though the functions of the Board at present are only advisory. These non-official gentlemen, though they may not be technical experts, may be of use in giving advice and also bringing certain matters to the consideration of the Board from the non-official point of view. It cannot, therefore, be said that non-officials on the Board will be practically useless. They will be of great use, and we believe that they will be of some help to the Board.

"It is true that in the Finance Committee the non-officials who happen to be there ask for grants for, and press the claims of, various districts for several works connected with sanitation and public health. But the duties of these members are only to ask for grants and get a sanction of grants. But with regard to the works, and their urgency and their claims for consideration with a view to their being taken up without delay, there will be nobody to urge upon the attention of the Board, and for that purpose and also in order to help the Board by bringing the non-official view of matters for their consideration, the non-officials also are necessary.

"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has not said anything with regard to the appointment of a secretary. I believe that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Government of India this Government will be pleased to view that matter favourably and try to appoint a permanent salaried secretary in order to help the Sanitary Board and also to increase its efficiency. With these words, I strongly support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I will be brief in my remarks. I should bring to the recollection of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar one or two instances which will show the necessity for having non-officials on the Sanitary Board. The recent incident of the Vellore sewage farm which had been a settled fact, is an instance to the point. They did not mind, they did not heed the opinions of the towns-people, the opinions of the Municipal Council and all that. They went only on the advice of the experts from the beginning, and I think the Government must have spent thousands of rupees for preparing the estimates and for the travelling expenditure of their experts who visited the place, and advised the Government. And they went on doing

(Mr. Kasava Pillai; the President.)

that and it became an established fact to have the sewage farm within the municipal limits, within two furlongs of the town and the people were almost in a desperate condition. They joined together and protested and protested in resolutions and with memorials; and the Government were pleased to say in their reply or rather endorsement that the Government saw no reason to reconsider their decision. The officers were measuring the plot in order to pay Rs 70,000 to acquire the site. Then the people thought that a deputation might wait on your Excellency. Your Excellency was pleased to ask them to wait on the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, and he was pleased to inform them that the Collector would be instructed to receive the deputation The Collector, Mr. Richards, welcomed the deputation in due form and kindly spirit, and invited all the sanitary and other experts He sent for the agricultural expert. The agricultural expert arrived on the scene, he saw the soil and he pronounced that it was too heavy for the sewage farm and he condemned the site. That was after five years of preparation by Government. Everything had been settled and it was about to be laid out. The people continued to complain, nevertheless, because it was to be within two furlongs of the town, and it might prove another Tondiarpet sewage farm. It was all due to the non-official agitation and perseverance, thanks to your Excellency's liberality, that the subject was re opened. If the Government had not re-opened the subject, it would have proved, according to the agricultural expert, Mr. Sampson, an intolerable failure and a ghastly legacy, to the towns-people, to quote the expressive language of the Collector. I was very pleased to see from the agenda paper, that the Government have been pleased to order the location of the sewage farm in the northern bank of the river Palar and to save the town. No doubt another expert, the agricultural expert, came to save the situation; but it was all due to the agitation. The non-officials had instinctively felt that it would be a bad thing for the town to have a sewage farm within two or three furlongs. They agitated in the faith that they were right and I may respectfully state it that I have had something to do with it. Mr. F. J. Richards was pleased to generously acknowledge that the attitude of the non-official leaders were quite reasonable and justified. You had non official opinion in that matter; and but for that the Government would have committed an intolerable blunder in addition to the waste of much public money. Non-officials would be of assistance even to experts with their knowledge of the people and local conditions We could give some side-lights that may help to decide on the right course on any question, or scheme, affecting the people. This incident of the Vellore sewage farm in which your Excellency was pleased to unsettle a settled fact, for which the people are very grateful to your Excellency and your Excellency's Government, is an illustration to support the resolution of my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. Perhaps some non-officials on the Board may tell you not to look at everything from an expert's point of view, but also from the common sense point of view of the people. That might be of some help in arriving at right conclusions, and I think, your Excellency, this resolution deserves acceptance at the hands of Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I did not want to interrupt my Honourable friend; but I should like to point out that the instance which he gave as an instance of the value of non-official opinion has nothing to do with the subject under consideration; it has nothing to do with the Sanitary Board, though it is a general instance of the value of non-official opinion. If the discussion is to be conducted any longer on this line, there may be danger of misapprehension. There is no reluctance whatever on the part of Government—I am sure that there is no Honourable Member here who thinks in his heart that there is any reluctance whatever on the part of the Government—to receive, welcome, seek and obtain by every possible means in our power non-official opinion. Therefore, please let us disabuse ourselves of any idea of that kind. It is well-known that we welcome in every department of Government every kind of non-official opinion As a matter of fact, the information in the instance which the Honourable gentleman gave came from an official source; the turning point came from official sources. The Government are not infallible; they make mistakes; they are like other people; it is human nature May I suggest, here is a motion brought forward asking for a change; what the Government say is, as my Honourable friend has assured the Council, "we shall look into it." I do not think that the Honourable mover intends to be so unreasonable as to hold a pistol at

(The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

our heads and ask that a change should be made in a day. I do not think very much good will be gained by prolonging the discussion. Whether the discussion be long or short, we shall look into the matter and examine it as best as we can. I suggest, therefore, that the Honourable gentleman who has moved it has gained all that can be gained. On that opinion we might proceed to the next motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I think it is necessary at this stage that I should say a few words as regards the exact attitude taken by the Government; more especially with reference to the observations of your Excellency, about holding a pistol at the head of Government and demanding that the matter should be done to-day. I must bring to Your Excellency's notice and to the notice of the Honourable Members that I gave notice of this resolution twice previously. The first time was nine months ago or even a year ago, and I then did not move it in consideration of various talks I had with Mr. Francis, and I believe also with the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. They explained to me the various difficulties they felt in the matter, and I withdrew it, more especially as I wanted to give the Government an opportunity of considering the views I placed before them informally. Again on a later occasion I had given notice of this resolution but I withdrew it for a similar reason. My recollection is that on these occasions after bringing the matter to the notice of the Government I did not want the resolution to be placed on the agenda, because certain difficulties were raised by Mr. Francis and the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and they gave an assurance that the matter would be considered in all its aspects. Therefore, my Lord, so far as I am concerned, I was not at all anxious to rush the matter or commit the Government in this or any other matter to any hasty conclusion which might afterwards cause inconvenience. In these circumstances I regret very much that there should be any idea on the part of the Government that I did not give them an opportunity of considering the matter in all its bearings.

"If this discussion is to close at this stage, I have to refer to what has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar in a few words. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar began by stating that himself and the members of your Excellency's Government did not in the slightest degree say anything disparaging as regards the value of the work of the non-official members. But in urging for the expansion of the Sanitary Board there are three matters which I wish to emphasise. One is the financial functions and the second is the administrative and the third the advisory functions of the Board. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar stated that, so far as he was concerned, he did not see how the enlargement of the Board by the inclusion of non-officials would add to the strength of the Board except numerically. That is one statement which has made after assuring us of the value of non-official co-operation. As regards the financial matters, he said that the matter of allotment of funds was now done by the Finance Committee, and therefore there was no use entrusting these functions to the Sanitary Board. On the question of the value of non-official co-operation, my Honourable friend Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao has already referred to the terms of the Government of India resolution, where the Government of India specifically state that an examination of this question in other provinces has convinced them of the value of that co-operation as increasing the efficiency of the Boards. The only conclusion that I can come to is that your Excellency is of opinion that the Government of India came to a wrong conclusion or that the conditions of this province preclude the possibility of making the Sanitary Board as efficient as that of any other provinces. Therefore, on the three important matters, of the value of non-official co-operation and of the exercise of these financial and administrative functions, I regret very much that the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is extremely unsatisfactory.

"On the question of administrative functions he said that if the Board was merely an advisory board, he did not see much harm would be done; and probably he meant to say that if administrative functions were entrusted to the Sanitary Board, there would be more harm. So that I am unable to see what it is that the Government are going to do by saying that they are going to examine the question in view of these facts. If the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar will be good enough to tell us what it is that is standing in the way of making a clearer statement

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thon has been made, I shall consider my position. The whole thing seems to be a conflict of ideals as to whether the officials should always consider that they have a monopoly of all knowledge of the districts. In regard to the Sanitary Board I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Pedford will claim that he has a monopoly of knowledge of every part of every district in the Presidency ; and I do not know if the Honourable the Surgeon-General or the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis would claim knowledge of all districts."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis is not a member of the Sanitary Board."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—"I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Murray. If it is claimed on behalf of the Government that these three gentlemen have a monopoly of knowledge of all districts, then nothing is possible ; and no value can be attached to the association of non-official members in the Sanitary Board. But I must respectfully differ from the views which the Government have taken. As I said, I have the Government of India on my side. They have said, after an examination of this very question in the various provinces, and they have come to the conclusion that such a course as I have advocated in the resolution is desirable and they commend it for consideration to the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"I should like to say just a few words with reference to the remarks that fell from the Honourable Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has somewhat misunderstood my remarks. When I said that non-official members on the Sanitary Board were not likely to be of special help, I did not mean to imply any slur upon non-official members or upon their capacity to offer opinions. But what I suggested was that except with regard to districts with which they may have special acquaintance they were not likely to be in a more favourable position to offer a valuable opinion than the other members of the Sanitary Board as now constituted. They are likely to form their opinions upon the same materials as are now open to the members of the Sanitary Board as it is now constituted. Upon the scientific aspects of the scheme, I said and I do say that the professional members of the Board would be in a much better position to form and express an opinion than laymen.

"With regard to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai about the Vellore sewage farm, the matter was set right without the intervention of any Sanitary Board. The Government passed the necessary orders, and the whole question really turned upon the scientific aspect of the case, as to whether the site chosen would be suitable for a sewage farm or not. That was really settled by the agricultural expert who was called in to examine the place. That case does not really show that in the absence of an enlarged Sanitary Board it will not be possible for the Government to arrive at correct conclusions.

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao observed that I made no reply to the part of the resolution relating to a paid secretary. I did not make any reference to that part of the resolution, because I knew that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao did not consider it as a very important part of the resolution. At present the business of the Sanitary Board is managed by the Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, who is paid an allowance of Rs. 100 for this duty. A permanent full-time secretary will be much more costly ; and I do not see why we should have a full-time permanent secretary on necessarily much higher salary than what we now pay to the Under Secretary. As I have already observed, we are willing to examine this question further and see in what way it is possible to meet the Honourable Member's wishes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I offer an explanation, your Excellency ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar seems to say that I did not give any credit to expert opinion. I did give credit to the agricultural expert and I expect the Government to give credit to non-official opinion which helped them to reopen the question and get the agricultural expert to examine the question."

(The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Does the honourable gentleman wish me to proceed to put the motion?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Does your Excellency close the discussion?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Yes; the honourable mover has replied. Let me just say a word of explanation. I am quite sure that, though we may be far off in our methods, we are not far off in our ideals. The honourable gentleman seemed to say that it was a question of ideals, by which it might be inferred that the Government did not wish to consult non-official opinion in these matters. I hope I may assure him that in that he is really wrong. It is not that we do not wish to consult non-official opinion, but that, after all, the machinery of Government in one province is not precisely what it is in another. We learn that in the United Provinces, in the Central Provinces or in the Punjab or wherever it may be, they find it possible to adjust their machinery to the addition of one or two non-officials to the Sanitary Board. Possibly that fits in very well with the particular machinery there. The machinery here is not precisely the same as in other provinces. Therefore, there may be other methods open to us which they may have overlooked. There may be other methods by which in this particular matter we can obtain the help of non-official opinion. I think that it is wise for us to look round and see whether there are such methods open to us and whether we should not prefer them to the methods adopted elsewhere. It is really a question of methods more than anything else. Nobody doubts the value of non-official opinion. For instance, in the question of type-designs no one doubts the wisdom of consulting non-official opinion, least of all in drawing up plans for type-designs. It is not a question of ideals, but it is a question of methods. If we find that our existing methods do not secure sufficient play for non-official opinion on these subjects, I am sure the honourable gentleman will find us proposing, if not, though possibly, his methods, then, some other methods of bringing that result about. I now proceed to put the motion to the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR PASSENGERS AND COOLIES TO CEYLON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—"My Lord, the resolution which I now have the honour to move relates to a matter which has attracted wide public attention in the last two or three years. It runs in these terms:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that representations be made to the Government of Ceylon that the present Quarantine regulations imposed at Mandapam on passengers and coolies to Ceylon should be withdrawn and that till such withdrawal steps may be taken to withdraw the permission to recruit coolie labour from the Madras Presidency to the island of Ceylon.'

"My Lord, I might perhaps say that the Government of Ceylon have for the purpose of the coffee and tea industry in that island for the last 30 or 40 years followed a policy of encouraging immigration into that island. If it is necessary for the purpose of this debate, I might perhaps point out that for the last 30 or 40 years, ever since 1871, the rate of immigration into that island has been between seventy and eighty thousand per annum. Since the Indo-Ceylon connection was established last year the question of passenger traffic has also come up very much before the public eye. Numerous complaints as regards the quarantine regulations have been ventilated in the Ceylon press as well as the press in India, and also in this Council as I remember my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai interpellated the Government on two occasions. The answers are unsatisfactory, and I might perhaps inform the Council that I have here cuttings of various representations made in the Ceylon press and to the Government of Ceylon which have been reprinted by one of those gentlemen who have been somewhat roughly handled by these regulations. Perhaps I

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might also say that I was myself recently in the districts of Rāmnād and Madura, and I had been to the camp at Mandapam. I have also had the advantage of receiving letters from some gentlemen in Ceylon on the subject, and perhaps one of them I might mention; that is, Mr. J. M. Hensman, who is not at all unknown in this Presidency, who occupied a high position in the educational service, as the Principal of the Kumbakōnam and the Rājahmundry Colleges for a long time. All these gentlemen feel very keenly the existing state of things and the way in which the quarantine regulations are worked, to which I shall refer later.

"Before I do so, I might perhaps mention that I am given to understand that your Excellency's Government asked a committee to meet the representatives of the Ceylon Government two or three months ago. I understand my Hon'ble friend the Surgeon General and Mr. Tottenham met the representatives of the Ceylon Government in September or August last. What the questions were that were under consideration, or what the terms of reference were, or what the report that has been submitted to your Excellency's Government was are merely matters of conjecture, and probably it is not a matter of even conjecture. We do not know anything as to what they did. I myself met Mr. Tottenham at Mandapam and had a long talk with him. Of course, he, as a discreet official, would certainly not tell me anything on the subject of his report. Therefore, I am moving this resolution under considerable difficulties. It is a matter for extreme regret that with these two gentlemen, who were sent on behalf of the Madras Government, no non-official was sent. There again it is a sore point on both sides. I think that, if a gentleman of the Rāmnād or Madura district, preferably my honourable friend who represents these districts in this Council, had been associated with the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General and Mr. Tottenham in the elucidation of these facts, it would have been very satisfactory, because the public would know exactly where we stand. In that respect I must say I am at a disadvantage also.

"Again I might also perhaps state that I wished to inform myself as to what really was the exact state of things and I applied to your Excellency's Government for a copy of that report, the report of these officials. Of course as usual when a matter is under correspondence with another Government, information cannot be furnished to us, because it is under consideration. I am not in a position to know the official view; but if I do not know it, it is not certainly my fault. That is all I wish to say on this matter.

"My Lord, I would draw your Excellency's attention to the rules which are published in the South Indian Railway Guide, the quarantine rules at Mandapam. As I said, the question of quarantine in Mandapam has come to the fore-front on account of the Indo-Ceylon connection. From the facts that I have been able to gather and from a perusal of the rules, it is clear that at present the rules provide that all European first and second class passengers are allowed to take a permit and go across; whereas the first and second class passengers of other nationalities must either stay in the camp for seven days or pay a deposit of Rs. 50 if they wish to get across and then be observed in that island. That is one of the disabilities to which this travelling public are now subjected. In this connection I am reminded very much of the stirring appeal the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart made at the convocation for better Indo-European relations, and I must only say this, that if the rules framed by a responsible colonial Government remind us every day that there is a difference between one set of passengers and another, I should think that this *rapprochement* would be somewhat retarded. I may perhaps also say that the Government of Ceylon is a very much smaller concern than the Government of this country and the broad liberal ideas which prevail on this side do not probably reach them. But, my Lord, there is the rule; and I have been informed by cultured Indian gentlemen who have travelled to that island that they feel a sense of humiliation at being asked to get out of their carriages, while the European first and second class passengers are allowed to sit in the carriages and are passed with a permit. The other class of passengers, first and second class, have to stay in the camp for seven days or pay a deposit of Rs. 50 to an agent of the Madura Company, who does not remain on the platform generally, and who is somewhere in the village of Mandapam. It is quite likely that this complaint has somewhat lessened of late; but it is equally difficult to pay the money, and it seems to be more difficult to recover it after

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observation on the other side in Ceylon. Numerous complaints were made about the non-return of this deposit money, and probably things have improved somewhat. But the facts remain, that if a passenger wishes to get through by the same train, he has to pay Rs. 50 unless he secures a note of recommendation to some one who is in charge of the camp. That is another demoralising feature of these rules. It seems to me that the whole system is objectionable from every point of view, this differentiation and the system of payment. I am not at present dealing with the medical aspect of it, which I am sure in this debate will find ample expression from my Hon'ble friend Dr. Nayar.

"The second point with reference to these passengers is the position of the third-class passengers. Under the quarantine rules all third-class passengers, whether coming from infected localities or not are detained for the necessary period in the quarantine camp. On this question of detention, it is perhaps possible, though it is not quite accurate to say they are 'detained,' because the rules are worked under a peculiar system. The Ceylon Government are observing all these quarantine regulations on the continent of India, where they have absolutely no power to detain anybody. But they adopt an expedient—I understand the South Indian Railway, under their orders or under their instructions, refuse to give a ticket to anybody who wishes to go across unless he is prepared to observe these regulations. That is regulations in the case of third-class passengers are observation and detention in the camp for the necessary period, and a deposit of Rs. 50 in the case of first and second class passengers or a detention otherwise, and a permit in the case of European first and second class passengers for being observed on the other side. These rules are, I think, being worked by the Ceylon Government on the continent of India without any authority whatever, and while it may not be illegal detention in the eye of the law, is indirectly forcing these passengers—I am talking only of passengers at the present time—to remain for the necessary period in the quarantine camp. The question, my Lord, of deposit I have already dealt with. But in the case of third-class passengers, the general rule and the invariable rule is detention whether they come from infected localities or uninfected localities. The question of infected or uninfected localities is a question of great difficulty. In the case of plague, in this province, your Excellency's Government are issuing a notification in the Gazette setting forth the exact localities which are declared to be infected; it may be a taluk or a town or a province. But in the case of cholera and small-pox such a course is not adopted. There are many practical difficulties in finding out or declaring whether a particular district or locality has been infected for the purpose of small-pox and cholera. With all that, what is being done is that everybody is being detained, every third-class passenger is being detained, it may be for one day or two, three or seven days at the discretion of the Ceylon medical authorities in Mandapam in these camps. Like all other discretions, this discretion is more often abused than otherwise. It is there, so that it comes to this. All third-class passengers are detained in this manner; and I am informed by some of these people, the travelling public, that infection is spread by these people being associated together in the railway carriages. It seems that the Ceylon Government regard Ceylon as a kind of elysium so that everybody who enters it must be washed and disinfected before being sent over to the other side. That seems to be the general attitude of the Ceylon Government.

"Then there are some other difficulties under which the passengers are labouring. One is the question of vaccination. I understand, your Excellency, that of these third class passengers in the camp such of them as have not been vaccinated are vaccinated, and such as have been already vaccinated are again revaccinated unless they had been previously vaccinated within a period of one year. That is what has been stated, but whether this is necessary in the case of the Ceylon quarantine rules is a matter which has to be elucidated in the course of this debate.

"The other objections are with reference to the disinfection of clothing. Considerable hardship seems to be caused by disinfection of clothing. I think the whole system of quarantine is absolutely unsound and absurd. A great deal of progress has been made in this country and elsewhere as regards the knowledge of plague, small-pox and cholera. I believe, your Excellency, whether by sheer perversity or by want of sufficient scientific knowledge about these subjects the Ceylon Government have refused to budge an inch to change their regulations, as has been

done in India by your Excellency's Government and various other Provincial Governments. They seem to be exactly where they were fifteen years ago in the matter of these regulations.

"There are many other minor objections to the camp, the location of the camp, and the internal working of this camp. The sheds are all open sheds without any arrangements for bedding. All people have to remain together in these sheds, men and women, Christians and Hindus, people of all nationalities have to remain in the same ship. Their food is cooked and supplied by an agent of Messrs. Spencer & Co. I admit there are Brahmins and Muhammadan cooks and various other cooks; but I have heard complaints that the food is not suitable. The authorities in the camp refuse to allow anybody to cook his own food when he is in the camp. If he wishes to go out, by all means he might go. But they will not allow anybody in the camp to cook his own food. He must purchase it at six annas or four annas. These are matters of internal discipline in the camp; but my objection is to the whole system of quarantine rules as it is now being worked at Mandapam and not merely to these details.

"My Lord, these are some of the broad features of these regulations. My Lord, in the case of plague—I speak subject to correction as I have a great authority on plague by my side—I believe that the infection is by rat fleas. The question of infection by human beings is a comparatively negligible quantity. Therefore the detention of these persons for observation either here or in Ceylon is absolutely unnecessary. Then as regards cholera, I must equally say that the source of infection is by flies, by personal contact and the infection of the water-supply. But so far as I have been able to judge of the subject, the infection of the water-supply accounts for ninety per cent of the cases of cholera that occur.

"I will only say a few words more with reference to the working of these rules. As I said, Mandapam is a new camp which has been made more or less in consequence of the India-Ceylon connection. Before that there were three ports Ammapatnam, Tondi and Tuticorin through which passengers used to go to Ceylon. On the other side there was a camp known as the Ragama camp where coolies from infected localities were subjected to quarantine for the necessary period. I have looked into the statistics of the number of the observations and casualties from cholera to see what justification there is for this system. In 1904 the arrivals, that is the persons who arrived in the camp at Ragama, were 58,674; there was not a case of cholera at the time. In 1905 there were 153,690 arrivals; not a single case of cholera in the camp. In 1906 there were 87,171 arrivals; there were 14 attacks of cholera and 9 deaths. In 1908 the number observed in the camp was 83,045; there were 8 attacks and 8 deaths. In 1909 there were 80,526 arrivals; there were 3 attacks and 1 death. In 1910 there were 112,746 arrivals; there were 3 attacks and 11 deaths. In 1911 there were 97,181 arrivals; 7 attacks and 218 deaths. But I take this statement from the Ceylon Manual and there cannot be any mistake about these figures. I regret I cannot inform the Council as to what happened in 1912, 1913 and 1914. This is the state of things with reference to cholera. As regards plague, I might perhaps inform the Council that in 1914 there were 401 deaths in the island of which 378 were in Colombo town and they all seem to be traceable to indigenous conditions, and are not at all cases of importation of plague into the island. On the other hand, I read a newspaper account two or three months ago that there was a case of imported plague from Ceylon into Tinnevelly. So far as I have been able to trace this matter, I do not think there is any justification for holding that there was any case of plague imported into Ceylon from India. My Lord, as regards the question of cholera in the estates where the coolies work—we are dealing mainly with coolies in this part of the question; I examined the question of plague and cholera in the estates to which these people are transferred—in 1914 there were 4 cases of cholera in Nuwaraliya estates; there was no case of plague, but there were two cases of small pox. Honourable members will therefore see that there is absolutely no justification for tracing cholera or plague or small-pox to this large extent to these arrivals in Ceylon. On the other hand from a perusal of the Registrar-General's Vital Statistics of Ceylon it is evident that there is an ample case for some action being taken by your Excellency's Government to examine the question with reference to the conditions under which

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these coolies and other Indians are living in that island. It seems to me that not only with reference to Ceylon but also the Federated Malay States, with regard to which there is a depot at Negapatam to which I also went, and also with regard to the migration to the tea estates in Assam from the northern districts, there is ample scope for a thorough enquiry as to the condition of things in which the people who are permitted to go are living in those respective provinces to which emigration has been allowed.

'If the Colonial Government are unwilling to listen to any reasonable representations of ours, I propose that your Excellency's Government should withdraw the permission to recruit coolies for their purposes through the Ceylon Labour Agency where recruiting goes on in a number of southern districts. The extent to which these districts are depleted is remarkable. I can also inform the Council of the state of emigration from 1871 up to 1911 and since then; and the figures conclusively establish the fact that there is considerable emigration without any corresponding advantage to this province. For example, the number of arrivals in Ceylon from this country—I am only giving a few figures—was

In 1871	88,529
In 1876	164,797
In 1905	160,080
In 1911	97,546

Then the later figures also show that there is an excess of emigrants over immigrants and the figures will show to what extent our districts are depleted, not to any advantage to our coolies. The figures are as follows:—

In 1910	53,953
In 1911	36,820
In 1912	39,635
In 1913	29,080
In 1914	29,513

These are all people who have settled down more or less there. As regards their moral and material condition, I am in a position to say a great deal, but at present it is absolutely unnecessary to say anything about it. Unless your Excellency's Government are able to induce the Ceylon Government to remove all these restrictions, it is my intention to again bring up this subject in the form I have suggested.

"There is only one other matter to which I should like to refer in this connection; that is, I am informed that the South Indian Railway Company have made various representations for the withdrawal of these quarantine regulations. We have the advantage here of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead in this Council, and I trust he will be able to inform this Council as to whether it is so, and if so what the reasons are as to why these quarantine regulations should not be enforced.

"The last statement that I should like to refer to is that I have heard it stated that under some of the International Sanitary Conventions all these most undesirable and unnecessary restrictions are required for the safety of the port of Colombo. Last night by the courtesy of the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford I was able to get a copy of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1903, and the report of the International Sanitary Convention of Venice; the latter does not bear on the particular aspect of this case. We have to look at the question of land frontiers, because this is a case of travelling by land and not passage by sea. Article 8 of the Paris Convention says: 'In order that the measures be limited to places which are infected, Governments must 'apply them to arrivals from infected local areas only. "Local area" means a portion of territory clearly defined in the information that accompanies or follows notification—as for instance, a province, a government, a district, a department, a canton, 'an island, a commune, a town, a quarter in a town, a village, a port, a polder, an 'agglomeration, etc., whatever may be the extent and population of these portions of 'territory. But this limitation to the infected local areas must be accepted only on 'the definite condition that the Government of the infected country take the 'measures necessary (*a*) for preventing the export of the things specified in article '12 (1) and (2) derived from the infected local area, unless previously disinfected 'and (*b*) for checking the spread of the epidemic.' I certainly have no objection if all the exports to Ceylon are stopped at once under this Convention. But what article 8 does clearly indicate is that these quarantine regulations must be imposed with

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Dr. Nayar.)

reference to a particular village or district. But here without absolutely making any distinction whatever all third-class passengers are detained without any special reference to any particular locality from which they arrive. My Lord, I may also refer to the measures that should be taken under the Convention; measures at land frontiers which are set out from articles 37 to 44 of this Convention the general provisions with reference to arrivals by land. I find nothing in this International Sanitary Convention to justify this procedure, absolutely nothing.

"In all these circumstances I propose that your Excellency's Government will be able to accept this resolution. In the first place, I ask in this resolution that a representation should be made on this matter, and in the second place that, if those representations are not listened to, we should retaliate by withdrawing the permission which is now held for recruiting coolies. With reference to another resolution that will arise for consideration today I shall probably inform this Council of the extent to which we have suffered on account of this emigration—the extent to which it has affected the agricultural conditions in this province. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution moved by my Honourable friend. In doing so, I beg to make a few observations. I have been receiving complaints from many of my constituents in the southern group, whom I represent in this Council and who have large business dealings in Ceylon, that the treatment they receive at the hands of the Ceylon authorities who are in charge of the Mandapam Camp is unbearable. I think with a view to minimise the inconvenience and hardship our Indian passengers are now undergoing, our Government should suggest to the Ceylon Government to allow all passengers who come from uninfected areas possessing medical certificates of health to travel free from any restrictions, as is done in the case of importation of cattle into the Straits Settlements from Madras and Negapatam; and I am glad to say this system works most satisfactorily.

"I do not know the reason why the Ceylon Government should have their own authorities here and impose such hard embargo on Indian passengers. On the contrary other colonies, such as the Straits Settlements, are not doing so; in fact they are allowing importation into their colony of passengers including deck passengers, who are passed by the health officers appointed by our Government. I think it is only proper that our Government should undertake the improvements in existing conditions without hesitation, in order to safeguard the interest of our Indian subjects.

"With these few remarks I heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to support this resolution most heartily, My Lord. It is unnecessary for me to explain to the Council the hardships to which the third-class passengers from India are subjected at Mandapam. I am more concerned with the question as to whether they are legitimately subjected to these hardships or not. But before I go on to that subject, I might point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that he need not take very seriously the distinction that is made in these quarantine regulations between European and Indian passengers. For railway purposes the classification is not exactly the same as what an anthropologist or ethnologist would have. The railway people have a classification of their own. You have heard of that well-known story of an English lady who wanted to travel by a railway in England. She had a pet squirrel with her in a cage. She asked the porter to ascertain from the stationmaster what freight she would have to pay for the squirrel. He went to the stationmaster and he came back with the reply 'Madam, a cat is a dog; a parrot is a dog; but this 'ere one is a h'insect, we do not charge anything for it.' Therefore, the classification of Indians and Europeans, on Indian railways especially, is not the classification adopted by an ethnologist. For instance, for the purpose of the Indian railway, I am a European, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao is not even an Indian, but a native. However, these distinctions are no doubt annoying, but I do not think that on account of these distinctions the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao need go to the extent of saying that they will put an end to the rapprochement which was suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart the other day in his convocation address. These are small inconveniences.

(Dr. Nayar.)

"Let us go to the real and serious inconveniences that we have to deal with here. The sting of the scorpion is in the tail, and so is the sting of these quarantine regulations. There are a number of them. I will not trouble the Council with the whole lot of them. But towards the end they go on to say 'ordinarily third-class 'passengers are required to undergo quarantine at the segregation camps at Mandapam 'or Talaimannar as the case may be.' It is a small rule but a very stringent one. It means that a third-class passenger, whoever he may be, simply because he travels in the third class, must undergo quarantine and therefore stay there for a certain number of days and cannot get across to Ceylon. The first and second class passengers can at least get over by depositing fifty rupees. This deposit of fifty rupees reminds me of the prevention of the landing of destitute aliens; if they can produce a certain sum of money they can land as they can prove that they are not destitute. Then they can land; otherwise not. I believe in some of the colonies there is a restriction that when an Indian goes there and proves that he has a certain amount of money he can land; otherwise he cannot. I do not know if Ceylon thinks that it is a superior colony, we being a poor dependency, is trying to imitate the other colonies by putting a tax upon you by saying that you cannot cross unless you pay a few rupees. I do not know whether that is so or not, but these gentlemen can at least escape by paying Rs. 50, but the poor third-class passengers cannot pay and even if they pay Rs. 50 they cannot get across.

"The real question we are concerned with is; is there any justification whatever, legally or scientifically, for this step of detaining passengers, that is really interfering with the liberty of the subject? A great deal has been said by many of my friends here about the Venice Convention and the Paris Convention. There are a good many rules in the International Conventions of Venice regarding ships. Ships come under an entirely different category from passengers coming by land and for good reasons. If a ship comes from an infected place, there are a lot of passengers in it living together and they must get infected sooner or later on account of the close living, and therefore there is danger of infection being spread if they are allowed to land. Suppose a small village is infected, there is some danger of infection, but there is not the same danger as there is in the ship. Therefore the regulations with regard to ships are entirely different from the regulations with regard to land passengers. I entirely agree with the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshendra Rao that passengers going from India to Ceylon are land passengers and not sea passengers. Perhaps an ingenious lawyer may say that they are sea passengers, because they have to cross the sea from Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar. To that lawyer I may reply, 'you impose these restrictions at Mandapam; therefore you 'impose restrictions on land passengers who have never been on the sea.' The present practice of imposing these restrictions at Dhanushkodi and Mandapam on this side of the channel is entirely on land passengers. Therefore, any rules that must guide these men must be rules under these International Conventions regarding land passengers. The earlier Convention is the Venice Convention and the rules with regard to the land passengers are found in page 18 which has been kindly translated for me by the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai and they are as follows:—

'The measures taken on land in the case of arrivals from places contaminated by plague should conform to the sanitary principles formulated by the present Convention. The modern processes of disinfection should be substituted for quarantine on land. To this end, stoves and other disinfecting apparatus shall be distributed at well selected points along the routes followed by travellers. The same means shall be employed on railway lines already formed or to be formed. Goods shall be disinfected in accordance with the principles adopted by the present Convention.

'Every Government is at liberty to close its frontier against travellers and goods.'

These are the articles of the Venice Convention with regard to travellers by land. In the Paris Convention, which is of a later date, 1903—the Venice Convention was in 1897—precisely the same rules are repeated so far as land passengers are concerned:

'The measures taken in respect of arrivals by land from districts infected with plague or with cholera must be in conformity with the sanitary principles laid down in this convention. Modern methods of disinfection must be substituted for land quarantine. With this object, disinfecting chambers and other disinfecting plant shall be established at properly selected points on the roads frequented by travellers. The same methods shall be adopted on

(Dr. Nayar.)

railways, whether now in existence or constructed hereafter. Merchandise shall be disinfected in accordance with the principles of this Convention. Every Government is at liberty, in case of need, to close a portion of its frontiers to passengers and merchandise in localities where there is difficulty in organising sanitary supervision.'

"Practically the whole thing is repeated. Therefore taking these two International Conventions together to govern the treatment of passengers by land, I say there is absolutely no justification whatever for detaining these passengers. The action taken by the Ceylon Government is absolutely illegal. That is the legal point.

"Then take the scientific point. Taking the scientific point, is there any justification for detaining these people? I have already pointed out in this Council on a previous occasion how plague is spread. I will not repeat the whole argument now. I will just read out the conclusions I then referred to:

'(1) Bubonic plague in man is entirely dependent on the disease of the rat.

'(2) The infection is conveyed from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea.

'(3) A case of bubonic plague in man is not in itself infectious.

'(4) Insanitary conditions have no relation to the occurrence of plague except in so far as they favour infestation by rats.

'(5) Plague is usually conveyed from place to place by imported rat-fleas which are carried by people on their persons or in their baggage. The human agent not unfrequently himself escapes infection.'

"If it is admitted that the rat-flea carries the infection, the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention are quite correct. You do no good by detaining the passengers. You can do more good by disinfecting or destroying the agency that carries the plague infection. If you destroy the rat-flea you destroy the carrier; but if you detain the passenger and disinfect him the flea may still be there in his baggage, and it will follow him in his baggage and when he arrives at the destination it will get out and you will get a report of a rat-fall. That is a notice to you to the effect 'we have already infected the town; please take notice.' That is not what we want. What we want is notice before the town becomes infected. By the rat-fall you get notice that the town has already been infected, not that it is going to be infected. Once there is infection it is difficult to stop it. There is therefore no scientific justification for detaining the passenger; nor is there any legal justification for it.

"Why then do they do it? I do not know. The very fact that they are restricting this treatment to a certain class of passengers might look as if they have a sort of contempt for them and they do not want them there. Even that contention is not sound, because the Ceylon people are coming here and hunting up a lot of coolies and taking them. If they did not want them, they could stop them and close the frontiers and say "no one can cross." They can do that under these Conventions. But at the same time they want the people to come over there and they subject them to all sorts of indignities before they can cross. It is an absolutely unjustifiable thing to do. I must say that the treatment by the Ceylon officials of these poor classes is more curt than courteous. I have not been subjected to ill-treatment myself; but I have seen third-class passengers who have gone from India to Ceylon and have been badly treated. That is the story which we hear from all sources. Therefore, there must be something in the mind of the Ceylon Government to make them discourteous. We cannot stand it and we are not going to stand it any longer. It is time we put an end to this and made the Ceylon Government respect the people of India as much as they respect their own people. Therefore, I have entire sympathy with the suggestion put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that, if the Ceylon Government will not listen to reasonable proposals, effective measures of retaliation ought to be taken. I saw a paragraph in the *Madras Mail* yesterday that the Dhanushkodi line was not paying, and there was a possibility of its being closed. I shall not be sorry if that line is closed or even the Tuticorin route is closed. Let us see who will suffer more. I hope it will come to that. But in the interval it is absolutely necessary that a strong protest should be made, and if that protest is of no avail, retaliatory measures should be taken."

(Mr. Cardew.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao concluded his speech with the remark that his suggestion consisted of two parts, one that a representation should be made to the Government of Ceylon, and the other that, if that representation were not listened to by the Ceylon Government, permission to recruit labour from this Presidency should be withdrawn; but the actual terms of his resolution, to which I would invite the attention of Honourable Members, are rather different from this statement of its meaning. The actual terms are: 'that representations be made to the Government of Ceylon that the present quarantine regulations imposed at Mandapam on passengers and coolies to Ceylon should be withdrawn, and that till such withdrawal steps may be taken to withdraw the permission to recruit cooly labour.' It is not clear whether the Honourable Member wants that we should immediately and without further negotiation point blank present to the Government of Ceylon, not a mere pistol, but some sort of machine gun which will bring them to their senses. In the first place, with regard to this side of the matter, I would point out to the Honourable Member that no permission is required to recruit labour in India for Ceylon. If you look at the Indian Emigration Act the definition of emigration in that Act expressly says 'departure by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India other than the island of Ceylon.' So that the Act does not apply to emigration to Ceylon. Such emigration is not covered by the Indian Emigration Act. Section 106 of the Act also makes that clear, so that no actual permission is required to enable coolies to be recruited to go to Ceylon for labour and we could not therefore withdraw that permission, because no permission is needed. Of course, it would be possible by legislation to create a necessity for permission. The Government of India can pass an Act requiring the permission of this Government before any labourer could emigrate to Ceylon. However, that is really, for the present, not a practical question.

"The practical question at present relates to the existing system of quarantine arrangements to which the resolution is intended to draw attention. On that matter the Honourable mover will be glad to know that we are in communication, have been in communication for some months, with the Government of Ceylon. We addressed them in the month of April and brought to their notice practically every point which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has brought to the notice of the Council today. The Government of Ceylon have, of course, to look at the matter from rather a different point of view from ourselves; but their reply is not wanting in the spirit of conciliation, and, after considering their answer, we thought it best that some representative officers of this Government should confer with some of their officials. That conference took place, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao told the Council, in August last. We have considered the report of the officers who represented us, and the conclusion which the Madras Government came to was that the position was not satisfactory; consequently we have again addressed the Ceylon Government and have pressed upon them the necessity for some change in the existing position. That is the present state of the question. It is under negotiation between the Government of Madras and the Government of Ceylon. Honourable Members of this Council, your Excellency, will realise that in a matter of this sort it is impossible for us to lay on the table during the course of negotiations the exact proposals which we have made to them or the reply which led to our making those proposals. We cannot publish the correspondence, at any rate at this stage. I think too that it will be generally agreed that, in the negotiations between this Government and the Ceylon Government, over which we have no control except it be some such form of compulsion as the Honourable mover has suggested—it must be agreed that the Honourable Members of this Council must trust their own Government to do their best for them. We are glad to hear the views of the Honourable Members who have spoken on this matter. Of course, it is obvious that the fact that this resolution has been brought forward in this Council is a point which will be of moment in dealing with any reply which we may get from the Government of Ceylon; but we cannot go beyond the statement that the matter is under negotiation, that we have expressed to the Ceylon Government our opinion, that some changes are required and that we hope to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the matter with the Government of Ceylon.

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

"I think that it is better that I should not follow the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar into the discussion of the legal and scientific aspects of these quarantine arrangements. As regards the legal aspect of the matter, Honourable Members who are themselves members of the legal profession will perhaps be able to appreciate, even better than the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, what the exact position is. As regards the scientific aspect of the matter, that is not really the point now. We have tried to arrive at a *modus vivendi* with the Government of Ceylon. It will, of course, be realized by all Honourable Members that it would be impossible—I won't say absurd—and most unsuitable that we should attempt to do anything which would affect the prosperity of the great island of Ceylon. Nobody here who claims serious consideration would, I am convinced, propose to do that, except in the very last resort when all negotiations had failed; but I am in great hopes that the negotiations will be brought to a successful termination.

"The only points to which I should refer in detail are those points upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has dwelt. I wish to assure the Council that each of these points has been taken note of by the Madras Government and that we have brought them to the notice of the Government of Ceylon. There is the question of racial discrimination; there is the question of the working of the deposit system; there is the question of vaccination; there is the question of disinfection, the method of disinfecting clothing; there is the question of the location of the camp itself. On that point I might suggest in passing that there might be difficulty in separating the castes in camps; men travelling with their wives and children might object strongly to having their wives and children taken and put away in different huts. There may, therefore, be practical advantages in allowing females to stay with their menfolk when they are under quarantine. The question of food has been brought to the notice of the Government of Ceylon. In fact there is no matter which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has mentioned which we have not pressed upon their attention. I am afraid I cannot go further than that. We have put before them suggestions which, we trust, will furnish a solution of the whole question. All I can say is that the Government will do their utmost to secure to the people of this Presidency reasonable conditions in going to Ceylon and returning from Ceylon, and I trust the Council will at any rate allow the Madras Government reasonable time to carry these negotiations to a conclusion which, I hope, will be successful."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, in fact we should be very glad to have heard what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said as to the steps taken by the Madras Government so far as this matter is concerned. We are thankful to the Government so far. There are only two points perhaps which I thought have not been covered by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, which I do not know have been definitely noticed by the Government. Whatever the position may be near Rameswaram or Dhanushkodi or Mandapam, the third-class passengers are not at all satisfied why they are kept together whether they be Muhammadans, Christians, or non-caste people or caste people—why they should be kept together to have a common meal at an open platform, many of which exist in this camp at Mandapam. My Lord, I have had occasion to go to this camp, and I have conversed with the people staying in very many of these places and others, the second and first class passengers who have been detained under these regulations. I have found that there is a general and deepfelt complaint that all of them have to sit together for the very poor meal that is supplied by the agents of Messrs. Spencer & Co. Religious neutrality is particularly observed by the Government, even where the people want there should be some intervention, in the case of the religious trusts for example. I do not really see why the action of another Government should be permitted to interfere with the scruples of a lot of passengers going from India to Ceylon. The first and second class gentlemen that I had occasion that evening to meet, felt annoyed at the meals served and the charges demanded and the difficulties that they had to get proper accessories to their meals, even if they paid for them. I found certain members of the Sounashtra community and the Vellala community and others who had to stay with certain *pallars* and *pariahs* deeply mourning their lot that without previously knowing the situation they had been brought there and were in that condition.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Hugh Fraser.)

"One point more that I wish to mention is the fact that the way in which these people are grouped together is probably likely to create infection rather than in fact disinfect them for the purpose of their going to Ceylon. What I say is people are crowded together in these several sheds according to the number of days they have stayed. Those that have been staying there for two days are kept in one place, those that have stayed for three days in another place, those that have been for five days in another and so on. There is no distinction observed between passengers coming from infected areas and those coming from non-infected parts. I do not know if this Government need not ask the Ceylon Government to see that they only detain people coming from infected parts, and if for any reason the Government feel that any power should be given to detain other persons, persons coming from uninfected areas should be kept separate, so that they may not get infected, simply because they happen to stay in the camp at Mandapam. The question is very important and the steps taken by the Ceylon Government are very unsatisfactory. So far as I can see, there is no attempt at discriminating the nature of the passengers nor their fitness to go without passport. Some very respectable members of the Brahmin and the Nattukkottai Chetti community and other communities I met that evening; and some of them were as clean and put on as good an appearance as any one of us here, and it was a pity that such people should have been detained to partake of the meals so miserably served. One other point is they are giving it away on contract to a company, so that other persons cannot come in for serving proper meals. That is a great difficulty. Whatever that company provides has to be accepted. If in fact there is competition allowed, it is not impossible, especially as these coolies and passengers are asked to pay such high rates now, that they would get much richer meals than what is served by the company which has practically the monopoly. Whatever is given by them they have to take. There is no chance of better service of meals being enjoyed by these passengers. That this monopoly also must be put an end to, is my submission. If for any reason the Government feel that they have to adjust themselves to the convenience of the Ceylon Government, my Lord, the appeal is there and I do not propose by my words to qualify the appeal that this must be done away with. Whatever they may do in their own land, it shall not be that the subjects of this Government are treated in a way which is decidedly much worse than what is given by this Government and I think their liberties and their rights have to be protected to the fullest extent."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think there is practical unanimity between the Government and the Honourable Members of this Council, and in order to bring out the unanimity, I wish to suggest an amendment which will be this: that the last twenty-six words in the resolution, that is practically the last clause, may be deleted, and the following words be substituted: 'or modified so as to remove invidious and unnecessary distinctions and all unnecessary hardships caused to passengers.' This would fully express the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's meaning and carry out his object also, because he asks the last part to be introduced as a means to an end. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has stated that the real weapon is not in our hands, although the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao may not agree with that. It is unnecessary in any case to draw your weapon every time in order to enforce reasonable demands. There is greater reason for not resorting to it because our Government are already taking measures to enforce the rights of our people. The only purpose which we now wish to serve by means of this resolution is to point out to the Ceylon Government that our Government have in proceeding so far the entire population of this Presidency at their back and these demands are voiced by the people and accepted by the Government. I have put forward this amendment after consultation with the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser, and I believe it will be acceptable not only to the proposer but also to the Government."

The Hon'ble SIR HUGH FRASER:—"I beg to second the amendment. I should like to put before the Council that it is recognised that the Ceylon Government is perfectly at liberty to safeguard itself in respect of imported labour for their estates. But we must ask them to make a real distinction between *bond fide* passengers and imported labour. In dealing with the passengers it seems to me that if the conditions of the Paris Convention were applied it would be sufficient."

(The President, Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Cardew.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the honourable mover will accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That being so, the Government are equally willing to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I wish to say a word. I have been taking an interest in this question for the last two years."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman differ?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"No. On the general question, I should like to say a word. I began to interpellate the Government on this subject two years ago, and I have been promised time after time that the subject was under correspondence with the Ceylon Government. The Government also said that they would find some remedy for the evil. I am glad that the subject has again been moved in the form of this resolution, and the Government have been pleased to accept it. I only emphasise the fact that the Ceylon Government should not be enabled to treat our people on our own soil as helots. They are made to serve on their estates, and they want our fellow subjects to go and help them. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said that it would be absurd to say that we should harm their prosperity, but we should see that they treat our people with some decency; and we are glad that the Government would insist that they should treat our men with some respect. I have been interested in the subject and I had been moving in the matter, and I wish to express, therefore, my gratification that the Government have accepted the resolution and would take necessary action."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHENDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for finding his way to accept this resolution. We have every confidence in your Excellency's Government in pushing this matter for a proper solution forward. I know your Excellency's Government were moving in the matter. The only thing was we did not know what was being done. That is our complaint always, and in this matter I found that there was no courtesy due to the Government of India or any other Government which is higher up, that information should be withheld from us. It is equally necessary there must be trust in the matter of furnishing information to us.

"There is only one other matter I should like to refer to. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said that we have no power. It is quite possible he is right. But I have been furnished with a notification by the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford under the Foreigners Recruiting Act of 1874 in which it is stated that 'recruiting by the Ceylon Government of indentured labour force shall be conducted only in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Rāmnād and that no person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said force in any of the said districts except under a written license from the Collector of such district'. It may be, recruiting is going on under this notification, or it may be under the other Act to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has referred. I believe we have sufficient power to do this under this notification, if as a matter of fact recruiting is going on under the Foreigners Recruiting Act of 1874 to which I have just been referring.

"There is only one small matter which I regret I did not mention. That is, there have been some complaints that the train is detained at Mandapam only for half an hour during which all these arrangements are going on. I mention this to the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead, and I think it should be detained for at least one hour to enable passengers to settle this matter with the quarantine officers. The time at present is too short, and I should be obliged if this matter were considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead who happens to be present at this meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I wish to say one word. I do not know what is the exact effect of the notification which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao read. I imagine it has something to do with recruitment of a military character for the Ceylon Government labour force. I do not think it has anything to do with the recruiting for ordinary plantation cooly traffic. Really that is not a point of much importance."

(The President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to. The resolution which was agreed to was as follows:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that representations be made to the Government of Ceylon that the present quarantine regulations imposed at Mintapam on passengers and coolies to Ceylon should be withdrawn or modified so as to remove invidious and unnecessary distinctions and all unnecessary hardships caused to passengers."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that resolutions XIX* and XX† will not be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I had a talk with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart yesterday and I do not move this resolution at this meeting. I will move it later on."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The point is that you are not moving it now. We have nothing to do with the future."

RESOLUTION *RE* RE-SETTLEMENT OF MADURA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that orders might be issued that in the re-settlement of the Madura district,

(*a*) the Periyar area new wet lands be left unaffected,

(*b*) the rates for the old wet lands in the same area be not enhanced more than 6 per cent,

(*c*) that the rates for the dry lands be not increased at all, and

(*d*) that in all other cases there be no enhancement over 6 per cent."

In doing so he said:—"My Lord, this is a resolution that comes before this Council not in the way in which previous resolutions on settlements had to be placed before the Council; but at a time when orders have not been passed by the Government on the scheme settlement report. My Lord, here is then an occasion for your Excellency's Government to consider the representations that the people of this district have to make in connection with the scheme report that has been published.

"This district, my Lord, stands in a peculiar position in very many ways and I think the scheme report very largely bears me out in this matter. I have had the honour of sending a certain memorandum to the Government, where I have detailed at length the several reasons that I wanted to place before the Government. For the purpose of this resolution, I have condensed the views that I have laid before the Government in that memorandum. But before dealing with them I would only beg to point out that my resolution is not quite in consonance with certain resolutions that have been adopted by the District People's Association of that place and with representations made by other gentlemen. They have asked that in this resettlement the assessment ought not to be enhanced at all for any land in that district. That is the representation that has been made. After I gave notice of this resolution, the District People's Association's secretary also wrote to me that the views of the association were different from my resolution, and that they ought to be placed before this Council also. They are not for any enhancement at all. In the way I work out this matter, I place before the Government that in no case should an enhancement of more than 6 per cent be allowed and that the 6 per cent should be allowed only in the case of old wet land in the Periyar area and in the case of other lands in that district. In the case of new wet land in the Periyar area I request that may not be resettled at all, so that there may be no enhancement.

"My Lord, I should like to dispose of this question of the Periyar area first. The scheme settlement report reserves the question of the Periyar area now, and I have not seen any fresh scheme report published in respect of this area. But I will only

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—

* "XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to strengthen the village police in the Presidency by passing suitable measures to enable such villages in suitable areas to work in connection with the existing village police officers and ensure the better report and investigation of crimes."

† "XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to re-organise the police staff so as to draft the head constables into a grade of the accountantship and circle inspectors into the sub-inspectors' or other grades by forming suitable grades in these offices so as to improve the autocracy of the work of the subordinates and the assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police."

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urge that the Government may order that no further steps be taken in respect of these Periyar new lands that were recently sold or were darkhasted to the occupiers. My main point in connection with this is that it is now about eighteen years since this Periyar system was introduced, the disposal of new lands in that area took practically about four or five years and the lands had to be reclaimed and a fair number of years were allowed for reclamation. Ordinarily the land in the Periyar area has taken from five to ten years for being brought properly under the plough, so that it may begin to yield anything like a return. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley was there in connection with this; and some of those who had taken up this reclamation at the earliest opportunity gave evidence before him that with all the labour they could gather and the money they could spend upon the locality, which was only three or four miles from Madura, respectable gentlemen could not bring their land to yield within a period of less than five to seven years. I mean lands which are not of a saline nature, but of gravelly nature. I only place it before this Government for the reason that ordinarily a period of ten years from the date of disposal of these lands may be allowed for treating the lands as fit to be assessed at the rates at which they were proposed to be assessed during the sales by Government, seeing we have had only about seven or eight years during which anything like bringing them under the plough has been properly performed by the ryots. In the case of the more distant lands at the tail-end of this channel, all these lands have not yet been clearly brought under the plough. There are some parts which are not yet reclaimed, and there are other portions whose supply of water is not quite well ensured; and the recent investigation by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has tried to provide it for these areas; and it cannot be said just within a few months of the report that this year we could reap anything because we have had abundant rain this year. We cannot say that the supply has been regulated properly, and that actually there is such a free flow and free supply as the conditions of the district require by the arrangement adopted. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I will make only one appeal—that so far as that area is concerned it is not time that any resettlement could be thought of. One main reason that I will urge in connection with this is that I find in saline soils, though for a number of years the ryot spends a lot of money and manures it with rubbish or other things, after the soil at the top becomes mixed up with the saline soil below, the whole thing becomes unfit for any proper condition for classifying the soil. And even the yield from some of these lands for a few years cannot enable the Government to say that they can be classed under a particular class because the uppermost layer or surface of three or four inches which might have been formed by rubbish thrown on the soil is too heavy to be mixed up with the soil below, so that no estimate could be formed of the nature of the soil or the additional reclamation that has been made by the ryot. So that it is not at all time that it should be taken into consideration by Your Excellency's Government. I request, therefore, that the new lands may be left out of the next resettlement, so that there might be an opportunity to the ryot to work on this soil on the terms at which they were sold—sales which realized a fair premium to the Government also.

"As regards the other lands I propose an increase of not more than 6 per cent. I first want, my Lord, that a considerable number of arguments that have been used in the scheme settlement report should be disposed of by a consideration of the condition of things. My point is twofold; first as to the nature and the area of holdings, and secondly as to the peculiar circumstances which have advanced the cost of cultivation. I may say we have in that district 181,348 pattadars. Of these 170,769 pattadars hold pattas of less than Rs. 30 and actually the average of these pattas is only Rs. 6-4-0; and we find that from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 we have got pattas to the extent of 3,420 out of a total of 14,629 remaining pattadars so that the people that pay more than Rs. 50 are only about 6,000 out of 191,393 pattadars. My Lord, this is the peculiar position of the district, so that we are not concerned with ryots who pay more than Rs. 50 except to the extent of about 6,000 pattadars out of 191,393. That is one important difference. I wish to leave the case of these 6,000 pattadars in the hands of the Government without pleading for them before this Government. I will restrict myself to a request for a consideration of the claims of those that pay less than Rs. 50. Of these we have 8,420 pattadars paying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50; and all others amounting to 170,000 pay below Rs. 50. Their claims cannot be weighed by the arguments that have been advanced in the scheme settlement report. Their claims will have to be dealt with as the claims of persons who actually till the soil for their existence.

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"The next point that I will place before this Council is the fact that this district is peculiar in the number of people relying on agriculture. I find that they are 77·78 per cent in this district while the Presidency average is only 65·8, so that we have got 12 per cent more than the Presidency average of agricultural people in the Madura district. Again another peculiar feature is that of this percentage 65·10 per cent are cultivating landowners, and 25·7 per cent are labourers and 8·29 per cent are cultivating tenants leaving only 1·03 per cent of non-cultivating landowners. That is a peculiar feature of this district and that has been accepted in the scheme settlement report itself. In fact the Presidency average for cultivating landowners is 46·11 per cent; but the cultivating landowners are 65·10 per cent in the Madura district. So that the cultivating landowners and tenants make up almost the whole of the persons that live on agriculture. The non-cultivating landowners only come up to 1·03 per cent. I may at once inform the Government that I do not want to plead for this 1·03 per cent, non-cultivating landowners, out of the total number of pattadars, I leave them entirely in the hands of the Government, so that I restrict my case to the persons holding pattas of less than Rs. 50 and to the persons who are actually cultivating landlords. If that is the case that I place before the Council, much of the arguments that might be advanced for the other side will have practically vanished.

"There are one or two other features that are also peculiar. Since the last settlement the number of pattas has increased in the district; the number of cattle has decreased considerably from 682,000 in fasli 1314 to 627,000 in fasli 1319; and the extent of each holding has gone down from 6·01 to 5·67, the average assessment from Rs. 10-7-0 to Rs. 9-13-0 and the number of pattas paying Rs. 30 and less have increased from 174,204 in fasli 1315 to 182,130 in fasli 1320 and those paying Rs. 30 and above have increased from 12,000 to 14,000 showing that the tendency has been for the poor landlord to grow, and the number of pattas paying less than Rs. 30 is increasing. It has been pointed out that the extent of lands relinquished has been considerable, and though there has been a reduction later after the advent of the Periyar scheme, the occupation of lands is not proportionate to the increase in the population. The percentage of occupation is much less than the percentage of increase in the population. That the co-operative movement has taken a very strong hold in the district is noted in the report. But I have only to point out that the test of the co-operative movement only shows that the Government have had to extend the periods of repayment of loans to a considerable extent, and I have given the figures in the memorandum I have submitted to Government. The report on the administration of the co-operative movement shows that the economic condition of these real cultivating landowners is not very good and they have been very poor.

"These are some of the points that I wish to place before the Government and the Council in respect of the general feature. But the more important point that I want to place before the Government is the extraordinary increase in the cost of cultivation in this district. What mainly contributed to this extraordinary increase I have summarised in a few paragraphs in the memorandum which I beg the permission of the Council to read:—

'The following features are peculiar to Madura district and have to be 'taken into consideration in deciding the economic condition of the district. Within 'the last fifteen years large areas of dry lands are sought to be brought under wet culti- 'vation by the purchasers and the dry lands owners under the irrigated area. The 'existing population and available number of workmen are naturally found insufficient 'for the demand. Attempts at importing people from neighbouring districts for 'cultivation purposes have been rendered futile by the attraction of the urban area in 'the district, viz., the town of Madura, which owing to the considerable number of 'buildings recently put up and are being put up and the demand for coolies caused 'by the new mill offices and factories started and in the various sanitary schemes 'taken up and likely to be taken up by Government, has induced the settlers in the 'villages and the persons brought from other districts to migrate to the central town 'in the hope of finding much better pay and convenience for labour.

'As a natural consequence of this attraction ploughing, transplanting, weeding 'and harvesting charges have considerably grown higher here; it being seen that a 'plough working for 3 to 4 hours a day has to be paid now 10 to 14 annas, while the

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'ordinary payment before, viz., seven to ten years back was from 4 to 6 annas. In the 'village parts a tenant was available for cooly during those days at As. 2–3 to 'As. 3 6 a day, it is not possible now to get the same cooly for less than As. 8–0 'and even if such payments be made, one cannot command sufficient labour at his 'convenience.

'A sudden conversion of dry lands into wet has caused an abnormal demand 'for manure, green and dry, and in the face of the forest rules which practically 'prohibit green manure from being taken from the forest, straw and other rubbish 'has grown to be of a considerably higher value than before, so that 100 cart loads of 'it sell from Rs. 60 to 75 now, while the same was selling at Rs. 25 to 37½ some years 'back. The cost of carting the rubbish to the fields, owing to the reclamation of raw 'soils and the demand for carts in Madura, has risen very high and consequently 'considerable number of cattle have been kept for carting purposes, so much so that 'the landowner, the cultivating ryots and the tenants are being put to enormous 'difficulties to find the necessary accompaniments for cultivation. It might be noticed 'that the Madura municipality which was paying only Rs. 14 or so per mensem about 'six years back for supply of bulls and cart-men for cart now pays Rs. 30 to 36 for 'the same.

'Melur and Tirumangalam taluks have been suffering from drought for 'many years past and a close scrutiny will show that the lands have depreciated 'largely and yield considerably less. Since the outbreak of the war the cotton-'producing soils which are abundant in Tirumangalam taluk have been losing their 'attractiveness and are being felt as encumbrances.

'It will be seen that the Periyakulam and Madura taluks which are mainly 'open to the disadvantages referred to above caused by the Periyar advent have 'increased in population, for reasons stated above, within the last forty years as noted 'in paragraph 12 of Mr. Boag's report to over 60 per cent, while it is only 19·5 'per cent in Palni. The Melur and Tirumangalam taluks have had very poor 'increase and it may be seen, therefore, that the conditions have not been very favour-'able for general improvement. The circumstances referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 'and 15 of Mr Boag's report relating to holding and proportion of arable occupied 'and cultivated lands and unoccupied lands have in the light of the views and remarks 'noted above to be treated as circumstances indicating adversity rather than 'prosperity.'

"These are the general features of the district, my Lord, which have necessitated the incurring of much greater cost for cultivation purposes than before. My Lord, I have taken some trouble to calculate the actual cost of cultivation as it now obtains in the Madura district. These figures I have given at the close of my memorandum. I may at once say, my Lord, that in taking these figures I wanted to be a first-hand informer of this Council, so that I kept my own ploughs and bullocks and I also hired ploughs for cultivating five acres of my holding. Except what I have given in the memorandum for watering charges, for which I have charged Rs. 5 per acre for six months—except that all others are actual charges, and I challenge any one to dispute the statements made there. I do not mean to say that a few annas more or less may not have been charged, but I have taken the average for average land. The five acres that I have referred to are of different qualities, and I took all of them and allowed them to be cultivated and calculated the expenses. The expenses came to, with the watering charges, Rs 42–12–0 per acre. That is the actual cost of cultivation. I do not think that it can be reduced to any extent, except it be the watering charge may be reduced to any extent. So that Rs. 37–12–0 is the money that ought to be spent by the landholder if he cultivates the soil. Even if one-half of these five rupees is allowed, anything less than Rs. 40 would not be compensation for the work actually done on the land for cultivating an acre.

"Then coming to the value of the yield, the scheme settlement report puts it at a thousand measures for first-class lands. I have contended that 840 measures will be the highest that might be taken. Thousand measures per acre is too much. In calculating the first taram, if all the lands of that taram are taken and the average struck, or if for the same land the average for five years is struck, the point that I put forth is completely established. I have referred in my memorandum to some localities where such averages are observed, and I was asked to state to the Settlement

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Officer the numbers and the nature of the fields and the village in which they were situated—the lands for which I gave the average. I have also replied to that query. I have also pointed out in my memorandum that where it is a question of a devasthanam which employs a large establishment like the Rameswaram Devasthanam, or where it is a question of other large estate being supervised, it is possible only to realize a melwaram of 1½ or say 2 Ramnad kalams which is 90 Madras measures. I was also asked to produce the accounts of the devasthanam which contained that information, and I have also submitted it to the perusal of the Settlement Officer. I have also got his reply that he has gone through them. I say then that, if the cultivation expenses are not to be taken into account like that, the question comes to two or three points. One thousand measures is taken as the average and I plead it will have to be taken in the circumstances of Madura as 840 measures. That comes to twelve and odd mundy kalams of Madura. The average yield would not be more than that.

"As regards the commutation rate I would place one point before the Government for consideration. Up to fasli 1322 the calculation is made. The twenty years prior to fasli 1322 have been taken into consideration in calculating the commutation rate. Usually the twenty years up to the fasli of the settlement is taken. Of these twenty years, ten years prior to fasli 1322 were years in which the prices were abnormally high for various reasons. In the ten years preceding those ten years the average was very low. I find that subsequent to fasli 1322 up to fasli 1326 the prices have not been so high as the prices prior to fasli 1322. So that I only beg the Government which previously adopted the policy of taking the lowest price during the previous twenty years and which have changed the policy into one of the average of the previous twenty non-famine years may be pleased in this case to take the period up to the present settlement year, i.e., the previous twenty years, or they may be pleased to calculate on any other twenty years excluding the ten years previous to fasli 1322 the prices of which ten years were years of an abnormal and not a natural growth. For some reason or other they were abnormal, because we find in the succeeding three years the prices have not been so high. That is my plea. In any event, I am entitled to press before the Government the plea that up to fasli 1326 the previous twenty years must be taken and that will reduce the commutation rate considerably. But if any other twenty years other than these two years are taken, the commutation rate becomes much lower than what I have mentioned in my memorandum.

"My Lord, we find that for the Madura district only 10 per cent for merchants' profits is allowed by the scheme settlement report. It was 15 per cent previously; and subsequently Mr. Wilson who was the previous Settlement Officer seems to have reduced it to 10 per cent. Whatever that may be, at the present day I will seriously press upon the attention of the Government an allowance of 15 per cent for merchants' profits, because merchants have to go to villages and advance money even while the crops are on the soil, and they do not really enjoy 15 per cent but much more. Most of these pattadars who pay Rs. 30 and less are very poor people who agree with the merchants while the crop is on the field, so that if at the date of the harvest it will yield fourteen measures, they generally bargain for twenty to twenty-five measures. That fact must have been examined by the Settlement Officer also. In fact, the various markets and chendies in the district only prove that these markets are necessary, and these people, the merchants, that advance the money to the ryots during the cultivation season while the crop is on the field utilise largely the profits of the ryots and carry them away themselves. Ten per cent, my Lord, is not a fair allowance under the present condition of Madura. I submit it may be 15 per cent as it was originally decided by Mr. Wilson.

"Again 20 per cent that has been allowed for vicissitudes of season is the normal allowance that has been made. My Lord it comes to this, Rs. 40 of this expenditure in any event practically eating up the Rs. 50-8-0, the net income that has been calculated by the Settlement Officer. Deducting 10 per cent for merchants' profits and 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season, he says first-rate lands will yield at the commutation rate he had adopted only Rs. 50-8-0. On the suggestion I beg to place before this Council it will be even much less. Then the peculiar method adopted in this report by the Settlement Officer is that he takes the total yield of the land and after deducting the merchants' profits and the allowance for vicissitudes of season; he takes the total yield, and deducting twice the settlement revenue allows the rest,

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for the first-rate lands nearly Rs. 29 and odd as the allowance for cultivation expenses. If that is also noted, my submission is that it is not a correct calculation. I have also brought out that it will lead to anomaly in comparing with the allowance made in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and North Arcot. I have referred in my memorandum to the numbers of the paragraphs in the scheme report in connection with this."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable Member but I must remind him that he has considerably exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Will your Excellency allow me one or two minutes more?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes. Please bring your remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I only beg to submit that the actual deduction I have asked is the actual cost of cultivation. In any event when I plead for these poor ryots, I am entitled to ask the Government to calculate the actual cost irrespective of the theoretical cost allowed in the various scheme reports for cultivation expenses. The Madura district is peculiar and the actual cost of cultivation has increased and that should be allowed. If that is allowed, there will be no cause for any increase of assessment at all. Even if any increase need be made, I request that it should not be more than 6 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr V. S. Srinivasa Sastri seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I compliment the mover of this resolution on the ingenuity with which he has carried out what we may call a forlorn hope. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the resolution relate to the Periyar area. I shall, therefore, briefly refer to that area first. The Government have not yet received the scheme proposed by the Special Settlement Officer in regard to the Periyar area. When we receive his proposals, the remarks of the Honourable Member regarding that area will be given careful consideration. At present, it is not possible for me to go further in that direction, as I am not aware what the actual position will be.

"The point for the consideration of this Council relates to the non-Periyar area, with regard to which the scheme report is before the Government and has been published in the district gazette. The proposal which the Honourable Member has placed before the Council is that the rates on wet land should not be enhanced by more than 6 per cent. and that the rates on dry lands should not be increased at all, and that in no case should there be an enhancement of more than 6 per cent. Your Excellency, the resettlement procedure, as it is at present followed, is based on the Resettlement Manual; it is intended that any enhancement of assessment should be based on the percentage of the increase in prices. It was laid down in 1883 that the rates of assessment should be revised entirely with reference to prices and that no reclassification of soils or fresh calculation of grain outturns should be attempted. We are therefore mainly concerned with the question of rise in prices. The Council will observe that the Honourable Mover of the resolution has avoided that important matter, because, when the facts relating to it are borne in mind this resolution has not a leg to stand on. I will first deal with the question of wet land on which the standard crop, paddy, is grown; and I will endeavour to put the thing as shortly as possible; it is very clear and can be put very shortly. Comparing the actual settlement rate, that is the rate now in force, with the resettlement rate as arrived at on the actual average price of the last twenty non-famine years, there has been an increase of 64 per cent—the price of paddy has risen by 64 per cent. That figure is based upon the average rate for the last twenty non-famine years. It is not based upon the lowest price recorded at any time in the last twenty years, because it seems to me evident that to pick out a single year and to base the assessment upon that would be equally unfair, whether you picked out the highest or the lowest. It is evidently fair to take the average for the last twenty years. You have the prices. The average price of twenty years will be a fair rate for the future. After the usual deductions are made, it is Rs. 202 per garce. The Honourable Member has said that there has been some decrease during the last two or three years. I should like to guard the Council against being misled by that statement, because, although it is quite true that the last two years showed some slight reduction in prices, the average for these two years is Rs. 308, whereas the average for the twenty years

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which we have adopted is only Rs 202. So even if you take the last two years the average price is enormously lower, whether the present ruling price in the Madura district or the average for the last two or three years is adopted. I will once more state the figures. The settlement rate is based upon a price of Rs. 123-8-0 per garce. The average for the last twenty years is Rs. 202, showing an increase of Rs. 79 per garce, equal to 64 per cent; but the average price for faslis 1423 and 1324 is Rs. 308 as against Rs. 123-8-0, which is 2½ times the settlement rate, *i.e.*, an increase of 250 per cent. The Honourable Mover of the resolution says that we ought not to increase the assessment by more than 6 per cent, although at present, if we base it on the ruling price, it will be something like 250 per cent.

"As regards dry crops, taking the standard crops, the case is somewhat stronger still. The average price for the last twenty non-famine years is Rs. 242. That shows an increase of Rs. 134 over the settlement rate; the increase is equal to 123 per cent.

"The selling value of the crop to the ryot has thus more than doubled—more than doubled on the average of the last twenty years. At present the price is Rs. 364, that is, the average of faslis 1323 and 1324; and that is nearly 3½ times the settlement rate. The Honourable Member says that no increase of assessment should be made at all. It seems almost sufficient to state these figures, because the position before the Council is that, in the case of wet lands, there should be no more than 6 per cent enhancement and that, in the case of dry lands, there should be no increase at all. On the other hand, there are facts which cannot be gainsaid, showing that in the case of wet crops the average price has risen by 64 per cent and that in the case of dry crops the average price has risen by 123 per cent as compared with the prices on which the settlement rates were based. To suggest that the State should limit its enhancement in one case to 6 per cent and in the other to nothing at all is to invite the Council to come to a conclusion which, I would respectfully submit, is really absurd. It is contrary to the whole principle on which re-settlement is founded.

"What would the Honourable Members of this Council expect if they find that the price of grain has gone up in the case of paddy from Rs. 123-8-0 to Rs. 308 and in the case of dry crops from Rs. 163-8-0 to Rs. 364—what could be expected as regards the effect upon the sale value or lease value of the lands? Evidently somebody must be making enormously greater profits than those which were obtained thirty years ago. This great increase in price goes into somebody's pockets, and therefore the best test of whether or not the value is going into the pocket of the landholder is to be found in such data as the sale values of land. We have done what we can to examine that point carefully, because it is—has been made a reproach to the Government that we do not sufficiently examine the records of lease deeds and sale deeds in the registration offices. In the case of lease deeds under double crop wet land, it is found by an examination of about 400 leases that, whereas the net lease amount thirty years ago (at the beginning of the settlement—the first five years of it) was Rs. 21 an acre, in the last five years it was Rs 59-7-0, an increase of Rs. 38 or an increase in the letting value of the land of 179 per cent, showing, as Honourable Members will observe, that the ryot population, the agricultural population, is fully aware of the enormous advantage which it has obtained from the rise in price and is actually willing to take these double crop wet lands on lease at nearly 200 per cent more than the rate which prevailed thirty years ago. The lease-holder, the cultivator, who takes the land on lease from the owner of the land, the ryot, is paying him nearly twice as much as he paid thirty years ago. Surely it stands to reason that the lease-holder would not pay twice as much for the land unless he were getting twice as much profit. In regard to single crop wet land, the number of leases examined is 200 and the result is very similar. For single crop wet land in the early five years the average rent paid was Rs. 17, and during the last five years the rent has been Rs. 40-12-0. It will be observed that the difference is Rs. 23, as against an initial rate of Rs. 17; in other words the lease amount per acre has gone up by 135 per cent, that is to say, it has more than doubled. In the case of dry lands some five hundred deeds have been examined; the result is very similar. Taking the lease deeds in the beginning of the period only, the average was Rs. 7-5-0 per acre. In the last five years of the period it was Rs. 17-4-0. The increase is 136 per cent. Your Excellency, it is impossible to

suppose that these people who have practically to make their living out of the land would pay very much increased lease amounts, if there were nothing left to live upon. They are not obliged to take the land; being ordinary shrewd agriculturists they will only take it if there will be something left for them to live upon, and if they pay these rates which have gone up by 135 and 179 per cent it proves conclusively, I submit, that the profits obtained from the lands have gone up correspondingly, and that therefore, there is a fair case for a reasonable enhancement of assessment and not for no enhancement at all, as proposed, in the case of dry lands.

"Then I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the sale values, because whatever may be said of sale values of land, of the causes which lead Indian investors to buy land, still the Indian investor does not want to make a present of his money to the man who sells the land. He does not want to throw it away altogether. The sale value of double crop lands has increased in the Kambam valley, which is a flourishing part of the district, by 114 per cent. The sale value is 114 per cent. higher than it was in 1884. In the Palni taluk it has gone up by 160 per cent; in the Periyakulam taluk by 116 per cent; in Dindigul taluk by 174 per cent; in the Mēlūr taluk alone the increase is so comparatively small as 21 per cent. Single crop land in the Kambam valley is selling 240 per cent higher than it did 30 years ago; in the Madura taluk 198 per cent; in the Palni taluk 172 per cent; in the Periyakulam taluk 65 per cent; in Mēlūr (non-Periyār parts) 13·58 per cent; in Dindigul 76 per cent. These are taluks where we have figures. It will be difficult to draw exact general conclusions. It will be fair, however, to say that the value of land, in the greater part of the district has gone up from 50 to 200 per cent. As regards dry lands, in the Madura taluk, where apparently they hope that dry lands will be brought under irrigation, the value has gone up more than 400 per cent, that is by 446·32 per cent; in other taluks, the rise is 45 per cent in Mēlūr, 100 per cent in Palni; 120 per cent in Dindigul; and in Tirumangalam 93 per cent. In all taluks taken together the price of double crop wet land has risen 112 per cent; single crop wet land 93 per cent, and dry land 63 per cent.

"It is impossible to suppose that land could be sold in all these places at a value so largely in excess of that which it possessed 30 years ago unless there were some profit behind it. The profit is evident from the figures I have quoted to the Council showing the sale values of the grain produce. It seems to me that no reasonable person can resist the conclusion that the landholder of Madura has been and is enjoying considerably enhanced profits and that people who buy lands have to pay a very much larger sum, because of the profit which has accrued.

"The relation between the price of land and the assessment may be noticed as a further illustration of the same matter. The price of land is 92 or 93 times the assessment in the case of wet land, and 60 times the assessment in the case of dry land. If the assessment did represent half the net value, then the sale price would be 92 times the profits which are left in the pocket of the ryot, and so wet land, it would appear, is selling in Madura at 92 years' purchase. That, of course, would be an extraordinary state of things. Ordinarily lands sell at 15 or 20 years' purchase. We must, therefore, assume that the net profit is a much larger amount, about four times as much as the assessment—in fact that the assessment does not approach half the net but is far below it—all the difference is left to the ryot. Your Excellency, that is almost as much as need be said on this matter.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar gave certain calculations as regards the outturn and the cultivation expenses and the commutation rate and so on. Under the resettlement manual we do not make fresh outturn calculations. We do not consider that point at all. But the net result of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's calculation would undoubtedly be to show that the ryot is farming his land at a loss. If the Honourable Members accept these figures, they will find that the ryot must be cultivating the lands at a loss. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, cultivation expenses are Rs. 40 per acre and although the outturn is worth about Rs. 53 per acre at the Government commutation rate, at the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's commutation rate there would not be anything like Rs. 53 coming in; although larger prices are paid both for the lease of the land and for buying land, there would thus be no profit at all. That shows there must be something

radically wrong in the Honourable Member's calculations. We all know, if you can count every item of the cultivation expenses—it is well-known to every practical man in this assembly—that you have nothing left at all. There is a well known Tamil proverb to this effect. I cannot lay my hand on it at the moment. But Members of this Council were supplied the other day with some of the figures from our own agricultural farms, and they conclusively contradict the conclusion of the Honourable Member on this point. These are the figures relating to the actual cultivation at various Government farms—the yield and the cultivation expenses. In these farms everything is charged for. There is no free labour; we have to pay for everything that is done. For manuring, we spend considerably larger sums than the average ryot does. On the other hand the outturns are far larger than are adopted by the Honourable Member. In the case of Tanjore, for instance, the assessment of the land is Rs. 7 an acre. The net profit is Rs. 41 on one block and Rs. 68 on another. That is after spending a very much larger sum on cultivation expenses than this settlement report allows and more than the ordinary cultivator spends as cultivation expenses. After allowing for cultivation expenses nearly equal to what the Honourable Member wants us to allow or even something more than that, we make a profit of six or ten times the assessment. These are the figures which have been supplied by the Director of Agriculture in response to an Honourable Member's request. They are actual figures. They show that, even when you pay cultivation expenses as high as the honourable mover of the resolution proposes, owing to much larger outturn, the profits on land paying Rs. 7 assessment are Rs. 41 and Rs. 68. In South Arcot the assessment is Rs. 7 an acre, the profits are Rs. 31 and Rs. 76. Other districts are further away. These two districts, South Arcot and Tanjore, are fairly close. In Coimbatore the assessment per acre is Rs. 5-12-0; the cultivation expenses on one block are Rs 45 and on another block Rs. 63; yet after allowing for these enormous cultivation expenses, the actual profits, after selling at the current rates, are Rs. 62 in one case and Rs. 84 in the other. We did not call for these figures on our own initiative. We did not prepare them for the purpose of any special argument. Some Honourable Member asked for them and we got them. I should like to draw attention to what their bearing is. It shows, in fact, that these figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has given involve some fallacy and that the profits are enormously larger than he supposes. That is borne out by the figures which I quoted before—the lease figures, the sale figures and the figures of the relation between assessment and the sale value; and all these figures prove that there has been an immense improvement in agricultural prosperity.

"The only question for this Council is whether or not it is right, whether it would be tolerable, that the increase of assessment which must be imposed in the Madura district should be limited as proposed. I have much sympathy with the Madura district, but it certainly would not be fair to other districts, North Arcot, or Tanjore or any other district in the Presidency, if we treated Madura exceptionally and did not levy a reasonable increase of assessment when we find an enormous rise in prices. I quite realise with Honourable Members how irksome these periodical resettlements are when they come round, but, in view of the present large advance in agricultural prices, there is no option but to follow such a system. It seems to me clear that we must levy higher rates of assessment so long as the present continual increase in prices continues. I do not believe that grain prices will continue going up as they have gone up during the last 30 or 50 years. At any rate they cannot continue to go up for ever. We must eventually reach some limit, but you cannot have a fixed assessment so long as prices are continually rising. If you did, you would be relieving the land-owner from the duty of making a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the country. For that reason the Government are obliged, inconvenient as it is to have these periodical revisions of assessment, to put on an increase, in order to maintain an equal contribution to the general purse for purposes in which all are interested, for the purposes of administration. On that account, it is impossible for us to accept this resolution which proposes that the Madura district should be specially favoured as to the re-assessment on wet land, the assessment on the dry land not being enhanced at all. We are obliged to hold the balance evenly and to see that a fair contribution is made by all districts. I hope I have convinced all Honourable Members of this Council that the proposal made in this

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resolution would not be fair to the tax-payers all over the Presidency, to Nellore, Salem, and other parts; and that therefore this resolution is not worthy of acceptance by the Council.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M. when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar regarding the re-settlement of Madura district was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not know which to admire more, the plausible arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew before the Council, or the ingenuity with which the Settlement Officers have evaded our attacks on previous occasions. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew gave us to understand that Government have been exceedingly liberal. He referred only to the rise in prices, but he did not say anything about cultivation expenses, which also have increased to a very large extent. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar pointed out the difficulty in getting labour, the high prices of ploughing cattle and all that. I find that in the scheme settlement report no attempt is made to calculate the cultivation expenses or to deduce the half net. If that were done, and the old and new assessment were compared, I can understand the position. We have had three settlements within these three years. In the first settlement a new theory of cultivation expenses was propounded. We attacked it and on the next occasion that theory was dropped. On the second occasion, that is in the Chittoor settlement, the theory of the zamindar or intermediate landlord was broached in; that also we attacked and now we have a settlement scheme in which all our attacks are evaded. The cultivation expenses are not calculated. What the Settlement Officer has done is to give the value of the gross outturn making the necessary deductions. Then he adds 25 per cent. to the present assessment, and says that that will be the future assessment; he deducts as much for the cultivator, and then says "we make a very liberal allowance for you; the remainder ought to include all cultivation expenses under any calculation." This, sir, is not the way in which the settlements were previously conducted, and I think the time has arrived when we should have a legislative enactment to regulate the procedure of these revision settlements. The Council will remember that sometime ago, about ten years ago, the Government of India went into the whole question and issued what is called "the land revenue policy of the Government of India." They did not accept the theory that the assessment should be based upon the gross produce. They said they would stick to the half net rule. But that rule has been departed from, and the rule which the Government of India declined to accept is now followed in the scheme report.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has taken the trouble to ascertain from his own experience the cultivation charges. His figures are dismissed with the remark that nothing would be left to the cultivator and that he is working at a loss. I should have been very much pleased if every item were taken and compared with the figures ascertained to be correct at the Government farms. We have been shown certain figures supplied in response to a request of an Honourable Member. But that statement is not at all clear to me. I do not know what items of cultivation expenses have been taken into account and what items have been excluded. Until I have definite figures, I do not think it possible for me to accept those figures as correct. So far as to the scheme.

"The theory of revision rests on the belief that the ryot is able to sell the grain which he raises and make a large amount of income—a larger amount of income than he had at the previous settlement. On this the theory of revision rests. I wish to assure the Council that in many cases, the large majority of cases, where the ryots are poor and hold only one or two acres of land, they have no grain to sell. Therefore, whatever may be the price in the market, they get no more income than they got before. Therefore to ask them to pay more will be to place a burden on their shoulders while the higher price puts nothing into their pockets.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew spoke with the feeling of the landholder. When the question was between the zamindari landholder and his tenants, the Government spoke with the statesmanship of Government, and they imposed a limit upon the increase which a landholder could claim from his tenant. When the Government themselves are the landlords and are taking as much from us as they think they can

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take, who is there to repress their desire to take the maximum? I was in the Madura district for some time as Collector's cumshidar and tahsildar. I know that most of the landholders there are Kallars or Maravars. When the season is good and the rains are plentiful, they are very law-abiding citizens; but when there is a drought, you will find them in the night on the high road stopping every passenger; and I am afraid that to increase the burden on their land will have the same effect as a drought. The Government may think they have made out a case and they may impose the assessment; but I consider it necessary in the interests of the Government and in our own interests that the Government should be warned that they are sowing the seeds of discontent and probably revolution in the future, whereas statesmanship requires that the ryots should be treated liberally."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that the most exacting landholder who would strictly insist upon the enforcement of his rights could have asked for a better advocate of his cause than the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew; he could not have got an abler one. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, when he finally settles the fate of Madura as a Member of Government, would really be a beneficent landlord and would take the various claims that can be urged on behalf of Madura on his attention and that of his colleagues. I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in asking for a lenient treatment on behalf of Madura for special reasons. Of course I realise that the Government when they are asked to advocate in open assembly the rights of Madura cannot abandon what they think are the rights and privileges of the public, and feel naturally that even the slightest concession shown to Madura would be availed of for the purpose of asking for larger concessions. But we are urging these special reasons for consideration within the walls of the Council Chamber and we hope that they will have an attentive ear.

"The first point that strikes any one on reading the scheme report is that Madura is peculiarly situated in that the rainfall is not abundant and is most fitful. The Settlement Officer who reported on the previous settlement stated that during the period from 1803 to 1815, there was only one very good year; and what can be called good years were only nine; whereas there were twenty-one indifferent, twenty-one bad years and seven very bad years. That is taking a period of 62 years. Coming to more recent history, during the last 32 years it has been reported that there were only eight years good, none very good, sixteen years indifferent, six bad and two very bad. When we have such an admission from the Settlement Officer that out of 32 years 24 have been virtually bad years we can realise what the condition of this district must be. For the time being we are not taking into consideration the Periyar area. We are taking into consideration only the rest of the district.

"Then another point which I would urge upon the attention of the Government is that when the Settlement Officer on the previous occasion suggested a commutation rate of Rs. 117, taking the average of twenty years during a particular period, the Government insisted on the average of twenty non-famine years being taken, the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement and they raised the settlement rate. But they were pleased afterwards to qualify that rate in the following manner. That is at page 19 of the scheme report: 'The Government 'did not approve of these proposals, and when passing orders on the scheme 'report they decided that the commutation rate should be the average price 'for the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement less what-'ever allowance might be considered necessary for the difference between the 'ryots' and the merchants' prices. But if the commutation price thus arrived at 'should be greater than the lowest price reached during the period, then such lowest 'price or some convenient rate slightly less should be accepted as the commutation 'price without further deduction.' I hope therefore that in this settlement also, inasmuch as the twenty years which are considered to be non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement are taken into consideration, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has pointed out they include several years when abnormally high prices governed, the Government might be pleased to take their own former policy into consideration and adopt only the lowest figure at which paddy or cholam sold during that period. Apart from these averages which the Government themselves say are mischievous for various purposes and unsuitable as the ryot finds in a year that he could sell paddy only at Rs. 160 or Rs. 170 dur-

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6½ years, he would be heavily indebted to the sowcar if he is asked to pay at a commutation rate which is Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, because Honourable Members will realise that the average assessment which these ryots are paying is only Rs. 9 and odd, the average area is less than two acres, only 1, 1¼ or 1½ and consequently the margin of profits even in the best year cannot be very large. If we take therefore the lowest figure it will be Rs. 152.

			Rs.
In fasli 1312 it was	.. ..	..	152
„ 1313 „	.. ..	..	163
„ 1305 „	.. ..	..	157
„ 1306 „	.. ..	..	163

"We need not go into the earlier period because in 1893 it was 163 and 1896, 152. Taking these four years the lowest price is Rs. 152 and I do not think it will be safe to take a higher figure than 152. If we take 152 for the dry lands it will work out at 170. If we take 152 and 170 and then reduce it by 15 per cent because I think 10 per cent will be too low and if my memory serves me right the Madras High Court in two cases which I argued allowed in a case between landlord and tenant for commutation a deduction of 15 per cent for vicissitudes of market price, or 'merchants' profits, I do not think that the Government would be reluctant to adopt a criterion which has been adopted by the Judges of the High Court. If 15 per cent be deducted I think the figures will be much lower than 152, probably 137 or so. That will make a radical difference in the figures adopted by the Settlement Officer.

"Then the third point I would urge upon the attention of the Government is that even according to the showing of the Government cultivation expenses have grown considerably of late, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's figures may be practically accepted as accurate, because the figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew at page 66 of the agenda show that in the case of Malabar, it worked out at Rs. 39–15–2 and in the case of Coimbatore at Rs. 45–15–11. Therefore, we can take it that the figure 42 is well within the margin and it may be safely accepted for cultivation expenses; and the settlement figures which have been taken by the officer Mr. Boag into consideration for the neighbouring districts are far too low. He takes 28, 29 and so on. The Government have found from actual experience in working their farms that their cultivation expense would really be Rs. 39–Rs. 40. Therefore, there is no wonder that in a district like Madura, where owing to various causes the price of labour has gone up considerably, the cultivation expenses should be higher than these. If that is so, Rs. 42 would not be a high figure.

"Another point which I would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Government is this. There is, no doubt, great force in the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that if we take all these cultivation expenses strictly into consideration, there will be absolutely nothing left to be given to the State. On the other hand if the theory of the half net according to the strictest and the most orthodox agraharamdar or Government landholder be taken into consideration, the Government will be entitled to levy much more than they are levying at present. But the point is as to whether in actual practice the Government would be justified as a benevolent State in taking more than they are doing at present. These cultivation expenses, the Government are fully aware, are expenses of the ryots for a few months, that is, if they borrow or hire a pair of bullocks and employ them for a month or two or three months these will be the expenses. But what are the ryots and their families to do for nine months in the year? If they have got no other avocations, they have to live upon the soil only. It is true they also realise other crops, they do not raise merely a single crop. That factor also should be taken into consideration. But even taking that into consideration, they have to live for nine to ten months in the year upon this land which is only 1½ or 1½ acres. It will be misleading in practice if we should take that the profits of the cultivator are only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per acre or that the expenses of the family are only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a year. A different criterion should be adopted, and is being adopted in practice by the Government whatever they may say in theory.

"Then there are one or two observations with regard to lease values and sale values. With regard to lease values one feature which appears to strike any one as

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regards Madura district is that a large portion of the land is actually cultivated by the ryots. It is not sub-let. There is a good surplus population. It follows therefore that the land which is allowed by the ryot to be sub-let would be very small; and the competition for it would be very great and the person who cultivates as sub-tenant would be satisfied with very little—even if he can get straw or if he gets a plot of land on which his bullocks can stand. I have tried to study his condition in some of the districts and I am told by persons who are sub-tenants that what they like is to get a piece of land to give them some status and if possible straw and a place where their cattle can stand; and they live not so much on the profit they get from this land of two or three acres as upon what they can get as agricultural or industrial labourers or in hiring bandies from place to place. For instance in Narsapatam they cultivate for two or three months; but during the rest of the year they employ themselves as agricultural labourers or as bandymen driving their carts from place to place. Therefore, we must not be misled by the fact that because a few labourers wishing to improve their position give abnormally high prices and rent themselves content with very little, that is a proper rent value. Whereas in other places land can be had in plenty, the landholder must be content and is content with a very low rental. Therefore, it all depends upon the agricultural condition, whether plenty of land is available and whether plenty of labour is available as to what the rent is to be. No general conclusion can be drawn from the fact that these rents are very high. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has eliminated the case of absentee landlords, landlords who do not cultivate the lands. He has pleaded the cause of the poor ryots who pay an assessment of less than Rs. 30; and I hope the Government will bear that in mind in coming to a conclusion.

"In regard to sale values the same observations occur here also. India is, at present, in the unfortunate position that people have not yet learnt to invest capital in industrial enterprises; and the only thing on which they do invest it is land. In some places where the cultivators are a little well-to-do or bring money from foreign settlements, they are satisfied with getting an acre of land, upon which they have been accustomed to live at phenomenally high prices. They would be satisfied with 1½ or 2 per cent return on their capital in buying land. Consequently owing to these two causes, viz., that the actual cultivator is satisfied with so very little, and persons are not in a position to employ their capital for more beneficial purposes, the sale value has gone up. But that is beside the mark in this particular controversy, because nobody is pleading the cause of the absentee landlord. Therefore, I hope the Government will take the larger view into consideration: namely, supposing the State were to take this land tomorrow from the rynt and feed all the agricultural labourers for 365 days according to a decent standard of comfort—if you can say 'give us all the produce; we undertake to feed you, cloths you and give you reasonable comforts if you give us all the produce,' then the point would be whether the State can find instead of Rs. 20 lakhs in Madura district they can find even one lakh. I am bold enough to say the State will not find a single pie from the Madura district if they take all the produce and feed all the ryots. People in this country have learnt to live on so little that it is possible to realise any rental under the present conditions. I hope, therefore, that the Government will be liberal to the ryots in Madura."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew in the course of his remarks asked whether the demand made on behalf of Madura that the rate for dry lands ought not to be increased and that in the case of wet land it ought not be increased by more than 6 per cent was reasonable, and whether it would not materially prejudice the general tax-payer of the province, and what others from Nellore, Salem and other places would say to this unreasonable proposal. I quite fully appreciate the argument advanced; but I do not feel any hesitation whatever in supporting the principle underlying this resolution. This resolution which points out that the enhancement suggested in the scheme report is unduly high, it must be conceded, affects a still larger question. I feel that, so far as the land revenue in this province is concerned, it is much higher than in most other provinces in India, and this periodical revision of the settlements with the necessary consequences of enhancing the rate of revenue from time to time must naturally affect the agricultural population of this country."

(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will, I hope, not attempt to introduce that larger issue. We must confine ourselves, if we can, to the motion on the paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, your Excellency, I propose to confine myself to the motion on the paper. I only refer to that to show that it has a bearing on the larger question which, I quite concede, is a matter of Imperial policy, which cannot be discussed at present. I refer to the fact that the land revenue is very high, because for that reason any proposals made for enhancement of revenue, which is the subject-matter of this resolution, must be very carefully scrutinized and analysed.

"So far as this resolution is concerned, I propose to confine my remarks to three aspects borne out by the scheme report. I wish to point out that due allowance has not been made for cultivation expenses; I wish to point out that due allowance has also not been made for vicissitudes of season and for the cultivation of unprofitable areas for which allowance has to be made; and due allowance has not been made for higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living. I propose to confine myself to these three aspects of the question.

"A careful perusal of the scheme report which is the subject-matter under discussion would show that, so far as vicissitudes of season are concerned, 20 per cent has been deducted on that account without anything having been expressly deducted for the cultivation of unprofitable areas which, in some cases, would amount to a considerable figure; and even that calculation is based on the footing that the commutation rate is Rs. 202 per garce. This calculation is made on page 58 of the scheme report. A perusal of that portion of the report suggests that for merchants' profits proper allowance has not been made, and that only 10 per cent was deducted under that heading. It is admitted as follows.—

"Mr. Wilson at first proposed to allow 15 per cent in this district; but on further knowledge of the district, with its exceptional facilities for transport and disposal of produce, he decided that 10 per cent was a sufficient allowance. These conditions still obtain; new roads have been constructed, and new markets opened; an allowance of 10 per cent is quite sufficient to cover the difference between ryots' and merchants' price.'

"I believe that a larger amount should have been allowed on that account, and that if that were done, the commutation price would have been different. It would not be Rs. 202 as it is on the basis on which the calculations have been made.

"I next wish to draw the attention of the Council to the reasoning adopted in paragraph 52 of the report in arriving at the estimate of cultivation expenses and other items taken into consideration. It is stated therein 'Now it is a matter of common knowledge that a ryot can lease any wet land for one-half of the produce; the better land is leased for two-thirds or even three-fourths.' I submit that this is a very general statement which cannot be accepted. That it is a matter of common knowledge that the better land is leased for two-thirds or even three-fourths of the produce, and that the ryot can always have one-half cannot be accepted as a general proposition. Further on, it is stated 'So from one-third of the produce of good land, and from one-half of the produce of all land, a cultivator can not only defray the cost of cultivation, but make a sufficient profit to make the cultivation worth while. To leave to the ryot more than half the gross produce in addition to a sum equal to the assessment clearly provides him with much more than he spends on cultivation.' If in this connection we go back to the table given at page 35 wherein the value of outturn and twice the amount of assessment and the remainder has been given, we find that that proportion of one-half has been taken not from the value of the gross produce which appears in the beginning of paragraph 59 but from the amount of outturn which remains after the necessary deductions have been made. I believe, my Lord, that so far as cultivation expenses are concerned; as has been admitted, it is a rule of thumb by which it has been deducted, namely, that whereas in the case of land of a higher taram a proportionately larger amount of cultivation expenses is taken, it is decreased proportionately for lands of lower taram. If that rule of thumb is adopted, it will lead to various difficulties.

"Later on, I do not find that any specific allowance has been made for the higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living for which allowance should be made

as admitted by the Settlement Officer. But all that is said in paragraph 62 is 'I 'wish to allow for a higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living' I am not in a position to find as to whether any specific calculation has been made for the higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living, which, according to the settlement report, is an item to be taken into consideration. In saying that he is also providing a higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living, the reason given is as follows. 'An adequate allowance is already made by calculating the 'commutation rate on the average prices of a series of years instead of on the current 'prices. The commutation price of paddy—Rs. 202 a garce—is less than two-thirds 'of the present market price.' Evidently it is proposed that because Rs. 202 is a low figure, the calculation based on that footing must leave a margin for the higher standard of comfort and increased cost of living. So far as the cost of living is concerned, the price of grain has gone up, and a large allowance must be made on that account as also for the higher standard of comfort.

"I suggest these three circumstances which would show that the matter requires further revision, and reconsideration, and that the enhancement suggested by the Settlement Officer is unduly high. Though as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew the general tax-payer is not to be affected, yet nobody is interested in having any benefit at the expense of Madura or any other district whatsoever."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew began his remarks by saying that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar has executed his work with some ingenuity in a forlorn cause. It is, Sir, a forlorn cause, because with reference to the discussion on the settlement questions, the old time-honoured arguments have been repeated, and the case is certainly one of *camâm repetita*. But the discussion that has been raised in this matter has always been fruitful of some suggestions, first with reference to the standard of comfort, and secondly on the general question of cultivation expenses. My Lord, it is conceded that in practice, where the absentee landlord is not usually met with, the Government would be prepared to treat the tract much more favourably than they would otherwise. I have only to bring to the notice of the Honourable Members what the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said last year.

'As to whether public money fructifies best in the pockets of the State or of the landlord, you must form your own opinion, but you will see that every rise in the value of produce tends to increase the margin within which the landlord can operate, because Government never take the same proportionate increase in the case of assessment. The Government have certainly a serious obligation in respect of their cultivators. They are bound to see not only that the cultivators have sufficient means of subsistence but also that they shall have a share in the growing amenities of life. I am not prepared to say that their obligations are so cogent in respect of landlords of the class to whom I refer, landlords of the class which may be described, of course without any offensiveness and in scientific language, as of a parasitic character, that is to say, landlords who do not do anything themselves, do not do anything to encourage or aid agriculture or ameliorate the condition of their tenants and who are spending their lives in doing nothing except drawing the largest rents they can from their tenants.'

"My Lord, in this district, I only apply the test which the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth has himself laid down. The facts are that 85 per cent of the cultivators, i.e., of the agricultural population of Madura are cultivating their own lands; 10 per cent are tenants cultivating lands from other persons; 3 per cent are labourers, and the class described by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth is only 1·3 per cent—that is the class of absentee landlords whose existence is not encouraged by the State. Now, my Lord, is there any district which has come under re-settlement in recent years which if this test is to be applied deserves greater sympathy than Madura?

"My Lord, on the question of the amenities of life and the standard of comfort, we have said a great deal during the last two or three years. The whole process by which the Settlement Officer arrives at this ratio is absolutely vitiated by adopting quite the reverse process of reasoning. What I understood from Honourable Members who have spoken on behalf of Government during the last two or three years, was that in arriving at the rate of enhancement due consideration should be given for a higher standard of comfort and better amenities of life. What the present Settlement Officer has done, and what previous Settlement Officers have been doing, is to calculate the increase which is justifiable under the tests applied by them, and then take 20 or 25 per cent as the rate of enhancement, and say that the rest is available for

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a higher standard of life. What must be done is to find whether the cost of living has increased and whether the standard of comfort has increased, and what the needs of the agricultural population are which must be ascertained before a conclusion is come to, and then to take the half net of the remainder. What every Settlement Officer has done, and what Mr. Boag has done in this case, is to justify his calculations of 61 per cent over the old settlement and to take 25 per cent as the increase which he recommends and say that the remaining 39 per cent is the allowance which he has made for a higher standard of comfort. What enquiry has been made as regards the rise in the price of paddy and other food-stuffs and other commodities of life except those which are cultivated on their own lands and what is required for the necessaries of life? In all these directions the Settlement Officer has made absolutely no inquiry, and the only way in which that fact can be elucidated is to take typical cases of agricultural families, see what their needs are and what must be allowed as a reasonable living wage, and then see what is the yield of their lands, and if there is a difference between the one and the other, then apply the half net principle. Instead of that the Settlement Officer proceeds the wrong way. He first assumes that the enhancement of the assessment must be 25 per cent and the remainder, without any data whatever, he says is for the amenities of life and the higher standard of comfort. That is a matter which has formed the subject of protest in this Council several times and that matter has not been considered in this report.

"My Lord, there are two other facts which have to be taken into consideration with respect to Madura. The population of Madura consists chiefly of Kallars and Maravars, the criminal classes; and in their recent activities the Government have been doing something for the amelioration of the criminal classes. From what I have heard of this district, the Periyar tract is really a tract where the criminal classes, the Maravars and Kallars, are being turned into peaceful agricultural tenants, as well as agriculturists and they deserve some consideration. Of course, if the margin fixed by the Government leaves them nothing, it will only perpetuate their old tendancies. The policy which has been followed with reference to criminal settlements will give ample opportunities to the Government to show their sympathy with these criminal classes. That is a point which the Settlement Officer does not mention anywhere in his report.

"The third point which I should like to bring to the notice of Honourable Members is the state of emigration in the southern districts. This is a correct test of agricultural conditions and of the difficulties of the agricultural population living in that part of the country. As I said on the other resolution, I have here a statement of immigrants and emigrants. It begins from 1871. In that year there were 58,529 emigrants; of them 58,610 returned, leaving 28,919. In 1872, the number of emigrants were 80,121; 74,015 returned, leaving 5,085. In 1874, 125,129 people left the country of whom 89,727 returned leaving 35,429. In the year 1876, 164,797 left the country, 91,960 returned leaving 72,837. In 1877, 167,196 left, 83,609 returned leaving 78,587. I have in my hands the figure for a number of years from 1871 to 1911 when 97,536 left the country, 58,916 returned, and 38,620 was the excess of emigrants over immigrants. I have also the figures for the remaining years which show an average of 40,000 men emigrating from the district of Madura and mostly Rāmnād. I can fairly put this question to Government, what is the cause of this emigration? What is it that induces these people to leave their homes and go elsewhere for a living?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Are these figures only for Ceylon?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes. I believe the agricultural conditions are so unfavourable that the agricultural classes have to go elsewhere for their living, as the land does not yield enough to them. The fact that during the last thirty years there has been this continuous emigration of after all what must be regarded as agricultural labourers and agricultural classes is a most deplorable circumstance that has increased the cost of agriculture in these districts; and if therefore there is one test by which the prosperity of the agricultural classes in this part of the country can be gauged, it is this test of emigration. In districts which are much more prosperous than Madura, e.g., Tanjore, Gōdavari and Kistna it is impossible to get agricultural labour now. It is impossible to get any one to emigrate from those localities. I consider this as a very conclusive test. The

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Settlement Officer does not seem to have made any enquiries at all about this aspect of the question. All these I think would show the need for an economic enquiry before these settlement operations are finally sanctioned. My honourable friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao brought forward a resolution at the last May meeting drawing the attention of your Excellency's Government to this matter; and it was accepted in a modified form. Even in this modified form I do not think any effect has been given to our expression of our views on this subject. In the exceptional circumstances, I think there is great need for further consideration of the whole subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a remark or two on this important question of the resettlement of Madura district. A number of figures have been quoted by Mr. Cardew in support of the position taken up in the scheme report for resettlement. I wish to know if all these percentages of sale values, the price of land and so forth, represent the average for the whole period or represent only the highest figure."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The Honourable Member will find full details —item by item—in the appendices to the scheme report."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Coming to cultivation expenses they are certainly far higher than what they were and I can bear testimony to the fact that they are yearly growing. I believe that with the present scarcity of labour, to which the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao has also drawn attention, the allowance for cultivation expenses, though it is stated to be a liberal allowance in the scheme report, is not equal to the present conditions and to what they might grow to in the near future. As a matter of fact, in many taluks we find a diminution in the total population, and that means a diminution in the number of people in the taluks. That is what I find in the Tanjore district and very probably it is very much the same in the Madura district as well. That is due to the large emigration from this district. That shows that there are fewer people for labour and agriculture and the wages must certainly go up. Under these conditions, I suggest that a complete economic enquiry be made before the resettlement as proposed in this scheme report is undertaken."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I was really surprised that the only attempts made on behalf of the Government to meet the arguments that I put forth were only to evade the points at issue. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, especially when I had said that I was not dealing with the non-cultivating land owners and also the people who are paying more than rupees fifty, had any need to point out to the Council anything about the lease value and the sale value of lands. The scheme settlement report says that this lease value of lands is available only to a very small extent in this district, and even that only in Palni. In fact Palni is a tract where recently large cardamom and coffee cultivators have had no work because of the bad rains there and this kind of lease is going on only in that tract in the whole district. I thought the matter has been to some extent pointed out in the scheme settlement report, and that it would not and did not deserve any notice at the hands of the Government. As regards the question of the sale value of lands again I do not know if it is of any significance, especially as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew restricted himself to the question that the rise in prices is the essential point to be considered in re-settlements, and asked me to restrict myself to it. I more or less restrict myself to that issue and only consider the allowances made as also the cost of cultivation which are the main things to be considered in regard to resettlement.

"Of course it was said that the assessment *plus* an equal allowance to the ryots gives 92 years' or 67 years' purchase as the price value of the lands. My Lord, I really do not know if that calculation is correct. I believe that is incorrect, because the allowance which has been made for merchants' profits and vicissitudes of season is inadequate. Very often people invest money in land because they do not find other investments. The allowance for vicissitudes of season and merchants' profits—I do not know when they will be begun to be attacked in this Council in the matter of calculating the assessment. I must respectfully submit that if the next step is to be

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taken in the matter of calculation, it will probably be in the direction of attacking this allowance, the percentage of allowance. That has been adopted as a fair consideration of various things—the vicissitudes of season and merchants' profits. The scheme settlement report takes 1,000 measures as the produce from each acre of land after these deductions, and Rs. 5u–8–0 as the value. Then the question directly arises whether I am right in stating that the cost of cultivation is, as I have stated, making an allowance for the watering charge of Rs. 5. That is the question that directly arises. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley was there on the spot, I sent copies of my memorandum both to the Collector of the District and the Settlement Officer. If I am told that my figures as to the cost of cultivation are wrong, I can understand. In fact, the argument has been that the appendix to the agenda paper contains an answer for the interpellation of one of the Honourable Members and the figures are given there. I do not know if the Director of Agriculture or his establishment or the permanent servants were all divided and this cost charged to each head or whether from the yield of 10 cents of land they calculated the cost of 100 cents. That is the usual way in which such calculations are made. These farms have four or five cents upon which a particular crop is cultivated and tried and the crop is harvested and the figures are multiplied ten, fifteen, or hundred times to bring about the result. What is the establishment that is charged to this and what the payment is to the several labourers, whether it is monthly or daily we do not know. The total figures are given there. They may be right or may not be right. I am not concerned with that. There is no farm of Madura there. The Madura cost is here; I say I paid it out of my pocket. I should have been glad to hear that any payment was wrong or that any item was heavy or unnecessarily paid. However that be, the matter stands that I am pleading for a number of people who own a very small extent of land, who live upon that and who have to cultivate other lands and go in to labour for others because that is not sufficient for them. When it is such people I am pleading for, the direct answer must come forth that the cost of cultivation which has gone up must be given credit for. I have noted that it has risen by 300 per cent in some cases and by 200 per cent in other cases. I do not know if it is not a fact that Rs. 13 were allowed as the cost of cultivation in 1887, nearly 30 years ago. That might have been all right at that time. It might have been that labour was cheap in Madura, then, but we have now to pay more. Without payment we cannot cultivate. The man works at it or whether he works in turn with other ryots as I explained in the course of the inquiry at Madura, the fact is that a number of cultivators help each other by a loan of service. If they were really going to other fields to work there, they would get so much. They take four or five acres each and by loan of service they manage the business, and they lose the income for the days on which they give the loan of their services to their neighbours. They really pay for every work which is spent on the land; and it is that calculation I have given. I have allowed a very fair average expenditure; that will be conceded if each item is gone into. When I say one rupee for ten cents for seed bed preparation, that one rupee I allow for four days' work. Similarly for each thing I have allowed a fair margin. Persons who own lands have to keep the lands by the sweat of their brow, and they are entitled to an allowance at the hands of Government. All this argument about the economic condition, rise in price of land and other things would not be an argument to be placed before them. And it has been pleaded for Madura district that they are very poor cultivating labourers mostly, and they leave their homes and kith and kin to other places to keep body and soul together. The little that the Government may make by an enhancement at this time for Madura will not be much for Government; but all these poor souls will thrive and prosper. I have only one word more. The proposal to enhance the revenue by 25 per cent in a district like that, looked to me very very unsatisfactory and I thought to that extent there might be some sympathetic statement from the Government, but apparently my ingenuity is attacked when I place a plain case before the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I shall endeavour to reply to one or two points which the Honourable Members have raised in this discussion. I will first draw attention to the remarks which I hope I have heard correctly. I hope I am not misrepresenting the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, but I understood him to say a large number of persons in this district held such small areas that they had to live

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entirely upon the produce of those holdings, and therefore had nothing to sell and could not therefore gain by the rise in prices. That is a common argument; but it is perhaps forgotten that these small holders have got to pay their assessment in cash. Somehow or other money has to be got to pay the assessment in cash. Presumably they must sell a portion of their crops to meet the Government's demand. When they sell that portion, they benefit by the rise in price. It is only with regard to the Government demand that we are concerned. That seems to be a complete or a nearly complete answer to the common fallacy. It is a common fallacy to say that these people live entirely upon their produce, and eat everything they raise and therefore cannot benefit by the rise in prices. But they have to pay something in cash; and *ex hypothesi* they have got nothing else to sell but the produce of their land. Therefore they must benefit by the rise in prices. That is, I believe, the true answer to the Honourable Member's difficulty.

"With regard to the more important and general point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rau and many other speakers, that due allowance has not been made for the increased cost of living, of course it is extremely difficult to prove what the cost of living of a family is. It would require an extremely lengthy investigation; but the point to be remembered is that the grain prices have risen by a certain percentage say, 100 per cent and that if only 25 per cent be added to the existing assessment, 75 per cent remains, and I submit that that is the allowance the improved standard of comfort and the increased cost of living. If the Government came before the Council and proposed to add to the assessment an amount equal to the whole rise in grain prices, this would be a valid argument against such a course. But each time that a settlement is revised, the Government only take a comparatively small proportion, at any rate something very much under the total rise in grain prices. Suppose we take 25 per cent out of the total increase, 75 per cent is left in the hands of the ryots, and that is the allowance for the increased standard of comfort.

"The Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao also referred to the question of emigration. As regards emigration, the figures for the last ten years are something as follows. These are figures for the whole Presidency. The number who embarked for Ceylon in ten years was 1,600,000 and the number who returned was 1,356,000, the difference is 250,000 in ten years, a net loss of 25,000 per annum. That, you must remember, makes no allowance for deaths which must occur in a large body of people like that. The death rate is going on at 20 per mille. That has to be deducted, and that will bring down the net loss The loss in ten years for the whole Presidency is 25,000 per annum by people going to Ceylon. This is not very much of a loss. It does not represent a tremendous loss of labour Meanwhile the population of the Presidency has increased enormously, so that that loss will be a mere feabite in comparison. I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar to refer to a diminution of the population of Madura. I am not sure if I caught him correctly, but as a matter of fact the Madura district shows a growth in population of 16 per cent in the last 10 years so that there are now nearly half as many people as were there before."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I referred to the increased extent of land brought under cultivation. It is with reference to that that I referred to the population."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. I thought he said that there was a diminution of population. I wanted to remove that impression. There has been a large increase of population, and there has been a large increase in the holdings under cultivation. It may be that the increase in holdings does not keep pace entirely with the increase in population. Where you have a big town in the centre of the district, there will be an increasing urban population."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I was pointing out that in the Periyar tract so much land was left uncultivated for want of labour."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"As I said, the increase in holdings cannot be expected to keep pace with the increase in total population. There has been a large increase in the holdings and also a large increase in population. Both I suggest do not indicate poverty, but wealth. In the Ceded districts, we find that the

population has not yet recovered from the effects of the great famine of 1877. In Cuddapah population had only just recovered in 1911. In the Madura district on the other hand you have an increase of population of 46 per cent proving that the population is flourishing.

"The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao made, what I think is a slip in his argument. He referred to the figures on page 35 of the scheme report. The scheme report has adopted a rather novel way of arriving at those figures and presenting them. The hypothesis is that the assessment represents half the net profits and that the other half is left in the hands of the cultivator. Suppose then we take the assessment on first taram land which, after adding 25 per cent to the present rate, is Rs. 10-10-0. Double that and we get Rs. 21-4-0. That represents the assessment first and then represents the ryot's share which is supposed to be equal to the assessment. If you take this, you wipe out what the ryot is entitled to as his share of profits. The table at page 35 shows what is left, and what is left is more than half the total value of the outturn. That is, after taking away the Government assessment and after taking away a sum equal to it for the ryot's share, there still remains more than half the total outturn. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao said that in taking that away we had to make certain deductions. It is true that we make certain deduction from the gross outturn. But these deductions reduce the gross outturn to a lower figure. Therefore if we did not make these deductions, the sum left for the ryots' share would be higher, considerably higher. We take one-fifth or 20 per cent. If we don't take that, there will be a still larger proportion of the total value of the outturn left in the ryot's hands.

"The only question that really remains is that of the cultivation expenses. That is one of those insoluble problems of which I do not think it is possible to arrive at any solution. I have no doubt about the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's figures. I do not question his statement. Some one suggested that the figures appended to the agenda paper might relate to a very small extent of lands. They do not. If the Honourable Member will read the instructions at the end, the Director of Agriculture particularly told his men not to take ten cents. The actual areas and the places are given. They are three, five, seven, eight acres, not tiny plots. These figures show that after allowing for cultivation expenses equal to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar contends, still the profit comes to five, six and ten times the assessment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"They are not the figures for Madura district."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"They are not the figures for Madura; they are the figures for Tanjore and South Arcot. They will be a little different therefore from figures relating to Madura. I am afraid it is very difficult to get certain data about cultivation expenses. I must point out to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that, if he will look at paragraph 50 of the report, he will see that more than half the total value of the crop is left for cultivation expenses, 57 per cent on first taram lands, 58 per cent on second taram lands, 59 per cent on third taram, and so on. So we actually allow the cultivator as cultivation expenses an amount which is more than half the net value of the outturn after allowing the ryot his net share as profit. That seems to me to be a sufficient proof of the large allowance made for cultivation expenses. It is not possible for Government to accept this resolution and I hope that I have shown the Council that it would not be wise to accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I want only information. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that only 25,000 per year was the loss by emigration. Is this figure for all the emigration to distant lands or only for emigration to Ceylon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Only to Ceylon."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar demanded a division which was taken with the result that 14 voted *for*, 21 *against*, the resolution.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The following was the result of the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Rao Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr P. S Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr K Rama Ayyangar	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. A. G. Carlew.
" Rao Bahadur P. G. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Mr. K. R. V Krishna Rao.	" Mr L. Davidson.
" Diwan Bahadur V Ramabhadra Navudu.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Shifa-al-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Saheb.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
" Rao Bahadur B Narasimhesvara Sarma.	" Mr L. E. Huskisy.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
	" Mr. T. Richmond
	" Mr J. H. Stone.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
	" Mr A Muirhead
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr E. F. Barber.

The Hon'ble Mr V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar then intimated that he did not wish to move resolution XXII * on the agenda regarding the location of the second-grade college for the Ceded districts.

RESOLUTION *RE* PUBLICATION OF DRAFT BILLS TO AMEND THE LOCAL BOARDS AND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO then moved the following resolution which stood in his name:—

"XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to publish the draft Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as soon as they are ready and to invite the opinions of the municipalities, the local boards and other public bodies in the Presidency before they are submitted to the Government of India for approval."

In doing so he said:—"It is now known that, so far as these Bills are concerned, they are now under preparation and they are being prepared in pursuance of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and of the resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government. It is in view of the importance of these legislative measures regarding which the Acts were passed so early as 1884, that I considered it desirable and necessary to ask for the publication of these Bills, so that the opinions of all those interested in the subject, the opinions of all who have been taking an interest in matters affecting municipal administration and local fund administration and of those who have valuable information to give regarding these important subjects, may be collected and placed before the Government. According to the rules in force, it will be necessary for the draft Bills to be submitted to the Government of India before they are finally introduced in this Council. When they are introduced in this Council, if any amendments are to be brought forward affecting the main principles of either the District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill or the Madras Local Boards Act Amending Bill, it will be ordinarily necessary for the matter again to go up before the Government of India. It is for that reason that I suggest that before any definite action is taken in that direction, the opinions of all persons may be collected and a consolidated Bill brought forward. It is not only in the matter of amendments which are likely to be brought

* "XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to locate the college proposed for the Ceded districts at Bellary instead of at Anantapur."

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

forward to the Bills that I would draw the attention of this Council. Let us assume that there are important questions regarding which the Members of this Council or those outside, namely, the public would have legislative provisions incorporated in the Municipal Act. It would not be open to any one to introduce those points either when the Bills are placed before the Council or even when they are placed before the Select Committee. Is it then to be supposed that any one who is interested in asking for provisions in these Bills which are not to be found in the draft Bills to be introduced—is it open to any one to ask for permission to introduce private Bills and to ask that those Bills also should be taken into consideration at the same time? I do not think that I need detain the Council long to satisfy it that there are very important questions regarding which there is likely to be some divergence of opinion. The resolution on Local Self-Government promulgated by the Government of India has suggested various directions in which reforms will have to be effected in the constitution and working of the municipalities as well as of the local boards. Regarding the constitution of the municipalities, regarding their powers of control over their own finances, regarding the control to be exercised by the Government over their budget, there are various objections which have to be considered and decided on. Similarly in the case of local boards, in regard to the relation between the district board on the one hand and the taluk board on the other, as to the control to be exercised by the Government over district boards, as to the constitution of these bodies, as to their powers over their finances, there will be also very important questions which will arise for consideration. It is within our knowledge that even during this year there was an important question placed before this Council regarding the desirability of restricting the jurisdiction of taluk boards. It was in March last that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved a resolution in this Council asking that, wherever the taluk board is in a position to raise more than a lakh of rupees, it should be constituted into a separate taluk board and after considerable discussion the resolution was accepted in a modified form and subject to certain reservations. It was accepted in this form—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council 'the desirability of reducing the area of taluk boards, wherever desirable, in the 'interests of administration'.

'It was pointed out that this was one of the important subjects to be taken in connection with the contemplated amendment of the Local Boards Act. Again it will be within the knowledge of the Council that recently a question was raised as to the desirability of permitting officials to stand for election to district boards. Reference was made to the various district boards and opinions were invited; some must have been received though it was not possible for the public to know what the opinions are. The question was asked in this Council, but the Government were not in a position to place the information on the table. I only mention these two as illustrations of some of the important questions which are likely to arise for consideration. I may also point out that there is no special hurry for these Bills being brought forward without previous publication. Wherever there was any urgency in the matter, the Council was always ready and willing to give permission to introduce Bills. Even in this meeting of the Council, where it was necessary to introduce an amending Bill to give power to municipalities over rice mills and factories, the Council gave permission to introduce the Bill and a Select Committee has been appointed and the Bill will be passed into law as early as possible. So far as these large comprehensive Bills are concerned, there appears to be no hurry at all. I would like to draw the attention of the Council to questions 55 and 68 and the answers given—

'55 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the measures of legislation 'proposed to be introduced in 1915–16?

'55 *A.*—The following measures are proposed to be introduced in this 'session—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1880.

(2) A Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884.

(3) A Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the President.)

'63 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what legislative measures are 'now under preparation or contemplation, and when they are likely to be introduced 'into the Council?

'63 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 55.

'The following measures are under preparation:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

(2) The Madras Town Planning Bill.

'The Government are not in a position to give a complete forecast of 'legislative measures to be introduced in the course of the next few 'months. The duration of the war will materially affect the 'question.'

"It is clear from these two questions and answers that the comprehensive Bills to amend the Local Boards and the District Municipalities Acts are not under contemplation and are not proposed to be introduced in 1915 or 1916 when therefore there is no particular hurry for introducing these Bills before opportunity is given to the public to offer their views regarding the various provisions of the Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think that the Honourable gentleman is rather deceiving himself if he takes that view. The question is quite clear—'Will the Government be pleased to state the measures of legislation proposed to be introduced in 1915 and 1916?' The answer is 'A bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I may inform your Lordship that the question was put in the form of a supplemental question and it was pointed out that it was simply the Bill that was introduced on the opening day."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I beg your pardon."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Therefore, these elaborate Bills to be drawn up on the lines recommended by the Decentralization Commission and the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government are not to be brought forward till 1916. That is quite clear. I, therefore, request your Excellency to consider whether it will not be desirable to give an opportunity for the opinions of all those persons who are interested in the matter being received before the draft Bill is finally drawn up and sent up to the Government of India. There is a difference between a preliminary discussion of such measures in the open Council and a preliminary discussion in Committee. It was pointed out on a previous occasion that Members of Council had full opportunity to move resolution and to introduce private Bills, if they wanted that any particular provisions ought to be introduced into the Acts. I quite accede to that proposition. But in so far as such important measures are concerned, if the discussion is in a Committee, if the discussion is after receiving the opinions of various bodies, there will be a clear opportunity to people not in the Council expressing their views and helping the Government. I will draw the attention of the Council to the fact that in other provinces such steps were taken and I do not see any reason for that procedure not being adopted here. I find that, when a Bill was attempted to be introduced in Assam for the purpose of amending the Municipal Act, they issued a Government order setting forth the lines on which they contemplated legislation and calling for the opinions of various bodies regarding that subject. This is how the order runs:—

'Municipal institutions in Assam include municipalities under Acts III '(B.C.) of 1884 and V (B.C.) of 1876 and stations and unions under the latter Act. 'The existence of two Acts dealing with municipal institutions is in itself incon-'venient and, moreover, both Acts are in many respects obsolete and incomplete. The 'Chief Commissioner therefore considers that the time has come for the municipal law 'of Assam to be consolidated and brought up to date in the light of modern municipal 'legislation. He will, in the first instance, indicate the main outlines only of the 'contemplated legislations and will at a later stage consult the public on the details 'when a later draft Bill has been prepared.' That is how the order begins. Later on in the concluding paragraph they make a reference to inviting the opinions of the public. That paragraph is as follows:

'Since the Bengal Act III of 1884 was passed, there have been several new Municipal Acts enacted in various provinces and the opportunity will be taken to introduce in the Bill

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Sivaswami Aiyar.)

many of the modern improvements which those Acts contain, but which it is not necessary to specify at this stage. For the present the Chief Commissioner has selected for the information of the public only more or less important and interesting points. Before proceeding to prepare a draft Bill, the Chief Commissioner is anxious to ascertain the views of the people of the province on the proposals which have been put forward in this resolution. He accordingly desires that Commissioners of Divisions should consult Deputy Commissioners, Commissioner, municipalities and associations, public bodies and individual gentlemen likely to be interested in the matter and should within three months of the date of this resolution submit with their reports the opinions expressed by those officers and bodies. In the event of any associations or other public bodies preferring to submit its views direct to the Chief Commissioner, he would be glad if copies be sent to the Commissioner of the Division concerned, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of considering the points raised when submitting these reports to the Local Administration."

"It is, therefore, clear that full opportunity was given to all municipalities and associations and other public bodies and individual gentlemen interested in the matter to give their opinions regarding that important question. Again, my Lord, I think that even, when the United Provinces Municipal Bill was introduced recently, various preliminary steps were taken before the Bill was finally introduced. It appears that a Committee of the Council was first appointed to consider various suggestions for the amendment of the Act. Then when it was found that there were important differences of opinion, there was a fresh consultation regarding the various provisions of the Bill. A Committee of experts, official and non-official, sat looking into the matter in the cold weather of 1913-14 to discuss the several clauses which seemed desirable. Again, when there was some further discussion about it, there were again further sittings of the Committee and finally the amending Bill was prepared and placed before the United Provinces Council. Even in the province of Bombay in regard to the Local Boards Act—they did not do it in the case of the Municipal Act—they appointed a committee before the Bill was finally placed before the Council and the Committee must have sent a report by this time. I am mentioning these facts to show that, considering the importance of the contemplated legislation, all the other provinces considered it necessary to consult non-official opinion as far as possible before introducing a comprehensive Bill for discussion in the Council for the first time. I ask: is there any reason for departing from that procedure in the other presidencies, so far as these Bills are concerned? Is there any reason for not giving time before the Bills are submitted to the Government of India and finally introduced into this Council? I am not able to imagine any satisfactory reason and so far as this Government are concerned, we have at least the precedent of the Madras Irrigation Bill for such a procedure being adopted. So far as that Bill was concerned, various drafts were prepared and the Government were anxious to ascertain the opinions of the public before introducing it into the Council. There was one Bill published in 1908 for public criticism and the opinions of various persons were invited, and when it was found that the Bill required revision, a redraft of the Bill was prepared which was published on 19th November 1909 and fresh opinions were invited from the persons consulted before and other persons. I mention these as instances of the same procedure having been adopted with regard to another important Bill which, owing to various other reasons, has not been introduced but postponed. Especially when it is clear that there is no particular hurry about these Bills I would request your Excellency's Government to consider this position again and see if it is not possible to publish these Bills before placing them before the Council as in the case of Assam and Bombay. They may be published and two months' time might be given to the people to express their views after the Bill is prepared and then the matter may be sent up to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I quite appreciate the desire of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that ample opportunity should be given to the public and to the local bodies concerned to express their opinions on the draft Bills. The course, however, which he desires us to follow is not the usual course, namely, to publish draft Bills before they are submitted to the Government of India for approval. All Bills have to be submitted to the Government of India to obtain their

(Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; the President, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

administrative approval, and the reason why is not usual to publish a Bill beforehand is that, if the Government of India do not accord their approval to any particular proposal, it will be perfectly useless to publish and invite opinions or criticisms upon any such proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and other Honourable Members seem to be under some misapprehension that, if draft Bill is received back from the Government of India with their approval, we shall thereby be precluded from considering any suggestions which may be made for the amendment of the Bill, for the insertion of any special provisions which they desire to see inserted. I may assure them that, if we find that there are amendments which it is desirable to introduce into the Bills, we shall not consider ourselves fettered by that approval; but we would make a further reference to the Government of India on any matter which, being outside the principle of the Bill might require a further reference for their approval.

"As regards the opportunities to the public for an expression of their opinions, I am willing to undertake that ample opportunities shall be given before the Bills are introduced into the Council. I may go even further; I am prepared to invite the opinions of local bodies as to any suggestions proposals which they may wish to make with regard to the District Municipaliti Act and the Local Boards Act. As a matter of fact, I may mention that most of the local bodies are aware that Bills are in preparation to amend the District Municipities Act and the Local Boards Act. Sometime in the beginning of this year, there was an informal conference of municipal chairmen, and they were all aware that the existing Acts were to be amended. It cannot be said that they are unaware of an intention to amend these Acts and that they have been thereby prevented from sending up suggestions. As I have said, I am prepared to issue a circular to local bodies asking them to send up any proposals or suggestions that they may desire to send with regard to the amendments which they wish to be made in the Act. After getting the replies, we shall consider all their suggestions; and after we receive administrative approval from the Government of India to the Bills which we send up to them, we shall publish the Bills sufficiently in advance, before leave to introduce the Bills is applied for in this Council, say, two or three months in advance and give ample opportunity to the bodies concerned to express their opinions. There will be a further stage at which suggestions can be offered for the amendment of the Bills, that is, after the Bills are introduced. So that it will be seen that there will be no lack of opportunities for the public or the local bodies concerned or the Honourable Members of this Council to express their opinions on these Bills. I may also say that if there are points upon which Honourable Members satisfy us that the Bills require amendment, I for one should certainly be prepared to accept those amendments, and if necessary to apply to the Government of India for their sanction."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I feel thankful for the kind assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar with regard to the procedure proposed to be adopted before the Bills are actually introduced into the Council. If I follow the argument closely, it means that, so far as this resolution is concerned, there is objection to 'publishing the draft Bills and to inviting the opinions of the municipalities and local boards and other public bodies in the Presidency before they are submitted to the Government of India for their approval.' I take it there will be no objection to opinions being invited before the Bills are introduced into the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"No, I shall send a circular as early as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not wish to press this matter to a division in view of the assurance given."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the President; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Gachandra Rao.)

RESOLUTION *RE* PUBLICATION OF BILLS AMENDING MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL, DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS ACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"As regards resolution No. 24 I have nothing to say if this assurance extends to the Madras City Municipal Act as well."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure that my honourable friend is anxious to obtain all the information I may point out that the procedure laid down by the honourable gentleman will be rigid and will involve delay. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar will take every step to obtain information."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Member withdrew his resolution which was as follows:—

"XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the proposals for amending the Madras City Municipal Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act be published for general information and criticism before being brought in the shape of Bills before the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao informed the Council that he did not wish to move at this meeting resolution No. XXV * which stood in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar made a similar statement as regards resolution No. XXVI.†

RESOLUTION *RE* IRRIGATION OF DRY CROPS NEAR HOUSE-SITES.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the removal of the prohibition of the irrigation of dry crops within fifty yards of house-sites in this Presidency."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, I will not trouble the Council with any detailed remarks, I wish first to thank the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for the order that they have recently issued removing this prohibition of dry crops near house-sites, if they are within 50 yards of house-sites. I feel very thankful and I am sure I can express on behalf of the public of the Presidency, their deep sigh of relief with which they will receive the order and they will be deeply thankful to the Government for the step they have taken; but I wish that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would make one point clear. This order includes everything except paddy. I wish also to make a request to the Government that they will be pleased to issue the orders immediately so that the order may come into force in this particular fasli. I understand from the communication to many the Government that it is two months since the order was passed and yet in every district this cultivation is prohibited and penal assessment has been regularly collected causing very great hardship to the people. I hope, on these two points, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will make the position of the Government clear and I hope he will also have no difficulty in seeing his way to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHENDRA RAO:—"I second the resolution. The only point which my Honourable friend has raised is whether this Government Order will apply to garden crops. On that point I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew

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* "XXV. This Council therefore recommends that the Government in Council be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire and report about the reforms to be introduced in the constitution of the district and taluk boards in the Madras Presidency and in their method of administration, so as to secure greater progress in the development of local self-government."

† "XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an immediate enquiry be made into the causes of the present inadequacy in the supply of wagons to the South Indian Railway for the transport of grains and other articles seasonably affecting trade and adopt suitable measures to relieve the situation."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Chidamboranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; the President.)

will make a statement. It is a question of great difficulty. With regard to wet crop the rule is rigidly observed but my Honourable friend is anxious to know what the position is in regard to garden crops."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I will not detain the Council for more than a few minutes. I will point out to the Honourable Members who moved and seconded the resolution that the resolution itself refers only to the irrigation of dry crops. It does not allude to anything except dry crops. If the resolution therefore is intended to cover anything other than dry crops, its terms are not correct. I apprehend that, if it is made clear that the rule is not to apply to whatever is dry crops, the object of the resolution will be achieved. It is not worth while going into any other matter. The resolution simply relates to dry crops. The Government, in order to prevent house-sites and the sub-soil close to houses from being soaked with water, issued an order some years ago that wet cultivation ought not to be brought close up to house-sites. The Government, in doing it, did not desire to be fanatical. They did not want that a prohibition which was issued in the interests of the ryots should be used in the way of oppression. Their intention was that it should not apply to anything except paddy. The prohibition applied only to wet crops. A Government Order has been issued on that point. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidamburanatha Mudaliyar asks that immediate orders should be issued. A Government Order has already been issued to the effect that the prohibition does not apply to dry crops; it is dated the 16th September, and I have ascertained from the Board of Revenue that their proceedings, communicating it to the Collectors were despatched on the 9th November, so that we have done all that could be done and need be done in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot but express my deep thankfulness to the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew accepts the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I certainly accept it, as orders have already issued in that sense."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I should like to know whether in a registered patta wet land, within 50 yards, cultivation can be prohibited by the Government Order. I want to know under what authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I think the Honourable Member must confine himself to the question before us. The resolution deals entirely with dry crops. It is irrelevant to raise a point relating to wet crops. The Honourable Member must raise that as an entirely separate matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, certainly."

The resolution was accepted.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma intimated that he did not want to move resolutions XXVIII * and XXIX †.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri made a similar statement about resolution XXX ‡ and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar about resolutions XXXI ‡ and XXXII ‡.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That concludes the day's business. I declare the Council dissolved."

The Council was then dissolved.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

* "XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a College for Commerce be established at Madras."

† "XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council

(a) that experiments in industrial processes suited to the conditions of this Presidency be undertaken or, if already undertaken, be continued on a larger scale in glass and pencil making, in oil refining and subsidiary industries a small laboratory well fitted up and equipped for the purpose;

(b) that the services of competent experts if necessary from foreign countries may be secured for a limited time for the purpose of fitting up and running the said laboratories and training Indians in such."

‡ Vide footnote on page 258 supra.

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